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IUC ACADEMY NOTES

Complete Syllabus • Conceptual Flowcharts • Comparative Tables • Solved Practice Questions

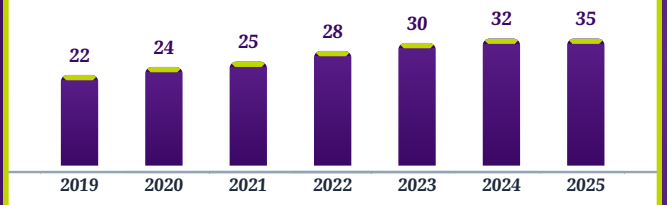
COMPLETE WORLD HISTORY (15TH TO 21ST CENTURY) — STUDY NOTES

Renaissance, Reformation, Scientific Revolution, Enlightenment, American Revolution (1776), French Revolution (1789) & Napoleon, Industrial Revolution, Unification of Italy & Germany, World Wars I & II, Russian & Chinese Revolutions, Cold War & Decolonization

Topic-Wise Exam Weightage Distribution (%)



Previous Years' Question Trend Analysis



Target Competitive, Entrance & Departmental Examinations

UPSC CSE Mains GS-I • UPPSC/BPSC/MPPSC/RAS Mains • NDA/CDS • DSSSB/KVS/NVS PGT • UGC-NET History • CUET PG

Core Syllabus Pillars & Exam Question Weightage (%)

- World War I, Treaty of Versailles, Interwar Fascism/Nazism & World War II (26%)
- American (1776), French (1789), Napoleonic Era & Russian (1917) Revolutions (24%)
- Industrial Revolution (Britain, Europe, Japan, USA) & New Imperialism (18%)
- Unification of Italy (Mazzini, Cavour, Garibaldi) & Germany (Bismarck) (16%)
- Renaissance, Enlightenment, Cold War Geopolitics, NAM & USSR Collapse (16%)

Complete Theory
NCERT & Official Sources

Visual Flowcharts
Comparative Matrices

Memory Tricks
Exam Trap Alerts

75+ Solved MCQs
One-Liner Capsules

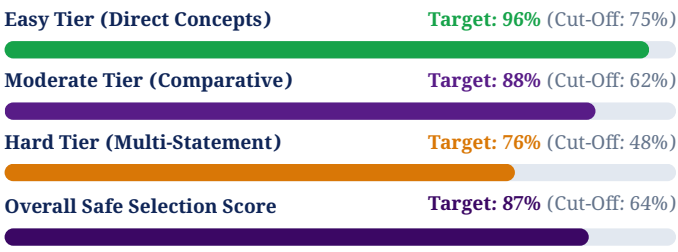
Preface, Exam Weightage Dashboard & Study Strategy — COMPLETE WORLD HISTORY (15TH TO 21ST CENTURY) — STUDY NOTES

IUC Academy (Inclusive Universal Careers Academy | www.iucacademy.com) • Official English Medium Study Notes

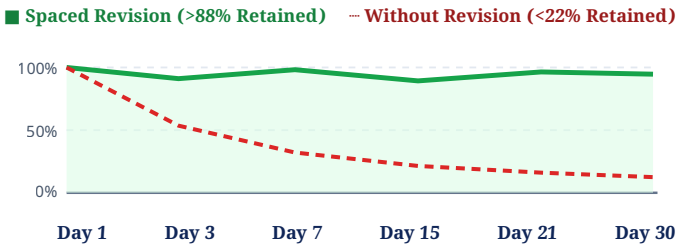
Dear Aspirants,

Modern competitive, entrance, and departmental promotion examinations demand a combination of deep conceptual clarity, statutory precision, and rapid revision tools. Prepared by **Inclusive Universal Careers Academy (IUC Academy — www.iucacademy.com)**, these comprehensive English-medium study notes integrate **structured chapter theory, 4-node conceptual process flowcharts, multi-column comparative tables, inline mathematical/scientific formulas, 'Did You Know?' boxes, 'Exam Trap Alert' callouts, 'Memory Trick' mnemonics, Chapter-End Analytical Synthesis Matrices, 75+ Step-by-Step Solved MCQs, and Rapid-Fire One-Liner Revision Capsules**.

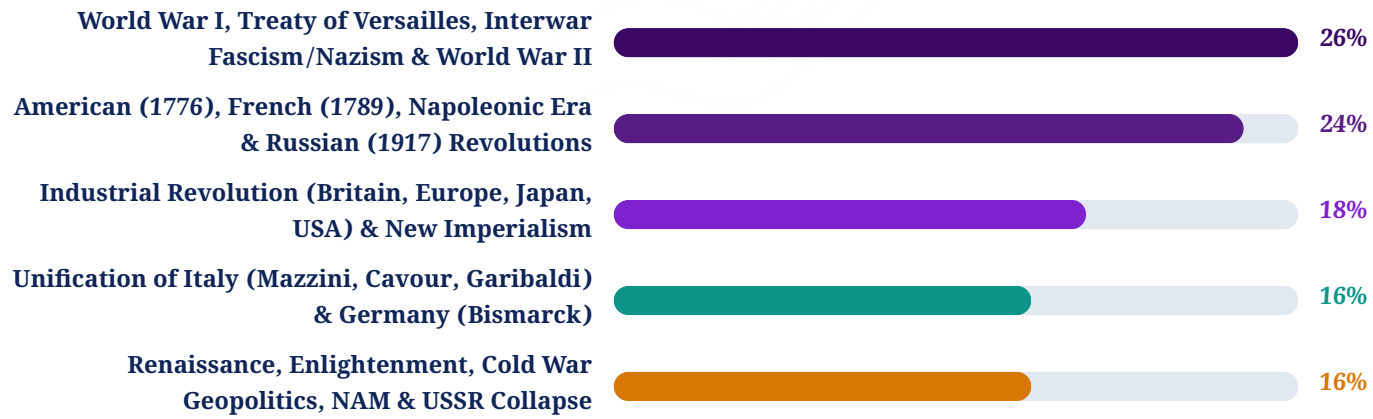
Target Accuracy vs Qualifying Cut-Off Benchmark (%)



Spaced Revision (1-3-7-21 Day Rule) & Retention Curve



Topic-Wise Exam Question Weightage Index (%)



Verified Official Curriculum & Statutory Reference Portals

- **NCERT World History Textbooks** (https://ncert.nic.in/textbook.php)
- **IUC Academy Official Portal** (https://www.iucacademy.com)

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10. Extended Comparative & Analytical Practice Set (Questions 48–87)

11. Rapid-Fire Last-Minute One-Liner Revision Capsule

Published by: Inclusive Universal Careers Academy (IUC Academy)

Authoritative Academic Curriculum Source: National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) Official Textbooks Portal

Chapter *1:* Renaissance, Reformation, Commercial Revolution, Scientific Revolution & The Age of Enlightenment

Chapter Key Study Pillars — Chapter 1: Renaissance, Reformation, Commercial Revolution, Scientific Revolution & The Age of Enlightenment

Key Study Pillar 1	Key Study Pillar 2	Key Study Pillar 3
The European Renaissance (14th to 17th Century) — Origins, Humanism & Masterpieces	**The Protestant Reformation, Counter-Reformation & Peace of Westphalia (1648)**	**Age of Geographical Discoveries, Scientific Revolution & The Enlightenment**

1.1 The European Renaissance *(14*th to *17*th Century*)* — Origins, Humanism & Masterpieces

• **Etymology, Historical Catalyst (1453 AD), and Why Italy Was the Birthplace:** Derived from the French word *Renaissance* (Italian: *Rinascimento*), meaning **"Rebirth"** or **"Revival of Classical Greco-Roman Learning"**, as detailed in the curriculum of the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT). On **29 May 1453**, the **Ottoman Sultan Mehmed II (Mehmed the Conqueror)** captured **Constantinople** (capital of the Eastern Roman / Byzantine Empire), prompting Greek scholars to flee with priceless ancient manuscripts of Plato, Aristotle, and Euclid to prosperous **Italian City-States (Florence, Venice, Milan, Genoa, and Rome)**, where wealthy merchant patrons—most notably **Cosimo de' Medici** and **Lorenzo de' Medici ("Lorenzo the Magnificent")** in **Florence ("Cradle of the Renaissance")**—funded humanistic scholarship and civic art.

• **Literary Pioneers of Humanism (*Studia Humanitatis*):**

• **Dante Alighieri (1265–1321):** Precursor of the Renaissance; authored ***The Divine Comedy* (*Divina Commedia*)** (**Inferno, Purgatorio, Paradiso**) in the vernacular **Tuscan Italian language** rather than ecclesiastical Latin, and *De Monarchia*.

• **Francesco Petrarch (1304–1374):** Revered as the **"Father of Humanism"**; championed secular human potential and classical Latin/Greek literature (*Canzoniere* / Sonnets to Laura).

• **Giovanni Boccaccio (1313–1375):** Father of Italian Prose; authored ***The Decameron*** (a collection of 100 novellas told by 10 young people fleeing the **1348 Black Death / Bubonic Plague** in Florence).

• **Niccolò Machiavelli (1469–1527):** Father of Modern Political Science ("Italian Chanakya"); authored ***The Prince* (*Il Principe*, 1513/1532)** and *Discourses on Livy*, separating practical statecraft (*Realpolitik*) from Christian morality.

• **Desiderius Erasmus (1466–1536) & Sir Thomas More (1478–1535):** Dutch Christian Humanist **Erasmus** authored ***In Praise of Folly* (*Moriae Encomium*, 1511)** satirizing clerical corruption ("Erasmus laid the egg

that Luther hatched"); English statesman **Sir Thomas More** authored ***Utopia* (1516)** depicting an ideal egalitarian island society.

• **Miguel de Cervantes (*Don Quixote*, Spain), François Rabelais (*Gargantua and Pantagruel*, France), Geoffrey Chaucer (*The Canterbury Tales*, England), and William Shakespeare (England).**

• **Renaissance Art, Architecture, and the Printing Press Revolution:**

• **The High Renaissance Trinity:** (1) **Leonardo da Vinci (1452–1519)** — the ultimate "*Renaissance Man*" (painter, anatomist, engineer) who painted ***The Last Supper*** (Milan) and ***Mona Lisa* (*La Gioconda*)** (employing *Sfumato* shading); (2) **Michelangelo Buonarroti (1475–1564)** — sculpted the marble masterpieces ***David*** (**17 feet** tall in Florence) and ***Pietà*** (St. Peter's Basilica), and painted the **Ceiling of the Sistine Chapel (*Creation of Adam*)** and ***The Last Judgment*** on its altar wall; and (3) **Raphael Sanzio (1483–1520)** — painted ***The School of Athens*** and ***Sistine Madonna***. (**Filippo Brunelleschi** engineered the magnificent **Dome of the Florence Cathedral**, and **Lorenzo Ghiberti** sculpted the bronze "*Gates of Paradise*").

• **Gutenberg's Movable Metal Type Printing Press (1454–1455):** Invented by **Johannes Gutenberg at Mainz (Germany)** (adapting movable type earlier pioneered in China by Bi Sheng and in Korea), printing the **42-line Gutenberg Bible (Mazarin Bible)** and democratizing literacy across Europe.

1.2 The Protestant Reformation, Counter-Reformation & Peace of Westphalia *(1648)*

• **Martin Luther (1483–1546) and the 95 Theses (31 October 1517):** Outraged by the papal sale of **Indulgences** (letters of pardon for sins sold by Dominican friar **Johann Tetzel** to finance the rebuilding of St. Peter's Basilica under **Pope Leo X**), German monk and theology professor **Martin Luther** nailed his historic **95 Theses** to the door of the **Castle Church in Wittenberg (Germany) on 31 October 1517**. Luther proclaimed three foundational doctrines: **Justification by Faith Alone (*Sola Fide*)**, **Supreme Authority of the Bible (*Sola Scriptura*)**, and the **Priesthood of All Believers**, translated the **Bible into German (1522–1534)** while sheltered at Wartburg Castle after the **Diet of Worms (1521)**, and saw Lutheranism legally recognized inside the Holy Roman Empire by the **Peace of Augsburg (1555)** (*Cuius regio, eius religio*).

• **John Calvin, Huldrych Zwingli, and the English Reformation (1534): Huldrych Zwingli** led the Reformation in **Zurich (Switzerland)**; French theologian **John Calvin (1509–1564)** established a strict theocracy in **Geneva**, published *Institutes of the Christian Religion* (1536), and propounded the **Doctrine of Predestination** (generating **Presbyterians** in Scotland under **John Knox**, **Huguenots** in France, and **Puritans** in England—whose work ethic **Max Weber** later analyzed in *The Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism*). In England, **King Henry VIII** broke with Rome over his divorce from Catherine of Aragon and enacted the **Act of Supremacy (1534)**, establishing the **Anglican Church (Church of England)** with the Monarch as Supreme Head.

• **Catholic Counter-Reformation & Thirty Years' War (1618–1648):** The Catholic Church responded through the **Council of Trent (1545–1563)**, the **Society of Jesus (Jesuits)** founded by Spanish soldier-saint **Ignatius of Loyola in 1534** (whose missionary **St. Francis Xavier** came to Goa, India in 1542), and the **Inquisition / Index of Prohibited Books**. Religious wars culminated in the **Thirty Years' War (1618–1648)**, ended by the **Peace of Westphalia (1648)**, which established the modern international system of **sovereign nation-states**.

1.3 Age of Geographical Discoveries, Scientific Revolution & The Enlightenment

• **Voyages of Discovery (Commercial Revolution): Prince Henry the Navigator** of Portugal spearheaded maritime cartography; **Bartholomeu Dias** curved the **Cape of Good Hope** (**1488**, initially named *Cape of Storms*); **Christopher Columbus** (Genoese navigator sponsored by Queen Isabella and King Ferdinand of Spain) reached the **Bahamas / Caribbean ("New World") on 12 October 1492**; the **Treaty of Tordesillas (1494)** divided newly discovered lands outside Europe between **Portugal (East)** and **Spain (West)**; **Vasco da Gama** landed at **Calicut (Kozhikode, Kerala) on 20 May 1498** (welcomed by Hindu ruler **Zamorin / Samuthiri** with the assistance of Gujarati pilot **Abdul Majid**); **Pedro Álvares Cabral** discovered **Brazil (1500)**; **Amerigo Vespucci** proved South America was a new continent; and **Ferdinand Magellan's** Spanish expedition (**1519–1522**, completed by Juan Sebastián Elcano on the ship *Victoria*) achieved the **first circumnavigation of the Earth**.

• **Scientific Revolution & The Age of Reason (Enlightenment):** Polish astronomer **Nicolaus Copernicus** (*De revolutionibus orbium coelestium*, **1543**) replaced Ptolemy's Geocentric model with the **Heliocentric (Sun-Centered) Theory**; **Johannes Kepler** formulated the **Three Laws of Planetary Motion** (elliptical orbits); **Galileo Galilei** built an improved telescope (**1609**) confirming Copernican heliocentrism; **Francis Bacon** (*Novum Organum*) pioneered the **Inductive Scientific Method**; **William Harvey (1628)** discovered the **Circulation of Blood**; and **Sir Isaac Newton** published ***Principia Mathematica* (1687)** establishing the **Laws of Motion and Universal Gravitation**.

Process Flowchart:

Step-by-Step Conceptual Process Flowchart

STEP 1
Fall of Constantinople (1453) & Gutenberg Printing Press (1454)

STEP 2
Italian Renaissance Humanism (Petrarch, Machiavelli, Da Vinci, Michelangelo)

STEP 3
Protestant Reformation (Luther's 95 Theses 1517) & Maritime Discoveries (1492/1498)

STEP 4
Scientific Revolution (Copernicus/Newton) & Enlightenment (Locke, Montesquieu, Rousseau)

Thinker / Explorer / Artist	Country	Masterpiece / Discovery / Historical Contribution	Year / Era	Core Concept Tested in UPSC / State PCS Exams
Francesco Petrarch & Niccolò Machiavelli	Italy (Florence)	*Sonnets to Laura* (Petrarch); *The Prince / Il Principe* (Machiavelli)	**14th–16th C.**	Petrarch is the **Father of Humanism**; Machiavelli separated politics from ethics (*Realpolitik*)
Leonardo da Vinci & Michelangelo	Italy	*Mona Lisa & The Last Supper* (Da Vinci); *David, Pietà & Sistine Chapel Ceiling* (Michelangelo)	**1495–1541**	High Renaissance art blending anatomical realism, linear perspective, and classical balance
Martin Luther & John Calvin	Germany / France-Switzerland	**95 Theses** at Wittenberg & German Bible (Luther); *Institutes of the Christian Religion* (Calvin)	**1517 / 1536**	Luther: **Salvation by Faith Alone (*Sola Fide*)**; Calvin: **Doctrine of Predestination**

Thinker / Explorer / Artist	Country	Masterpiece / Discovery / Historical Contribution	Year / Era	Core Concept Tested in UPSC / State PCS Exams
Nicolaus Copernicus, Galileo & Isaac Newton	Poland / Italy / England	**Heliocentric Theory** (1543); Telescope (1609); ***Principia Mathematica*** (1687)	1543–1687	Shifted European thought from church dogma to empirical observation and mathematical laws
John Locke (1632–1704)	England	***Two Treatises of Government* (1689)** & *Essay Concerning Human Understanding*	1689	**Father of Classical Liberalism**; Natural Rights to **Life, Liberty, and Property**; Tabula Rasa; right to overthrow tyranny
Baron de Montesquieu (1689–1755)	France	***The Spirit of the Laws* (*De l'esprit des lois*)** & *Persian Letters*	1748	Propounded the **Theory of Separation of Powers** (Legislature, Executive, Judiciary) with **Checks and Balances**
Voltaire (François-Marie Arouet)	France	*Candide* & *Letters on the English*	1733–1759	Championed **Freedom of Speech and Religious Toleration**; war cry "*Écrasez l'infâme*" ("Crush the infamous thing" / clerical fanaticism)
Jean-Jacques Rousseau (1712–1778)	Geneva / France	***The Social Contract* (*Du contrat social*)**, *Émile*, & *Discourse on Inequality*	1762	Propounded **Popular Sovereignty** and the **General Will (*Volonté Générale*)**; opened with: "*Man is born free, and everywhere he is in chains*"

Did You Know?: England's **Magna Carta (15 June 1215)** signed by **King John at Runnymede**, the **Petition of Right (1628)**, the **English Civil War (1642–1649)** under **Oliver Cromwell** (leading to the execution of King Charles I), and the bloodless **Glorious Revolution of 1688** (which replaced Catholic King James II with **William III of Orange and Mary II** and enacted the **English Bill of Rights, 1689** alongside **John Locke's** *Two Treatises of Government*) established the world's first **Constitutional Monarchy with Parliamentary Supremacy**, as highlighted in the NCERT Official Textbooks Portal!

Exam Trap Alert: Never confuse the paintings of **Leonardo da Vinci** and **Michelangelo**! ***The Last Supper*** (a mural in the Convent of Santa Maria delle Grazie, Milan) was painted by **Leonardo da Vinci**, whereas ***The Last Judgment*** (on the altar wall of the Sistine Chapel, Vatican) and ***The Creation of Adam*** (on the Sistine Chapel ceiling) were painted by **Michelangelo**!

★ **Memory Trick:** Remember the **Three French Enlightenment Giants and their Core Doctrines** with **"M-S, V-F, R-G"**: **M**ontesquieu = **S**eparation of Powers (*Spirit of the Laws*, 1748); **V**oltaire = **F**reedom of Expression & Toleration; **R**ousseau = **G**eneral Will & Popular Sovereignty (*The Social Contract*, 1762).

Chapter *1* Comprehensive Analytical & Statutory Revision Matrix

Core Sub-Domain	Key Concept / Provision	Verified Analytical Parameters & Exam Distinctions (NCERT World History Textbooks)
The European Renaissance (14th to 17th Century) — Origins, Humanism & Masterpieces	**Etymology, Historical Catalyst (1453 AD), and Why Italy Was the Birthplace**	Derived from the French word *Renaissance* (Italian: *Rinascimento*), meaning **"Rebirth"** or **"Revival of Classical Greco-Roman Learning"**, as detailed in the curriculum of the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT). On **29 May 1453**, the **Ottoman Sultan Mehmed II (Mehmed the Conqueror)** captured **Constantinople** (capital of the Eastern Roman / Byzantine Empire), prompting Greek scholars to flee with priceless ancient manuscripts of Plato, Aristotle, and Euclid to prosperous **Italian City-States (Florence, Venice, Milan, Genoa, and Rome)**, where wealthy merchant patrons—most notably **Cosimo de' Medici** and **Lorenzo de' Medici ("Lorenzo the Magnificent")** in **Florence ("Cradle of the Renaissance")**—funded humanistic scholarship and civic art.
The Protestant Reformation, Counter-Reformation & Peace of Westphalia (1648)	**Dante Alighieri (1265–1321)**	Precursor of the Renaissance; authored ***The Divine Comedy* (*Divina Commedia*)** (**Inferno, Purgatorio, Paradiso**) in the vernacular **Tuscan Italian language** rather than ecclesiastical Latin, and *De Monarchia*.
Age of Geographical Discoveries, Scientific Revolution & The Enlightenment	**Francesco Petrarch (1304–1374)**	Revered as the **"Father of Humanism"**; championed secular human potential and classical Latin/Greek literature (*Canzoniere* / Sonnets to Laura).
The European Renaissance (14th to 17th Century) — Origins, Humanism & Masterpieces	**Giovanni Boccaccio (1313–1375)**	Father of Italian Prose; authored ***The Decameron*** (a collection of 100 novellas told by 10 young people fleeing the **1348 Black Death / Bubonic Plague** in Florence).
The Protestant Reformation, Counter-Reformation & Peace of Westphalia (1648)	**Niccolò Machiavelli (1469–1527)**	Father of Modern Political Science ("Italian Chanakya"); authored ***The Prince* (*Il Principe*, 1513/1532)** and *Discourses on Livy*, separating practical statecraft (*Realpolitik*) from Christian morality.
Age of Geographical Discoveries, Scientific Revolution & The Enlightenment	**Desiderius Erasmus (1466–1536) & Sir Thomas More (1478–1535)**	Dutch Christian Humanist **Erasmus** authored ***In Praise of Folly* (*Moriae Encomium*, 1511)** satirizing clerical corruption ("Erasmus laid the egg that Luther hatched"); English statesman **Sir Thomas More** authored ***Utopia* (1516)** depicting an ideal egalitarian island society.

Core Sub-Domain	Key Concept / Provision	Verified Analytical Parameters & Exam Distinctions (NCERT World History Textbooks)
The European Renaissance (14th to 17th Century) — Origins, Humanism & Masterpieces	**The High Renaissance Trinity**	(1) **Leonardo da Vinci (1452–1519)** — the ultimate "*Renaissance Man*" (painter, anatomist, engineer) who painted ***The Last Supper*** (Milan) and ***Mona Lisa (La Gioconda)*** (employing *Sfumato* shading); (2) **Michelangelo Buonarroti (1475–1564)** — sculpted the marble masterpieces ***David*** (**17 feet** tall in Florence) and ***Pietà*** (St. Peter's Basilica), and painted the **Ceiling of the Sistine Chapel (*Creation of Adam*)** and ***The Last Judgment*** on its altar wall; and (3) **Raphael Sanzio (1483–1520)** — painted ***The School of Athens*** and ***Sistine Madonna***. (**Filippo Brunelleschi** engineered the magnificent **Dome of the Florence Cathedral**, and **Lorenzo Ghiberti** sculpted the bronze "*Gates of Paradise*").
The Protestant Reformation, Counter-Reformation & Peace of Westphalia (1648)	**Gutenberg's Movable Metal Type Printing Press (1454–1455)**	Invented by **Johannes Gutenberg at Mainz (Germany)** (adapting movable type earlier pioneered in China by Bi Sheng and in Korea), printing the **42-line Gutenberg Bible (Mazarin Bible)** and democratizing literacy across Europe.
Age of Geographical Discoveries, Scientific Revolution & The Enlightenment	**Martin Luther (1483–1546) and the 95 Theses (31 October 1517)**	Outraged by the papal sale of **Indulgences** (letters of pardon for sins sold by Dominican friar **Johann Tetzel** to finance the rebuilding of St. Peter's Basilica under **Pope Leo X**), German monk and theology professor **Martin Luther** nailed his historic **95 Theses** to the door of the **Castle Church in Wittenberg (Germany) on 31 October 1517**. Luther proclaimed three foundational doctrines: **Justification by Faith Alone (*Sola Fide*)**, **Supreme Authority of the Bible (*Sola Scriptura*)**, and the **Priesthood of All Believers**, translated the **Bible into German (1522–1534)** while sheltered at Wartburg Castle after the **Diet of Worms (1521)**, and saw Lutheranism legally recognized inside the Holy Roman Empire by the **Peace of Augsburg (1555)** (*Cuius regio, eius religio*).
The European Renaissance (14th to 17th Century) — Origins, Humanism & Masterpieces	**John Calvin, Huldrych Zwingli, and the English Reformation (1534)**	**Huldrych Zwingli** led the Reformation in **Zurich (Switzerland)**; French theologian **John Calvin (1509–1564)** established a strict theocracy in **Geneva**, published *Institutes of the Christian Religion* (1536), and propounded the **Doctrine of Predestination** (generating **Presbyterians** in Scotland under **John Knox**, **Huguenots** in France, and **Puritans** in England—whose work ethic **Max Weber** later analyzed in *The Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism*). In England, **King Henry VIII** broke with Rome over his divorce from Catherine of Aragon and enacted the **Act of Supremacy (1534)**, establishing the **Anglican Church (Church of England)** with the Monarch as Supreme Head.
The Protestant Reformation, Counter-Reformation & Peace of Westphalia (1648)	**Catholic Counter-Reformation & Thirty Years' War (1618–1648)**	The Catholic Church responded through the **Council of Trent (1545–1563)**, the **Society of Jesus (Jesuits)** founded by Spanish soldier-saint **Ignatius of Loyola in 1534** (whose missionary **St. Francis Xavier** came to Goa, India in 1542), and the **Inquisition / Index of Prohibited Books**. Religious wars culminated in the **Thirty Years' War (1618–1648)**, ended by the **Peace of Westphalia (1648)**, which established the modern international system of **sovereign nation-states**.

Core Sub-Domain	Key Concept / Provision	Verified Analytical Parameters & Exam Distinctions (NCERT World History Textbooks)
Age of Geographical Discoveries, Scientific Revolution & The Enlightenment	**Voyages of Discovery (Commercial Revolution)**	**Prince Henry the Navigator** of Portugal spearheaded maritime cartography; **Bartholomeu Dias** curved the **Cape of Good Hope** (**1488**, initially named *Cape of Storms*); **Christopher Columbus** (Genoese navigator sponsored by Queen Isabella and King Ferdinand of Spain) reached the **Bahamas / Caribbean ("New World") on 12 October 1492**; the **Treaty of Tordesillas (1494)** divided newly discovered lands outside Europe between **Portugal (East)** and **Spain (West)**; **Vasco da Gama** landed at **Calicut (Kozhikode, Kerala) on 20 May 1498** (welcomed by Hindu ruler **Zamorin / Samuthiri** with the assistance of Gujarati pilot **Abdul Majid**); **Pedro Álvares Cabral** discovered **Brazil (1500)**; **Amerigo Vespucci** proved South America was a new continent; and **Ferdinand Magellan's** Spanish expedition (**1519–1522**, completed by Juan Sebastián Elcano on the ship *Victoria*) achieved the **first circumnavigation of the Earth**.
The European Renaissance (14th to 17th Century) — Origins, Humanism & Masterpieces	**Scientific Revolution & The Age of Reason (Enlightenment)**	Polish astronomer **Nicolaus Copernicus** (*De revolutionibus orbium coelestium*, **1543**) replaced Ptolemy's Geocentric model with the **Heliocentric (Sun-Centered) Theory**; **Johannes Kepler** formulated the **Three Laws of Planetary Motion** (elliptical orbits); **Galileo Galilei** built an improved telescope (**1609**) confirming Copernican heliocentrism; **Francis Bacon** (*Novum Organum*) pioneered the **Inductive Scientific Method**; **William Harvey (1628)** discovered the **Circulation of Blood**; and **Sir Isaac Newton** published ***Principia Mathematica* (1687)** establishing the **Laws of Motion and Universal Gravitation**.

Chapter *1* Multi-Statement Exam Verification Drills

Chapter 1 Statement-Verification Drill #1 — **Both Statements Verified Correct**

Statement-I (Etymology, Historical Catalyst (1453 AD), and Why Italy Was the Birthplace): Derived from the French word *Renaissance* (Italian: *Rinascimento*), meaning **"Rebirth"** or **"Revival of Classical Greco-Roman Learning"**, as detailed in the curriculum of the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT). On **29 May 1453**, the **Ottoman Sultan Mehmed II (Mehmed the Conqueror)** captured **Constantinople** (capital of the Eastern Roman / Byzantine Empire), prompting Greek scholars to flee with priceless ancient manuscripts of Plato, Aristotle, and Euclid to prosperous **Italian City-States (Florence, Venice, Milan, Genoa, and Rome)**, where wealthy merchant patrons—most notably **Cosimo de' Medici** and **Lorenzo de' Medici ("Lorenzo the Magnificent")** in **Florence ("Cradle of the Renaissance")**—funded humanistic scholarship and civic art.

Statement-II (Dante Alighieri (1265–1321)): Precursor of the Renaissance; authored ***The Divine Comedy* (*Divina Commedia*)** (**Inferno, Purgatorio, Paradiso**) in the vernacular **Tuscan Italian language** rather than ecclesiastical Latin, and *De Monarchia*.

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per NCERT World History Textbooks & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 1 Statement-Verification Drill #2 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Francesco Petrarch (1304–1374)): Revered as the **"Father of Humanism"**; championed secular human potential and classical Latin/Greek literature (*Canzoniere* / Sonnets to Laura).

Statement-II (Giovanni Boccaccio (1313–1375)): Father of Italian Prose; authored ***The Decameron*** (a collection of 100 novellas told by 10 young people fleeing the **1348 Black Death** / **Bubonic Plague** in Florence).

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per NCERT World History Textbooks & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 1 Statement-Verification Drill #3 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Niccolò Machiavelli (1469–1527)): Father of Modern Political Science ("Italian Chanakya"); authored ***The Prince (Il Principe*, 1513/1532)** and *Discourses on Livy*, separating practical statecraft (*Realpolitik*) from Christian morality.

Statement-II (Desiderius Erasmus (1466–1536) & Sir Thomas More (1478–1535)): Dutch Christian Humanist **Erasmus** authored ***In Praise of Folly* (*Moriae Encomium*, 1511)** satirizing clerical corruption ("Erasmus laid the egg that Luther hatched"); English statesman **Sir Thomas More** authored ***Utopia* (1516)** depicting an ideal egalitarian island society.

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per NCERT World History Textbooks & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 1 Statement-Verification Drill #4 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (The High Renaissance Trinity): (1) **Leonardo da Vinci (1452–1519)** — the ultimate "*Renaissance Man*" (painter, anatomist, engineer) who painted ***The Last Supper*** (Milan) and ***Mona Lisa* (*La Gioconda*)** (employing *Sfumato* shading); (2) **Michelangelo Buonarroti (1475–1564)** — sculpted the marble masterpieces ***David*** (**17 feet** tall in Florence) and ***Pietà*** (St. Peter's Basilica), and painted the **Ceiling of the Sistine Chapel (*Creation of Adam*)** and ***The Last Judgment*** on its altar wall; and (3) **Raphael Sanzio (1483–1520)** — painted ***The School of Athens*** and ***Sistine Madonna***. (**Filippo Brunelleschi** engineered the magnificent **Dome of the Florence Cathedral**, and **Lorenzo Ghiberti** sculpted the bronze "*Gates of Paradise*").

Statement-II (Gutenberg's Movable Metal Type Printing Press (1454–1455)): Invented by **Johannes Gutenberg at Mainz (Germany)** (adapting movable type earlier pioneered in China by Bi Sheng and in Korea), printing the **42-line Gutenberg Bible (Mazarin Bible)** and democratizing literacy across Europe.

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per NCERT World History Textbooks & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 1 Statement-Verification Drill #5 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Martin Luther (1483–1546) and the 95 Theses (31 October 1517)): Outraged by the papal sale of **Indulgences** (letters of pardon for sins sold by Dominican friar **Johann Tetzel** to finance the rebuilding of St. Peter's Basilica under **Pope Leo X**), German monk and theology professor **Martin Luther** nailed his historic **95 Theses** to the door of the **Castle Church in Wittenberg (Germany) on 31 October 1517**. Luther proclaimed three foundational doctrines: **Justification by Faith Alone (*Sola Fide*)**, **Supreme Authority of the Bible (*Sola Scriptura*)**, and the **Priesthood of All Believers**, translated the **Bible into German (1522–1534)** while sheltered at Wartburg Castle after the **Diet of Worms (1521)**, and saw Lutheranism legally recognized inside the Holy Roman Empire by the **Peace of Augsburg (1555)** (*Cuius regio, eius religio*).

Statement-II (John Calvin, Huldrych Zwingli, and the English Reformation (1534)): Huldrych Zwingli led the Reformation in **Zurich (Switzerland)**; French theologian **John Calvin (1509–1564)** established a strict theocracy in **Geneva**, published *Institutes of the Christian Religion* (1536), and propounded the **Doctrine of Predestination** (generating **Presbyterians** in Scotland under **John Knox**, **Huguenots** in France, and **Puritans** in England—whose work ethic **Max Weber** later analyzed in *The Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism*). In England, **King Henry VIII** broke with Rome over his divorce from Catherine of Aragon and enacted the **Act of Supremacy (1534)**, establishing the **Anglican Church (Church of England)** with the Monarch as Supreme Head.

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per NCERT World History Textbooks & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 1 Statement-Verification Drill #6 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Catholic Counter-Reformation & Thirty Years' War (1618–1648)): The Catholic Church responded through the **Council of Trent (1545–1563)**, the **Society of Jesus (Jesuits)** founded by Spanish soldier-saint **Ignatius of Loyola in 1534** (whose missionary **St. Francis Xavier** came to Goa, India in 1542), and the **Inquisition / Index of Prohibited Books**. Religious wars culminated in the **Thirty Years' War (1618–1648)**, ended by the **Peace of Westphalia (1648)**, which established the modern international system of **sovereign nation-states**.

Statement-II (Voyages of Discovery (Commercial Revolution)): Prince Henry the Navigator of Portugal spearheaded maritime cartography; **Bartholomeu Dias** curved the **Cape of Good Hope** (**1488**, initially named *Cape of Storms*); **Christopher Columbus** (Genoese navigator sponsored by Queen Isabella and King Ferdinand of Spain) reached the **Bahamas / Caribbean ("New World") on 12 October 1492**; the **Treaty of Tordesillas (1494)** divided newly discovered lands outside Europe between **Portugal (East)** and **Spain (West)**; **Vasco da Gama** landed at **Calicut (Kozhikode, Kerala) on 20 May 1498** (welcomed by Hindu ruler **Zamorin / Samuthiri** with the assistance of Gujarati pilot **Abdul Majid**); **Pedro Álvares Cabral** discovered **Brazil (1500)**; **Amerigo Vespucci** proved South America was a new continent; and **Ferdinand Magellan's** Spanish expedition (**1519–1522**, completed by Juan Sebastián Elcano on the ship *Victoria*) achieved the **first circumnavigation of the Earth**.

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per NCERT World History Textbooks & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 2: The American Revolution (1775–1783), American Constitution & American Civil War (1861–1865)

Chapter Key Study Pillars — Chapter 2: The American Revolution (1775–1783), American Constitution & American Civil War (1861–1865)

Key Study Pillar 1	Key Study Pillar 2	Key Study Pillar 3
Mercantilism, the 13 British Colonies & Causes of the American War of Independence	**Course of the War (1775–1783), Declaration of Independence (4 July 1776) & Treaty of Paris (1783)**	**The US Constitution (1787–1789), Bill of Rights (1791) & The American Civil War (1861–1865)**

2.1 Mercantilism, the *13* British Colonies & Causes of the American War of Independence

• **Mercantilist Exploitation after the Seven Years' War (1756–1763):** Following Britain's victory over France in the **Seven Years' War (French and Indian War in North America, ended by the First Treaty of Paris, 1763)**, the **13 British Colonies** along the Atlantic seaboard no longer needed British military protection against French Canada. However, **King George III** and British Prime Minister **George Grenville** sought to shift Britain's war debt onto the colonies by strictly enforcing the **Navigation Acts (1651)**, the **Royal Proclamation of 1763** (prohibiting westward settlement beyond the Appalachian Mountains), the **Sugar Act (1764)**, the **Currency Act (1764)**, and the **Quartering Act (1765)**.

• **The Stamp Act (1765) & "No Taxation Without Representation":** In **1765**, the British Parliament passed the **Stamp Act**, imposing a direct internal tax on all legal documents, newspapers, pamphlets, and playing cards in the colonies. Virginian orator **Patrick Henry** ("*Give me liberty, or give me death!*") and Massachusetts leader **James Otis** coined the immortal constitutional slogan: **"*No Taxation Without Representation*"**, and delegates from 9 colonies convened the **Stamp Act Congress in New York (October 1765)** while **Samuel Adams** organized the radical **Sons of Liberty**.

• **Townshend Acts (1767), Boston Massacre (1770) & Boston Tea Party (16 December 1773):**

• After repealing the Stamp Act (while passing the Declaratory Act, 1766), Chancellor of the Exchequer **Charles Townshend** imposed duties on glass, lead, paint, paper, and tea in **1767**, leading to the **Boston Massacre on 5 March 1770** (where British soldiers killed 5 colonists including Crispus Attucks).

• Under **Lord North's Tea Act of 1773** (granting the financially distressed **British East India Company** a monopoly to ship tea directly to America), on the night of **16 December 1773**, **Samuel Adams** and the **Sons of Liberty**, disguised as **Mohawk Native Americans**, boarded three East India Company ships (*Dartmouth, Eleanor, and Beaver*) in **Boston Harbor** and dumped **342 chests of tea** into the sea — the historic **Boston Tea Party**, which served as the **immediate spark** of the American Revolution!

2.2 Course of the War *(1775–1783)*, Declaration of Independence *(4* July *1776)* & Treaty of Paris *(1783)*

• **First & Second Continental Congresses at Philadelphia (1774 & 1775):** When Britain retaliated with the punitive **Intolerable (Coercive) Acts of 1774** closing Boston Port, 12 colonies (all except Georgia) met at the **First Continental Congress at Philadelphia (September 1774)**. Armed clashes erupted on **19 April 1775 at the Battles of Lexington and Concord** ("*The shot heard 'circular the world*"). The **Second Continental Congress (May 1775, all 13 colonies)** appointed **George Washington** of Virginia as Commander-in-Chief of the **Continental Army**.

• **Thomas Paine's *Common Sense* & The Declaration of Independence (4 July 1776):** In **January 1776**, English-born radical pamphleteer **Thomas Paine** published ***Common Sense*** (and later *The Crisis* and *Rights of Man*), electrifying public opinion in favor of complete independence. Drafted primarily by **Thomas Jefferson** (assisted by **Benjamin Franklin, John Adams, Roger Sherman, and Robert Livingston**), the **Declaration of Independence** was adopted by the Continental Congress at Philadelphia on **4 July 1776**, enshrining **John Locke's** natural rights philosophy: ***"We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness."***

• **Saratoga (1777), Yorktown (1781) & the Second Treaty of Paris (3 September 1783):** The American victory over General Burgoyne at the **Battle of Saratoga (October 1777)** proved the decisive turning point, persuading **France** (led by the **Marquis de Lafayette** and Admiral de Grasse), **Spain**, and the **Netherlands** to enter the war as American allies. On **19 October 1781**, British Commander **Lord Cornwallis** (who was later appointed Governor-General of Bengal in 1786!) surrendered to **George Washington** and French forces at the **Battle of Yorktown (Virginia)**. By the **Second Treaty of Paris signed on 3 September 1783**, Britain formally recognized the sovereignty and independence of the **United States of America** (stretching from the Atlantic to the Mississippi River).

2.3 The US Constitution *(1787–1789)*, Bill of Rights *(1791)* & The American Civil War *(1861–1865)*

• **World's First Written Federal Democratic Constitution (1787–1789):** Drafted at the **Philadelphia Constitutional Convention (May–September 1787)** presided over by **George Washington** (with **James Madison** revered as the **"Father of the US Constitution"** and co-author of *The Federalist Papers* alongside **Alexander Hamilton** and **John Jay**), the US Constitution came into force on **4 March 1789** with **George Washington as the 1st President of the USA**. It operationalized **Montesquieu's Separation of Powers** across Congress, the President, and the Supreme Court, and added the **First 10 Amendments (The Bill of Rights) in 1791** guaranteeing fundamental civil liberties.

• **The American Civil War (1861–1865) & Abraham Lincoln:** Fought between the **Industrial Northern States (The Union — 23 states)** and the **Plantation-based Southern Slave States (The Confederate States of America — 11 seceding states led by Jefferson Davis with capital at Richmond, Virginia, starting with South Carolina in Dec 1860)** over the abolition of plantation slavery and states' rights following the election of Republican **Abraham Lincoln (16th US President)** in November 1860.

• **Emancipation Proclamation (1 January 1863) & Gettysburg Address (19 November 1863):** Lincoln issued the **Emancipation Proclamation** declaring slaves in rebelling states forever free, and after the decisive Union victory at the **Battle of Gettysburg (July 1863)**, delivered the 272-word **Gettysburg Address** defining democracy as **"*government of the people, by the people, for the people.*"**

• **Surrender at Appomattox & the 13th, 14th, and 15th Reconstruction Amendments:** Confederate General **Robert E. Lee** surrendered to Union General **Ulysses S. Grant** at **Appomattox Court House on 9 April 1865** (five days before Lincoln was assassinated by John Wilkes Booth at Ford's Theatre on **14 April 1865**). The **13th Amendment (1865)** abolished Slavery across the USA; the **14th Amendment (1868)** granted Equal Protection and Citizenship; and the **15th Amendment (1870)** granted Voting Rights regardless of race.

Process Flowchart:

Step-by-Step Conceptual Process Flowchart

STEP 1
Stamp Act (1765: "No Taxation Without Representation") & Boston Tea Party (16 Dec 1773)

STEP 2
Lexington/Concord (1775) & Jefferson's Declaration of Independence (4 July 1776)

STEP 3
Saratoga Turning Point (1777), Cornwallis's Surrender at Yorktown (1781) & Treaty of Paris (1783)

STEP 4
Philadelphia Constitution (1787/1789) & Lincoln's Civil War Preservation of Union (1861–1865)

Date / Year	Landmark Event in American History	Key Historical Figures	Constitutional & Global Significance
1765	**Stamp Act** & Stamp Act Congress (New York)	King George III, George Grenville, **Patrick Henry**, **James Otis**	Sparked the constitutional doctrine ***"No Taxation Without Representation"***
16 Dec 1773	**Boston Tea Party** (Boston Harbor, Massachusetts)	**Samuel Adams** & the **Sons of Liberty**	342 chests of East India Co. tea dumped into harbor; **immediate trigger** of the American Revolution
4 July 1776	**Declaration of Independence** (2nd Continental Congress, Philadelphia)	Drafted by **Thomas Jefferson**; inspired by **John Locke** & **Thomas Paine** (*Common Sense*)	Proclaimed unalienable rights to "*Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness*" and popular consent
19 Oct 1781 & 3 Sep 1783	**Battle of Yorktown** & **Second Treaty of Paris**	**George Washington**, **Marquis de Lafayette**, vs. **Lord Cornwallis**	Cornwallis surrendered at Yorktown; Britain recognized the independence of the 13 United States
1787 / 1789 / 1791	**US Constitution** (Philadelphia) & **Bill of Rights** (First 10 Amendments)	**James Madison** (Father of Constitution), George Washington, Alexander Hamilton	**World's first written federal republic constitution**; inspired Part III (Fundamental Rights) of the Indian Constitution
1861–1865	**American Civil War**, Emancipation Proclamation (**1 Jan 1863**) & **13th Amendment (1865)**	**Abraham Lincoln** (16th President), Ulysses S. Grant vs. Jefferson Davis, Robert E. Lee	Preserved the American Union, abolished slavery via the **13th Amendment**, and delivered the **Gettysburg Address**

Did You Know?: According to the NCERT Official Textbooks Portal, French involvement in the American War of Independence had a profound boomerang effect on world history: **King Louis XVI of France** spent over **1 Billion Livres** assisting the American colonists against Britain, pushing the French royal treasury into acute bankruptcy and directly forcing the convocation of the **Estates-General in May 1789**—while French soldiers returning under the **Marquis de Lafayette** brought home the revolutionary ideals of republican liberty and constitutional rights!

Exam Trap Alert: Do not confuse the **First Treaty of Paris (1763)** with the **Second Treaty of Paris (1783)**! The **First Treaty of Paris (10 February 1763)** ended the **Seven Years' War (1756–1763)** between Britain and France (corresponding to the **Treaty of Paris, 1763** that also ended the **Third Carnatic War in India** after the Battle of Wandiwash, 1760!), whereas the **Second Treaty of Paris (3 September 1783)** ended the **American War of Independence**!

★ **Memory Trick:** Remember the **Chronological Sequence of Pre-Revolution British Acts** with **"S-S-T-T-I"**: **S**ugar Act (**1764**) → **S**tamp Act (**1765**) → **T**ownshend Acts (**1767**) → **T**ea Act & Boston Tea Party (**1773**) → **I**ntolerable Acts (**1774**).

Chapter 2 Comprehensive Analytical & Statutory Revision Matrix

Core Sub-Domain	Key Concept / Provision	Verified Analytical Parameters & Exam Distinctions (NCERT World History Textbooks)
Mercantilism, the 13 British Colonies & Causes of the American War of Independence	**Mercantilist Exploitation after the Seven Years' War (1756–1763)**	Following Britain's victory over France in the **Seven Years' War (French and Indian War in North America, ended by the First Treaty of Paris, 1763)**, the **13 British Colonies** along the Atlantic seaboard no longer needed British military protection against French Canada. However, **King George III** and British Prime Minister **George Grenville** sought to shift Britain's war debt onto the colonies by strictly enforcing the **Navigation Acts (1651)**, the **Royal Proclamation of 1763** (prohibiting westward settlement beyond the Appalachian Mountains), the **Sugar Act (1764)**, the **Currency Act (1764)**, and the **Quartering Act (1765)**.
Course of the War (1775–1783), Declaration of Independence (4 July 1776) & Treaty of Paris (1783)	**The Stamp Act (1765) & "No Taxation Without Representation"**	In **1765**, the British Parliament passed the **Stamp Act**, imposing a direct internal tax on all legal documents, newspapers, pamphlets, and playing cards in the colonies. Virginian orator **Patrick Henry** ("*Give me liberty, or give me death!*") and Massachusetts leader **James Otis** coined the immortal constitutional slogan: ***"No Taxation Without Representation"***, and delegates from 9 colonies convened the **Stamp Act Congress in New York (October 1765)** while **Samuel Adams** organized the radical **Sons of Liberty**.
The US Constitution (1787–1789), Bill of Rights (1791) & The American Civil War (1861–1865)	**First & Second Continental Congresses at Philadelphia (1774 & 1775)**	When Britain retaliated with the punitive **Intolerable (Coercive) Acts of 1774** closing Boston Port, 12 colonies (all except Georgia) met at the **First Continental Congress at Philadelphia (September 1774)**. Armed clashes erupted on **19 April 1775 at the Battles of Lexington and Concord** ("*The shot heard 'circular the world*"). The **Second Continental Congress (May 1775, all 13 colonies)** appointed **George Washington** of Virginia as Commander-in-Chief of the **Continental Army**.
Mercantilism, the 13 British Colonies & Causes of the American War of Independence	**Saratoga (1777), Yorktown (1781) & the Second Treaty of Paris (3 September 1783)**	The American victory over General Burgoyne at the **Battle of Saratoga (October 1777)** proved the decisive turning point, persuading **France** (led by the **Marquis de Lafayette** and Admiral de Grasse), **Spain**, and the **Netherlands** to enter the war as American allies. On **19 October 1781**, British Commander **Lord Cornwallis** (who was later appointed Governor-General of Bengal in 1786!) surrendered to **George Washington** and French forces at the **Battle of Yorktown (Virginia)**. By the **Second Treaty of Paris signed on 3 September 1783**, Britain formally recognized the sovereignty and independence of the **United States of America** (stretching from the Atlantic to the Mississippi River).
Course of the War (1775–1783), Declaration of Independence (4 July 1776) & Treaty of Paris (1783)	**World's First Written Federal Democratic Constitution (1787–1789)**	Drafted at the **Philadelphia Constitutional Convention (May–September 1787)** presided over by **George Washington** (with **James Madison** revered as the **"Father of the US Constitution"** and co-author of *The Federalist Papers* alongside **Alexander Hamilton** and **John Jay**), the US Constitution came into force on **4 March 1789** with **George Washington as the 1st President of the USA**. It operationalized **Montesquieu's Separation of Powers** across Congress, the President, and the Supreme Court, and added the **First 10 Amendments (The Bill of Rights) in 1791** guaranteeing fundamental civil liberties.

Core Sub-Domain	Key Concept / Provision	Verified Analytical Parameters & Exam Distinctions (NCERT World History Textbooks)
The US Constitution (1787–1789), Bill of Rights (1791) & The American Civil War (1861–1865)	**The American Civil War (1861–1865) & Abraham Lincoln**	Fought between the **Industrial Northern States (The Union — 23 states)** and the **Plantation-based Southern Slave States (The Confederate States of America — 11 seceding states led by Jefferson Davis with capital at Richmond, Virginia, starting with South Carolina in Dec 1860)** over the abolition of plantation slavery and states' rights following the election of Republican **Abraham Lincoln (16th US President)** in November 1860.
Mercantilism, the 13 British Colonies & Causes of the American War of Independence	**Emancipation Proclamation (1 January 1863) & Gettysburg Address (19 November 1863)**	Lincoln issued the **Emancipation Proclamation** declaring slaves in rebelling states forever free, and after the decisive Union victory at the **Battle of Gettysburg (July 1863)**, delivered the 272-word **Gettysburg Address** defining democracy as **"*government of the people, by the people, for the people.*"**
Course of the War (1775–1783), Declaration of Independence (4 July 1776) & Treaty of Paris (1783)	**Surrender at Appomattox & the 13th, 14th, and 15th Reconstruction Amendments**	Confederate General **Robert E. Lee** surrendered to Union General **Ulysses S. Grant** at **Appomattox Court House on 9 April 1865** (five days before Lincoln was assassinated by John Wilkes Booth at Ford's Theatre on **14 April 1865**). The **13th Amendment (1865)** abolished Slavery across the USA; the **14th Amendment (1868)** granted Equal Protection and Citizenship; and the **15th Amendment (1870)** granted Voting Rights regardless of race.

Chapter *2* Multi-Statement Exam Verification Drills

Chapter 2 Statement-Verification Drill #1 — **Both Statements Verified Correct**

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✔ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per NCERT World History Textbooks & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 2 Statement-Verification Drill #2 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (First & Second Continental Congresses at Philadelphia (1774 & 1775)): When Britain retaliated with the punitive **Intolerable (Coercive) Acts of 1774** closing Boston Port, 12 colonies (all except Georgia) met at the **First Continental Congress at Philadelphia (September 1774)**. Armed clashes erupted on **19 April 1775 at the Battles of Lexington and Concord** (*"The shot heard 'circular the world"*). The **Second Continental Congress (May 1775, all 13 colonies)** appointed **George Washington** of Virginia as Commander-in-Chief of the **Continental Army**.

Statement-II (Saratoga (1777), Yorktown (1781) & the Second Treaty of Paris (3 September 1783)): The American victory over General Burgoyne at the **Battle of Saratoga (October 1777)** proved the decisive turning point, persuading **France** (led by the **Marquis de Lafayette** and Admiral de Grasse), **Spain**, and the **Netherlands** to enter the war as American allies. On **19 October 1781**, British Commander **Lord Cornwallis** (who was later appointed Governor-General of Bengal in 1786!) surrendered to **George Washington** and French forces at the **Battle of Yorktown (Virginia)**. By the **Second Treaty of Paris signed on 3 September 1783**, Britain formally recognized the sovereignty and independence of the **United States of America** (stretching from the Atlantic to the Mississippi River).

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Chapter 2 Statement-Verification Drill #3 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (World's First Written Federal Democratic Constitution (1787–1789)): Drafted at the **Philadelphia Constitutional Convention (May–September 1787)** presided over by **George Washington** (with **James Madison** revered as the **"Father of the US Constitution"** and co-author of *The Federalist Papers* alongside **Alexander Hamilton** and **John Jay**), the US Constitution came into force on **4 March 1789** with **George Washington as the 1st President of the USA**. It operationalized **Montesquieu's Separation of Powers** across Congress, the President, and the Supreme Court, and added the **First 10 Amendments (The Bill of Rights) in 1791** guaranteeing fundamental civil liberties.

Statement-II (The American Civil War (1861–1865) & Abraham Lincoln): Fought between the **Industrial Northern States (The Union — 23 states)** and the **Plantation-based Southern Slave States (The Confederate States of America — 11 seceding states led by Jefferson Davis with capital at Richmond, Virginia, starting with South Carolina in Dec 1860)** over the abolition of plantation slavery and states' rights following the election of Republican **Abraham Lincoln (16th US President)** in November 1860.

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per NCERT World History Textbooks & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 2 Statement-Verification Drill #4 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Emancipation Proclamation (1 January 1863) & Gettysburg Address (19 November 1863)): Lincoln issued the **Emancipation Proclamation** declaring slaves in rebelling states forever free, and after the decisive Union victory at the **Battle of Gettysburg (July 1863)**, delivered the 272-word **Gettysburg Address** defining democracy as **"*government of the people, by the people, for the people.*"**

Statement-II (Surrender at Appomattox & the 13th, 14th, and 15th Reconstruction Amendments): Confederate General **Robert E. Lee** surrendered to Union General **Ulysses S. Grant** at **Appomattox Court House on 9 April 1865** (five days before Lincoln was assassinated by John Wilkes Booth at Ford's Theatre on **14 April 1865**). The **13th Amendment (1865)** abolished Slavery across the USA; the **14th Amendment (1868)** granted Equal Protection and Citizenship; and the **15th Amendment (1870)** granted Voting Rights regardless of race.

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Chapter 3: The French Revolution (1789–1799), Napoleonic Era, Congress of Vienna & Revolutions of 1830/1848

Chapter Key Study Pillars — Chapter 3: The French Revolution (1789–1799), Napoleonic Era, Congress of Vienna & Revolutions of 1830/1848

Key Study Pillar 1
The Ancien Régime, Three Estates, Financial Crisis & Intellectual Catalysts

Key Study Pillar 2
Outbreak of the Revolution (1789), National Assembly, Reign of Terror & Directory

Key Study Pillar 3
The Napoleonic Era (1799–1815) & The Congress of Vienna (1815)

3.1 The Ancien Régime, Three Estates, Financial Crisis & Intellectual Catalysts

• **Social Stratification of Pre-1789 France (*Ancien Régime*):** Under the Bourbon absolute monarchy of **King Louis XIV** ("*L'État, c'est moi*" — "I am the State", builder of the Palace of Versailles), **Louis XV** ("*Après moi, le déluge*" — "After me, the deluge"), and **King Louis XVI (1774–1792)** (married to Austrian princess **Marie Antoinette**, nicknamed "*Madame Deficit*"), French society was rigidly divided into **Three Estates (Orders)** as detailed by NCERT Official Textbooks:

1. **First Estate (The Clergy — ~1,30,000 population, < 1%):** Owned **10% of French land**, collected the religious tax **Tithe (*Dîme* — 1/10th of agricultural produce)** from peasants, and enjoyed complete **exemption from direct state taxes (*Taille*)**.

2. **Second Estate (The Nobility — ~3,50,000 population, < 2%):** Owned **25–30% of land**, monopolized all high offices in the army, judiciary (*Parlements*), and administration, exacted feudal dues (*Corvée* unpaid forced road labor and *Banalités* for using the lord's mill/winepress), and enjoyed **exemption from the *Taille***.

3. **Third Estate (Commoners — 97–98%** of France's 28 million population**):** Comprised three layers: (a) the educated **Bourgeoisie** (merchants, bankers, lawyers, doctors, teachers inspired by **Voltaire, Montesquieu, Rousseau**, and **Denis Diderot's** 28-volume *Encyclopédie*, plus the **Physiocrats** led by **François Quesnay** and **Turgot** advocating *Laissez-faire* free trade), (b) urban artisans and wage-workers (***Sans-Culottes*** — literally "those without knee-breeches"), and (c) **Peasants (> 80% of total population)** who bore the crushing burden of the direct land/income tax (**Taille**), the hated salt tax (**Gabelle**), church **Tithes**, and feudal dues!

3.2 Outbreak of the Revolution (1789), National Assembly, Reign of Terror & Directory

• **Estates-General (5 May 1789), Tennis Court Oath (20 June 1789) & Fall of the Bastille (14 July 1789):**

• After finance ministers **Turgot, Necker, Calonne, and Brienne** failed to tax the privileged estates and the **Assembly of Notables (1787)** refused fiscal reform, **King Louis XVI** summoned the **Estates-General at Versailles on 5 May 1789** after a gap of **175 years (last met in 1614!)**.

• Traditionally, each Estate sat separately and cast **1 Corporate Vote (1 + 1 + 1)**, allowing the Clergy and Nobility (**2 votes**) to outvote the Third Estate (**1 vote**). Inspired by **Abbé Sieyès's** pamphlet ***What is the Third Estate? (Qu'est-ce que le tiers état?, Jan 1789)***, the Third Estate demanded **individual voting by head** in a single assembly.

• On **17 June 1789**, the Third Estate declared itself the **National Assembly**. Locked out of their hall on **20 June 1789**, led by **Honoré Gabriel Riqueti, Comte de Mirabeau** and **Abbé Sieyès** (with astronomer **Jean Sylvain Bailly** presiding), they gathered at an indoor royal tennis court (*Jeu de Paume*) and swore the historic **Tennis Court Oath (20 June 1789)** never to separate until they had drafted a written Constitution for France!

• **Storming of the Bastille (14 July 1789 — French National Day):** Alarmed by royal troop concentrations and the dismissal of reformist minister **Jacques Necker**, Parisian crowds stormed the medieval fortress-prison of the **Bastille** on **14 July 1789** (symbol of Bourbon despotism, though holding only 7 prisoners at the time), killing Governor Marquis de Launay. Simultaneously, rural peasants launched the **"Great Fear" (*La Grande Peur*)** burning manor châteaux.

• **Landmark Achievements of the National Constituent Assembly (1789–1791):**

• **Night of 4 August 1789:** Formally **abolished Feudalism**, serfdom, church Tithes, and aristocratic tax exemptions across France in a single night session.

• **Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen (*Déclaration des droits de l'homme et du citoyen* — 26 August 1789):** Drafted by **Marquis de Lafayette** (in consultation with Thomas Jefferson) and **Abbé Sieyès**; enshrined natural rights to liberty, property, security, equality before the law, and **Sovereignty residing in the Nation**. (**Olympe de Gouges** challenged the exclusion of women by publishing the ***Declaration of the Rights of Woman and of the Female Citizen in* 1791** before being guillotined in 1793!).

• **Women's March on Versailles (5–6 October 1789):** Parisian women marched in the rain demanding bread ("*Bread! Bread!*") and forced the Royal Family ("the Baker, the Baker's Wife, and the Baker's Little Boy") to relocate to the **Tuileries Palace in Paris**.

• **Civil Constitution of the Clergy (1790), Paper Currency (*Assignats*), Flight to Varennes (June 1791) & Constitution of 1791:** Confiscated Church lands to back ***Assignats*** paper bonds; divided Citizens into **"Active Citizens"** (men aged **25+** paying direct tax equal to **3 days' labor wages**, granted voting rights) and **"Passive Citizens"** (poor men and all women, denied voting rights).

• **The National Convention (1792–1795), Jacobins vs. Girondins & The Reign of Terror (1793–1794):**

• Following the **Declaration of Pillnitz (1791)** by Austria and Prussia and the storming of the Tuileries (10 August 1792), the newly elected **National Convention (elected by Universal Male Suffrage)** abolished the monarchy and proclaimed the **First French Republic on 21 September 1792** (adopting the revolutionary slogan **"*Liberty, Equality, Fraternity*"** and the *Marseillaise* composed by **Roget de Lisle**). **King Louis XVI** was tried for treason and executed by the **Guillotine on 21 January 1793** (followed by Queen Marie Antoinette on 16 October 1793).

• Power shifted from the moderate **Girondins** to the radical **Jacobin Club** (named after the Convent of St. Jacob in Paris, wearing red **Phrygian caps of liberty** and long striped trousers as *Sans-Culottes*) led by **Maximilien Robespierre ("The Incorruptible")**, **Georges Danton**, and **Jean-Paul Marat** (editor of *L'Ami du peuple*, assassinated in his bath by Charlotte Corday).

• **Reign of Terror (September 1793 – July 1794):** Through the **Committee of Public Safety** and the **Revolutionary Tribunal**, Robespierre imposed price ceilings on grain/bread (*Law of the Maximum*), rationed *Pain d'égalité* (equality bread), introduced the secular **Revolutionary Calendar**, abolished slavery in French colonies (1794, later re-introduced by Napoleon in 1802 and finally abolished in **1848**), and guillotined over

17,000 perceived enemies until Robespierre himself was overthrown and guillotined in the **Thermidorian Reaction (27–28 July 1794 / 9 Thermidor)**.

• **The Directory (1795–1799):** A 5-member executive board supported by a bicameral legislature (*Council of Five Hundred* and *Council of Ancients*) whose political instability paved the way for General **Napoleon Bonaparte's Coup of 18 Brumaire (9 November 1799)**.

3.3 The Napoleonic Era *(1799–1815)* & The Congress of Vienna *(1815)*

• **Napoleon Bonaparte (1769–1821, born at Ajaccio, Corsica — "*Child of the Revolution*"):** Ruled as **First Consul (1799–1804)** and crowned himself **Emperor of the French (2 December 1804)** at Notre-Dame Cathedral:

• **Enduring Reforms:** Promulgated the **Napoleonic Code (*Code Civil*, 1804)** (abolishing birth privileges, establishing equality before the law, secular civil marriage, and absolute right to private property), established the **Bank of France (1800)**, signed the **Concordat of 1801** with Pope Pius VII, created the **Legion of Honour (1802)** and state *Lycées* (secondary schools), and reorganized the Holy Roman Empire into the **39-state Confederation of the Rhine (1806)**.

• **Continental System (1806 Berlin & Milan Decrees) & Downfall:** After Admiral **Horatio Nelson** crushed the Franco-Spanish fleet at the **Battle of Trafalgar (21 October 1805)** while Napoleon triumphed on land at **Austerlitz (Dec 1805, "Battle of the Three Emperors")**, **Jena (1806)**, and **Friedland (1807, Treaty of Tilsit)**, Napoleon imposed the **Continental System (1806)** — an economic blockade forbidding European nations from trading with Britain.

• **Three Fatal Blunders:** (1) The **Peninsular War in Spain (1808–1814)** ("The Spanish Ulcer"), (2) The disastrous **Invasion of Russia (1812)** with the 6,00,000-strong *Grande Armée* against Tsar Alexander I's scorched-earth retreat and the Russian winter, and (3) Defeat at the **Battle of Leipzig ("Battle of the Nations", October 1813)** followed by exile to **Elba (1814)**. Escaping for the **"Hundred Days"**, Napoleon was finally defeated on **18 June 1815 at the Battle of Waterloo (Belgium)** by the Seventh Coalition led by the **Duke of Wellington (Arthur Wellesley)** and Prussian Field Marshal **Gebhard Leberecht von Blücher**, and exiled to the South Atlantic island of **St. Helena**, where he died on **5 May 1821**.

• **The Congress of Vienna (1814–1815):** Hosted by **Austrian Chancellor Prince Klemens von Metternich** (alongside Tsar Alexander I of Russia, Lord Castlereagh of Britain, King Frederick William III of Prussia, and Prince Talleyrand of France), the Congress operated on three principles: **Legitimacy** (restoring Bourbon King Louis XVIII in France and pre-1789 dynasties), **Compensation**, and **Balance of Power** (encircling France with buffer states and creating the **German Confederation of 39 states** under Austrian presidency).

Process Flowchart:

Step-by-Step Conceptual Process Flowchart

STEP 1	STEP 2	STEP 3	STEP 4
Convocation of Estates-General (5 May 1789) & Tennis Court Oath (20 June 1789)	Storming of the Bastille (14 July 1789) & Declaration of Rights of Man (26 Aug 1789)	First Republic (Sep 1792), Jacobin Reign of Terror (1793–94) & Directory (1795–99)	Napoleonic Code (1804), Continental System, Battle of Waterloo (18 June 1815) & Vienna Congress

Phase / Landmark Event	Date / Period	Key Leaders & Ideologues	Major Historical & Constitutional Outcomes
Estates-General & Tennis Court Oath	**5 May & 20 June 1789**	King Louis XVI, **Abbé Sieyès**, **Mirabeau**, Jean Sylvain Bailly	Third Estate broke away to form the **National Assembly** and vowed to write a Constitution
Fall of the Bastille & Abolition of Feudalism	**14 July & 4 Aug 1789**	Parisian *Sans-Culottes*, Marquis de Lafayette (National Guard)	Destroyed symbol of royal absolutism; abolished feudal serfdom, Tithes, and aristocratic privileges
Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen	**26 August 1789**	Lafayette, Abbé Sieyès (Women's version by **Olympe de Gouges**, **1791**)	Proclaimed natural rights, equality before law, and national sovereignty; Preamble inspired global constitutions
National Convention & Reign of Terror	**1792–1795** (**Terror: 1793–94**)	**Maximilien Robespierre** (Jacobins), Danton, Marat	Proclaimed **First French Republic** (**21 Sep 1792**); executed Louis XVI (**21 Jan 1793**); universal male suffrage
Consulate & First French Empire	**1799–1815**	**Napoleon Bonaparte** (18 Brumaire Coup, **9 Nov 1799**)	Enacted **Napoleonic Code** (**1804**), Bank of France (**1800**), Concordat (**1801**), and Continental System (**1806**)
Battle of Waterloo & Congress of Vienna	**18 June 1815** (**1814–1815**)	**Duke of Wellington & Blücher** vs. Napoleon; **Prince Metternich**	Ended Napoleonic Wars; exiled Napoleon to **St. Helena**; ushered in the conservative **Age of Metternich** (**1815–1848**)

Did You Know?: The Indian ruler **Tipu Sultan of Mysore** (**1750–1799**) was an ardent admirer of the French Revolution! As documented in the NCERT Official Textbooks Portal, Tipu Sultan established a **Jacobin Club at Seringapatam (Srirangapatna) in 1797**, planted the **"Tree of Liberty"**, and proudly styled himself **"Citizen Tipu"** while corresponding with Napoleon Bonaparte! Furthermore, the ideals of ***"Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity"*** in the **Preamble to the Constitution of India** were directly borrowed from the **French Revolution (1789)**.

Exam Trap Alert: Carefully distinguish between France's two major pre-1789 taxes in NCERT Class IX History: **Tithe (*Dîme*)** was the tax levied by the **Catholic Church (First Estate)** amounting to **one-tenth** (**1/10th**) **of agricultural produce**, whereas **Taille** was the **direct land/income tax paid directly to the State (Royal Treasury)** exclusively by the **Third Estate**!

★ **Memory Trick:** Remember the **Four Sequential Governments of the French Revolution (1789–1799)** with **"N-L-C-D"**: National Constituent Assembly (**1789–1791**) → Legislative Assembly (**1791–1792**) → National Convention (**1792–1795**, Jacobin Republic) → The Directory (**1795–1799**, replaced by Napoleon's **Consulate** in **1799**).

Chapter *3* Comprehensive Analytical & Statutory Revision Matrix

Core Sub-Domain	Key Concept / Provision	Verified Analytical Parameters & Exam Distinctions (NCERT World History Textbooks)
The Ancien Régime, Three Estates, Financial Crisis & Intellectual Catalysts	**Social Stratification of Pre-1789 France (*Ancien Régime*)**	**Under the Bourbon absolute monarchy of** King Louis XIV **(*"L'État, c'est moi"* — "I am the State", builder of the Palace of Versailles),** Louis XV **(*"Après moi, le déluge"* — "After me, the deluge"), and** King Louis XVI (1774–1792) **(married to Austrian princess** Marie Antoinette**, nicknamed *"Madame Deficit"*), French society was rigidly divided into** Three Estates (Orders)** as detailed by NCERT Official Textbooks:

Core Sub-Domain	Key Concept / Provision	Verified Analytical Parameters & Exam Distinctions (NCERT World History Textbooks)
Outbreak of the Revolution (1789), National Assembly, Reign of Terror & Directory	**First Estate (The Clergy — ~1,30,000 population, < 1%)**	Owned **10% of French land**, collected the religious tax **Tithe (*Dîme* — 1/10th of agricultural produce)** from peasants, and enjoyed complete **exemption from direct state taxes (*Taille*)**.
The Napoleonic Era (1799–1815) & The Congress of Vienna (1815)	**Second Estate (The Nobility — ~3,50,000 population, < 2%)**	Owned **25–30% of land**, monopolized all high offices in the army, judiciary (*Parlements*), and administration, exacted feudal dues (*Corvée* unpaid forced road labor and *Banalités* for using the lord's mill/winepress), and enjoyed **exemption from the *Taille***.
The Ancien Régime, Three Estates, Financial Crisis & Intellectual Catalysts	**Third Estate (Commoners**	**97–98%** of France's 28 million population**):** Comprised three layers: (a) the educated **Bourgeoisie** (merchants, bankers, lawyers, doctors, teachers inspired by **Voltaire, Montesquieu, Rousseau**, and **Denis Diderot's** 28-volume *Encyclopédie*, plus the **Physiocrats** led by **François Quesnay** and **Turgot** advocating *Laissez-faire* free trade), (b) urban artisans and wage-workers (***Sans-Culottes*** — literally "those without knee-breeches"), and (c) **Peasants (> 80% of total population)** who bore the crushing burden of the direct land/income tax (**Taille**), the hated salt tax (**Gabelle**), church **Tithes**, and feudal dues!
Outbreak of the Revolution (1789), National Assembly, Reign of Terror & Directory	**Storming of the Bastille (14 July 1789 — French National Day)**	Alarmed by royal troop concentrations and the dismissal of reformist minister **Jacques Necker**, Parisian crowds stormed the medieval fortress-prison of the **Bastille** on **14 July 1789** (symbol of Bourbon despotism, though holding only 7 prisoners at the time), killing Governor Marquis de Launay. Simultaneously, rural peasants launched the **"Great Fear" (*La Grande Peur*)** burning manor châteaux.
The Napoleonic Era (1799–1815) & The Congress of Vienna (1815)	**Night of 4 August 1789**	Formally **abolished Feudalism**, serfdom, church Tithes, and aristocratic tax exemptions across France in a single night session.
The Ancien Régime, Three Estates, Financial Crisis & Intellectual Catalysts	**Women's March on Versailles (5–6 October 1789)**	Parisian women marched in the rain demanding bread (*"Bread! Bread!"*) and forced the Royal Family ("the Baker, the Baker's Wife, and the Baker's Little Boy") to relocate to the **Tuileries Palace in Paris**.
Outbreak of the Revolution (1789), National Assembly, Reign of Terror & Directory	**Reign of Terror (September 1793 – July 1794)**	Through the **Committee of Public Safety** and the **Revolutionary Tribunal**, Robespierre imposed price ceilings on grain/bread (*Law of the Maximum*), rationed *Pain d'égalité* (equality bread), introduced the secular **Revolutionary Calendar**, abolished slavery in French colonies (1794, later re-introduced by Napoleon in 1802 and finally abolished in **1848**), and guillotined over **17,000** perceived enemies until Robespierre himself was overthrown and guillotined in the **Thermidorian Reaction (27–28 July 1794 / 9 Thermidor)**.
The Napoleonic Era (1799–1815) & The Congress of Vienna (1815)	**The Directory (1795–1799)**	A 5-member executive board supported by a bicameral legislature (*Council of Five Hundred* and *Council of Ancients*) whose political instability paved the way for General **Napoleon Bonaparte's Coup of 18 Brumaire (9 November 1799)**.

Core Sub-Domain	Key Concept / Provision	Verified Analytical Parameters & Exam Distinctions (NCERT World History Textbooks)
The Ancien Régime, Three Estates, Financial Crisis & Intellectual Catalysts	**Enduring Reforms**	Promulgated the **Napoleonic Code (*Code Civil*, 1804)** (abolishing birth privileges, establishing equality before the law, secular civil marriage, and absolute right to private property), established the **Bank of France (1800)**, signed the **Concordat of 1801** with Pope Pius VII, created the **Legion of Honour (1802)** and state *Lycées* (secondary schools), and reorganized the Holy Roman Empire into the **39-state Confederation of the Rhine (1806)**.
Outbreak of the Revolution (1789), National Assembly, Reign of Terror & Directory	**Continental System (1806 Berlin & Milan Decrees) & Downfall**	After Admiral **Horatio Nelson** crushed the Franco-Spanish fleet at the **Battle of Trafalgar (21 October 1805)** while Napoleon triumphed on land at **Austerlitz (Dec 1805, "Battle of the Three Emperors")**, **Jena (1806)**, and **Friedland (1807, Treaty of Tilsit)**, Napoleon imposed the **Continental System (1806)** — an economic blockade forbidding European nations from trading with Britain.
The Napoleonic Era (1799–1815) & The Congress of Vienna (1815)	**Three Fatal Blunders**	(1) The **Peninsular War in Spain (1808–1814)** ("The Spanish Ulcer"), (2) The disastrous **Invasion of Russia (1812)** with the **6,00,000**-strong *Grande Armée* against Tsar Alexander I's scorched-earth retreat and the Russian winter, and (3) Defeat at the **Battle of Leipzig ("Battle of the Nations", October 1813)** followed by exile to **Elba (1814)**. Escaping for the **"Hundred Days"**, Napoleon was finally defeated on **18 June 1815 at the Battle of Waterloo (Belgium)** by the Seventh Coalition led by the **Duke of Wellington (Arthur Wellesley)** and Prussian Field Marshal **Gebhard Leberecht von Blücher**, and exiled to the South Atlantic island of **St. Helena**, where he died on **5 May 1821**.
The Ancien Régime, Three Estates, Financial Crisis & Intellectual Catalysts	**The Congress of Vienna (1814–1815)**	Hosted by **Austrian Chancellor Prince Klemens von Metternich** (alongside Tsar Alexander I of Russia, Lord Castlereagh of Britain, King Frederick William III of Prussia, and Prince Talleyrand of France), the Congress operated on three principles: **Legitimacy** (restoring Bourbon King Louis XVIII in France and pre-1789 dynasties), **Compensation**, and **Balance of Power** (encircling France with buffer states and creating the **German Confederation of 39 states** under Austrian presidency).

Chapter *3* Multi-Statement Exam Verification Drills

Chapter 3 Statement-Verification Drill #1 — **Both Statements Verified Correct**

Statement-I (Social Stratification of Pre-1789 France (*Ancien Régime*)): Under the Bourbon absolute monarchy of King Louis XIV **(*"L'État, c'est moi"* — "I am the State", builder of the Palace of Versailles),** Louis XV **(*"Après moi, le déluge"* — "After me, the deluge"), and** King Louis XVI (1774–1792) **(married to Austrian princess** Marie Antoinette**, nicknamed *"Madame Deficit"*), French society was rigidly divided into** Three Estates (Orders)** as detailed by NCERT Official Textbooks:

Statement-II (First Estate (The Clergy — ~1,30,000 population, < 1%)): Owned **10% of French land**, collected the religious tax **Tithe (*Dîme* — 1/10th of agricultural produce)** from peasants, and enjoyed complete **exemption from direct state taxes (*Taille*)**.

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per NCERT World History Textbooks & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 3 Statement-Verification Drill #2 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Second Estate (The Nobility — ~3,50,000 population, < 2%)): Owned **25–30% of land**, monopolized all high offices in the army, judiciary (*Parlements*), and administration, exacted feudal dues (*Corvée* unpaid forced road labor and *Banalités* for using the lord's mill/winepress), and enjoyed **exemption from the *Taille***.

Statement-II (Third Estate (Commoners): 97–98% of France's 28 million population**):** Comprised three layers: (a) the educated **Bourgeoisie** (merchants, bankers, lawyers, doctors, teachers inspired by **Voltaire, Montesquieu, Rousseau**, and **Denis Diderot's** 28-volume *Encyclopédie*, plus the **Physiocrats** led by **François Quesnay** and **Turgot** advocating *Laissez-faire* free trade), (b) urban artisans and wage-workers (***Sans-Culottes*** — literally "those without knee-breeches"), and (c) **Peasants (> 80% of total population)** who bore the crushing burden of the direct land/income tax (**Taille**), the hated salt tax (**Gabelle**), church **Tithes**, and feudal dues!

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per NCERT World History Textbooks & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 3 Statement-Verification Drill #3 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Storming of the Bastille (14 July 1789 — French National Day)): Alarmed by royal troop concentrations and the dismissal of reformist minister **Jacques Necker**, Parisian crowds stormed the medieval fortress-prison of the **Bastille** on **14 July 1789** (symbol of Bourbon despotism, though holding only 7 prisoners at the time), killing Governor Marquis de Launay. Simultaneously, rural peasants launched the **"Great Fear" (*La Grande Peur*)** burning manor châteaux.

Statement-II (Night of 4 August 1789): Formally **abolished Feudalism**, serfdom, church Tithes, and aristocratic tax exemptions across France in a single night session.

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per NCERT World History Textbooks & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 3 Statement-Verification Drill #4 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Women's March on Versailles (5–6 October 1789)): Parisian women marched in the rain demanding bread ("*Bread! Bread!*") and forced the Royal Family ("the Baker, the Baker's Wife, and the Baker's Little Boy") to relocate to the **Tuileries Palace in Paris**.

Statement-II (Reign of Terror (September 1793 – July 1794)): Through the **Committee of Public Safety** and the **Revolutionary Tribunal**, Robespierre imposed price ceilings on grain/bread (*Law of the Maximum*), rationed *Pain d'égalité* (equality bread), introduced the secular **Revolutionary Calendar**, abolished slavery in French colonies (1794, later re-introduced by Napoleon in 1802 and finally abolished in **1848**), and guillotined over **17,000** perceived enemies until Robespierre himself was overthrown and guillotined in the **Thermidorian Reaction (27–28 July 1794 / 9 Thermidor)**.

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per NCERT World History Textbooks & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 3 Statement-Verification Drill #5 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (The Directory (1795–1799)): A 5-member executive board supported by a bicameral legislature (*Council of Five Hundred* and *Council of Ancients*) whose political instability paved the way for General **Napoleon Bonaparte's Coup of 18 Brumaire (9 November 1799)**.

Statement-II (Enduring Reforms): Promulgated the **Napoleonic Code (*Code Civil*, 1804)** (abolishing birth privileges, establishing equality before the law, secular civil marriage, and absolute right to private property), established the **Bank of France (1800)**, signed the **Concordat of 1801** with Pope Pius VII, created the **Legion of Honour (1802)** and state *Lycées* (secondary schools), and reorganized the Holy Roman Empire into the **39-state Confederation of the Rhine (1806)**.

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per NCERT World History Textbooks & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 3 Statement-Verification Drill #6 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Continental System (1806 Berlin & Milan Decrees) & Downfall): After Admiral **Horatio Nelson** crushed the Franco-Spanish fleet at the **Battle of Trafalgar (21 October 1805)** while Napoleon triumphed on land at **Austerlitz (Dec 1805, "Battle of the Three Emperors")**, **Jena (1806)**, and **Friedland (1807, Treaty of Tilsit)**, Napoleon imposed the **Continental System (1806)** — an economic blockade forbidding European nations from trading with Britain.

Statement-II (Three Fatal Blunders): (1) The **Peninsular War in Spain (1808–1814)** ("The Spanish Ulcer"), (2) The disastrous **Invasion of Russia (1812)** with the **6,00,000**-strong *Grande Armée* against Tsar Alexander I's scorched-earth retreat and the Russian winter, and (3) Defeat at the **Battle of Leipzig ("Battle of the Nations", October 1813)** followed by exile to **Elba (1814)**. Escaping for the **"Hundred Days"**, Napoleon was finally defeated on **18 June 1815 at the Battle of Waterloo (Belgium)** by the Seventh Coalition led by the **Duke of Wellington (Arthur Wellesley)** and Prussian Field Marshal **Gebhard Leberecht von Blücher**, and exiled to the South Atlantic island of **St. Helena**, where he died on **5 May 1821**.

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per NCERT World History Textbooks & IUC Academy.**

Chapter *4:* The Industrial Revolution *(1750–1850)*, Capitalism, Luddism, Chartism & Rise of Socialism

Chapter Key Study Pillars — Chapter 4: The Industrial Revolution (1750–1850), Capitalism, Luddism, Chartism & Rise of Socialism

Key Study Pillar 1	Key Study Pillar 2	Key Study Pillar 3
Why the Industrial Revolution Began First in Britain (Mid-18th Century)	**Technological Inventions Across Textiles, Steam Power, Iron/Steel & Transport**	**Social Consequences: Luddism, Peterloo (1819), Chartism & Utopian vs. Scientific Socialism**

4.1 Why the Industrial Revolution Began First in Britain *(Mid-18th Century)*

• **Coined by Arnold Toynbee:** Although earlier used by French writer Auguste Blanqui (1837) and Friedrich Engels (1844), the term **"Industrial Revolution"** was popularized in English scholarship by historian **Arnold Toynbee** in his *Lectures on the Industrial Revolution of the Eighteenth Century in England* (1884) to describe the transition from agrarian hand-tool domestic production (*Putting-Out / Cottage System*) to mechanized **Factory System** production powered by steam between **1750 and 1850**, as analyzed in **NCERT Official Textbooks**.

• **Seven Structural Factors Explaining Why Britain Was First:**

1. **The Second Agricultural Revolution & Enclosure Movement (18th Century): Jethro Tull's Mechanical Seed Drill (1701), Lord Charles "Turnip" Townshend's Four-Field Norfolk Crop Rotation System** (Wheat → Turnips → Barley → Clover, eliminating the fallow year), and **Robert Bakewell's** selective livestock breeding (New Leicester sheep), combined with Parliamentary **Enclosure Acts**, consolidated open village strips into large enclosed commercial estates—multiplying food supply while releasing surplus rural labor to migrate to industrial towns (Manchester, Birmingham, Sheffield, Leeds, Liverpool).

2. **Abundant Coalfields and Iron Ore Deposits in Close Proximity:** South Wales, Yorkshire, Lancashire, and the Midlands possessed rich coal and iron ore seams located near navigable rivers and coastal ports.

3. **Political Stability & Institutional Security after 1688:** Unified national market across England, Wales, and Scotland without internal customs tolls, backed by the **Bank of England (founded 1694)**, patent laws protecting inventors, and a common-law system protecting private property.

4. **Naval Supremacy & Colonial Empire:** Guaranteed cheap raw materials (such as raw cotton from India and the American South) and captive overseas export markets.

4.2 Technological Inventions Across Textiles, Steam Power, Iron/Steel & Transport

• **Comprehensive Matrix of Landmark Industrial Revolution Inventions:** Every UPSC/PCS examination tests the exact pairing of inventors, machines, and years across the First Industrial Revolution (**1750–1850**, Coal, Iron, Textiles & Steam) and the Second Industrial Revolution (**1870–1914**, Steel, Electricity, Chemicals, Petroleum & Internal Combustion Engine).

4.3 Social Consequences: Luddism, Peterloo *(1819)*, Chartism & Utopian vs. Scientific Socialism

• **Worker Protests & Early British Labour Reforms:**

• **Luddite Movement (1811–1817):** Led by mythical/charismatic figure **General Ned Ludd**, skilled English handloom weavers and stocking-frame knitters smashed mechanized power looms and shearing frames that caused technological unemployment and wage cuts (suppressed by the Frame Breaking Act, 1812).

• **Peterloo Massacre (16 August 1819):** At **St. Peter's Field, Manchester**, cavalry charged into a peaceful crowd of **60,000** workers demanding parliamentary reform and repeal of the protectionist **Corn Laws (1815, finally repealed in 1846 under PM Sir Robert Peel)**. Britain subsequently repealed the anti-union **Combination Acts in 1824**, passed the **First Reform Act of 1832** (abolishing "rotten boroughs" and enfranchising the urban industrial middle class), the **Factory Act of 1833** (banning employment of children under age 9 in textile mills), the **Mines Act of 1842** (banning women and boys under 10 from working subterranean), and the **Ten Hours Act of 1847**.

• **The Chartist Movement (1838–1848):** First mass working-class movement in the world, organized across the **People's Charter (1838)** drafted by **William Lovett** and led by **Feargus O'Connor**, demanding **Six Democratic Points**: (1) **Universal Male Suffrage**, (2) **Secret Ballot**, (3) **No Property Qualification for Members of Parliament**, (4) **Salaries for MPs** (so working-class men could serve), (5) **Equal Constituencies**, and (6) **Annual Parliaments** (all 5 points except Annual Parliaments were eventually enacted into British law!).

• **Utopian Socialists vs. Scientific Socialism (Marxism):**

• **Utopian Socialists:** (1) **Count Henri de Saint-Simon (France)** — advocated state techno-industrial planning for the poorest class; (2) **Charles Fourier (France)** — proposed self-sufficient cooperative communities called ***Phalanstères (Phalanxes)*** of **1,620** people; (3) **Robert Owen (1771–1858, British Welsh textile manufacturer)** — transformed his **New Lanark Cotton Mills (Scotland)** into a model community with 10-hour workdays, infant schools, and crèches, founded the cooperative colony ***New Harmony* in Indiana (USA, 1825)**, and is revered as the **Father of British Socialism and the Cooperative Movement**; and (4) **Louis Blanc (France)** — advocated state-funded **"Social Workshops"** (*Ateliers Sociaux*).

• **Scientific Socialism — Karl Marx (1818–1883) & Friedrich Engels (1820–1895):** Expounded in ***The Communist Manifesto (Feb 1848)*** (ending with: "*Workers of the world, unite! You have nothing to lose but your*

chains") and ***Das Kapital* (1867)**. Formulated **Dialectical Materialism**, the **Materialist Conception of History (Class Struggle)**, the **Theory of Surplus Value**, and the transition from Capitalism to Socialism via the **Dictatorship of the Proletariat** (founding the **First International / International Workingmen's Association in London in 1864** and the **Second International in Paris in 1889**, which declared **1st May as International Workers' Day / May Day** commemorating the **1886 Haymarket Affair in Chicago**).

Process Flowchart:

Step-by-Step Conceptual Process Flowchart

STEP 1
Enclosure Movement & Norfolk 4-Course Agricultural Revolution

STEP 2
Mechanization of Cotton Textiles (Kay, Hargreaves, Arkwright, Crompton, Cartwright)

STEP 3
Steam Engine (Newcomen/Watt), Coal-Smelted Iron (Darby/Cort/Bessemer) & Railways (Stephenson)

STEP 4
Factory Capitalism, Chartist Reform (1838) & Rise of Scientific Socialism (Marx & Engels, 1848)

Inventor / Pioneer	Year	Invention / Innovation	Sector & Industrial Transformation Impact
John Kay	**1733**	**Flying Shuttle**	Doubled weaving speed and created a yarn shortage ("yarn famine")
James Hargreaves	**1764**	**Spinning Jenny** (named after his wife/daughter)	Allowed a single spinner to spin **8 to 80 threads simultaneously** by hand
Richard Arkwright	**1769**	**Water Frame**	Powered spinning rollers by waterwheel; **Father of the Modern Factory System** (Cromford Mill, 1771)
Samuel Crompton	**1779**	**Spinning Mule**	Combined Hargreaves's *Jenny* and Arkwright's *Water Frame* to spin strong, fine muslin yarn
Edmund Cartwright & Eli Whitney	**1785 / 1793**	**Power Loom** (Cartwright); **Cotton Gin** (Whitney, USA)	Mechanized weaving (**1785**) and separated cotton seeds **50 times** faster (**1793**)
Thomas Newcomen & James Watt	**1712 / 1769**	Atmospheric Engine (**1712**); **Steam Engine with Separate Condenser** (**1769**)	**James Watt** (partnered with **Matthew Boulton** at Soho Manufactory, Birmingham, **1775**) freed factories from riverbanks
Abraham Darby I, Henry Cort & Henry Bessemer	**1709 / 1784 / 1856**	**Coke Blast Furnace Smelting** (**1709**); **Puddling Process & Rolling Mill** (**1784**); **Bessemer Converter** (**1856**)	Replaced scarce wood charcoal with coal coke (Darby at Coalbrookdale); mass-produced wrought iron (Cort) and cheap **Steel** (Bessemer)
George Stephenson, Robert Fulton & John Macadam	**1814–1825 / 1807**	Steam Locomotives (*Blücher* **1814**, ***Rocket*** **1829**); **First Public Railway** (**1825 Stockton to Darlington**); Steamboat ***Clermont*** (Fulton, **1807**)	**George Stephenson** ("Father of Railways") connected Stockton–Darlington (**1825**) and **Liverpool–Manchester** (**1830**); **Humphry Davy** invented the **Miner's Safety Lamp** (**1815**)

Did You Know?: Before British industrialization was completed by the **Great Exhibition at the Crystal Palace in Hyde Park, London (1851)**, England moved from **Canal Mania** (**1760–1830**) — inaugurated when the **3rd Duke of Bridgewater** employed self-taught engineer **James Brindley** to construct the **Bridgewater Canal (1761)** carrying coal directly from Worsley mines to Manchester (halving the price of coal!) — to **Railway Mania** (**1830–1850**), as chronicled in NCERT Official Textbooks!

Exam Trap Alert: Do not confuse **Richard Arkwright** with **James Hargreaves**! While **James Hargreaves** invented the hand-operated **Spinning Jenny (1764)** (which could still be operated inside a cottage), **Sir Richard Arkwright** invented the heavy water-powered **Water Frame (1769)** that required a large dedicated building near a fast-flowing stream (**Cromford Mill, Derbyshire, 1771**), making **Richard Arkwright the "Father of the Modern Factory System"**!

★ **Memory Trick:** Memorize the **5 Textile Inventions in exact chronological order (1733 to 1785)** with the mnemonic **"Fly Jenny to the Water Mule with Power"**: **Fly**ing Shuttle (**Kay,** **1733**) → Spinning **Jenny** (**Hargreaves,** **1764**) → **Water** Frame (**Arkwright,** **1769**) → Spinning **Mule** (**Crompton,** **1779**) → **Power** Loom (**Cartwright,** **1785**).

Chapter 4 Comprehensive Analytical & Statutory Revision Matrix

Core Sub-Domain	Key Concept / Provision	Verified Analytical Parameters & Exam Distinctions (NCERT World History Textbooks)
Why the Industrial Revolution Began First in Britain (Mid-18th Century)	**Coined by Arnold Toynbee**	Although earlier used by French writer Auguste Blanqui (1837) and Friedrich Engels (1844), the term **"Industrial Revolution"** was popularized in English scholarship by historian **Arnold Toynbee** in his *Lectures on the Industrial Revolution of the Eighteenth Century in England* (1884) to describe the transition from agrarian hand-tool domestic production (*Putting-Out / Cottage System*) to mechanized **Factory System** production powered by steam between **1750 and 1850**, as analyzed in NCERT Official Textbooks.
Technological Inventions Across Textiles, Steam Power, Iron/Steel & Transport	**The Second Agricultural Revolution & Enclosure Movement (18th Century)**	**Jethro Tull's Mechanical Seed Drill (1701)**, **Lord Charles "Turnip" Townshend's Four-Field Norfolk Crop Rotation System** (Wheat → Turnips → Barley → Clover, eliminating the fallow year), and **Robert Bakewell's** selective livestock breeding (New Leicester sheep), combined with Parliamentary **Enclosure Acts**, consolidated open village strips into large enclosed commercial estates—multiplying food supply while releasing surplus rural labor to migrate to industrial towns (Manchester, Birmingham, Sheffield, Leeds, Liverpool).
Social Consequences: Luddism, Peterloo (1819), Chartism & Utopian vs. Scientific Socialism	**Abundant Coalfields and Iron Ore Deposits in Close Proximity**	South Wales, Yorkshire, Lancashire, and the Midlands possessed rich coal and iron ore seams located near navigable rivers and coastal ports.
Why the Industrial Revolution Began First in Britain (Mid-18th Century)	**Political Stability & Institutional Security after 1688**	Unified national market across England, Wales, and Scotland without internal customs tolls, backed by the **Bank of England (founded 1694)**, patent laws protecting inventors, and a common-law system protecting private property.
Technological Inventions Across Textiles, Steam Power, Iron/Steel & Transport	**Naval Supremacy & Colonial Empire**	Guaranteed cheap raw materials (such as raw cotton from India and the American South) and captive overseas export markets.

Core Sub-Domain	Key Concept / Provision	Verified Analytical Parameters & Exam Distinctions (NCERT World History Textbooks)
Social Consequences: Luddism, Peterloo (1819), Chartism & Utopian vs. Scientific Socialism	**Comprehensive Matrix of Landmark Industrial Revolution Inventions**	Every UPSC/PCS examination tests the exact pairing of inventors, machines, and years across the First Industrial Revolution (**1750–1850**, Coal, Iron, Textiles & Steam) and the Second Industrial Revolution (**1870–1914**, Steel, Electricity, Chemicals, Petroleum & Internal Combustion Engine).
Why the Industrial Revolution Began First in Britain (Mid-18th Century)	**Luddite Movement (1811–1817)**	Led by mythical/charismatic figure **General Ned Ludd**, skilled English handloom weavers and stocking-frame knitters smashed mechanized power looms and shearing frames that caused technological unemployment and wage cuts (suppressed by the Frame Breaking Act, 1812).
Technological Inventions Across Textiles, Steam Power, Iron/Steel & Transport	**Peterloo Massacre (16 August 1819)**	At **St. Peter's Field, Manchester**, cavalry charged into a peaceful crowd of **60,000** workers demanding parliamentary reform and repeal of the protectionist **Corn Laws (1815, finally repealed in 1846 under PM Sir Robert Peel)**. Britain subsequently repealed the anti-union **Combination Acts in 1824**, passed the **First Reform Act of 1832** (abolishing "rotten boroughs" and enfranchising the urban industrial middle class), the **Factory Act of 1833** (banning employment of children under age 9 in textile mills), the **Mines Act of 1842** (banning women and boys under 10 from working subterranean), and the **Ten Hours Act of 1847**.
Social Consequences: Luddism, Peterloo (1819), Chartism & Utopian vs. Scientific Socialism	**The Chartist Movement (1838–1848)**	First mass working-class movement in the world, organized across the **People's Charter (1838)** drafted by **William Lovett** and led by **Feargus O'Connor**, demanding **Six Democratic Points**: (1) **Universal Male Suffrage**, (2) **Secret Ballot**, (3) **No Property Qualification for Members of Parliament**, (4) **Salaries for MPs** (so working-class men could serve), (5) **Equal Constituencies**, and (6) **Annual Parliaments** (all 5 points except Annual Parliaments were eventually enacted into British law!).
Why the Industrial Revolution Began First in Britain (Mid-18th Century)	**Utopian Socialists**	(1) **Count Henri de Saint-Simon (France)** — advocated state techno-industrial planning for the poorest class; (2) **Charles Fourier (France)** — proposed self-sufficient cooperative communities called ***Phalanstères (Phalanxes)*** of **1,620** people; (3) **Robert Owen (1771–1858, British Welsh textile manufacturer)** — transformed his **New Lanark Cotton Mills (Scotland)** into a model community with 10-hour workdays, infant schools, and crèches, founded the cooperative colony ***New Harmony*** **in Indiana (USA, 1825)**, and is revered as the **Father of British Socialism and the Cooperative Movement**; and (4) **Louis Blanc (France)** — advocated state-funded **"Social Workshops"** (*Ateliers Sociaux*).
Technological Inventions Across Textiles, Steam Power, Iron/Steel & Transport	**Scientific Socialism — Karl Marx (1818–1883) & Friedrich Engels (1820–1895)**	Expounded in ***The Communist Manifesto (Feb 1848)*** (ending with: "*Workers of the world, unite! You have nothing to lose but your chains*") and ***Das Kapital (1867)***. Formulated **Dialectical Materialism**, the **Materialist Conception of History (Class Struggle)**, the **Theory of Surplus Value**, and the transition from Capitalism to Socialism via the **Dictatorship of the Proletariat** (founding the **First International / International Workingmen's Association in London in 1864** and the **Second International in Paris in 1889**, which declared **1st May as International Workers' Day / May Day** commemorating the **1886 Haymarket Affair in Chicago**).

Chapter 4 Multi-Statement Exam Verification Drills

Chapter 4 Statement-Verification Drill #1

Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Coined by Arnold Toynbee): Although earlier used by French writer Auguste Blanqui (1837) and Friedrich Engels (1844), the term **"Industrial Revolution"** was popularized in English scholarship by historian **Arnold Toynbee** in his *Lectures on the Industrial Revolution of the Eighteenth Century in England* (1884) to describe the transition from agrarian hand-tool domestic production (*Putting-Out / Cottage System*) to mechanized **Factory System** production powered by steam between **1750 and 1850**, as analyzed in NCERT Official Textbooks.

Statement-II (The Second Agricultural Revolution & Enclosure Movement (18th Century)): Jethro Tull's Mechanical Seed Drill (1701), **Lord Charles "Turnip" Townshend's Four-Field Norfolk Crop Rotation System** (Wheat → Turnips → Barley → Clover, eliminating the fallow year), and **Robert Bakewell's** selective livestock breeding (New Leicester sheep), combined with Parliamentary **Enclosure Acts**, consolidated open village strips into large enclosed commercial estates—multiplying food supply while releasing surplus rural labor to migrate to industrial towns (Manchester, Birmingham, Sheffield, Leeds, Liverpool).

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per NCERT World History Textbooks & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 4 Statement-Verification Drill #2

Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Abundant Coalfields and Iron Ore Deposits in Close Proximity): South Wales, Yorkshire, Lancashire, and the Midlands possessed rich coal and iron ore seams located near navigable rivers and coastal ports.

Statement-II (Political Stability & Institutional Security after 1688): Unified national market across England, Wales, and Scotland without internal customs tolls, backed by the **Bank of England (founded 1694)**, patent laws protecting inventors, and a common-law system protecting private property.

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per NCERT World History Textbooks & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 4 Statement-Verification Drill #3

Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Naval Supremacy & Colonial Empire): Guaranteed cheap raw materials (such as raw cotton from India and the American South) and captive overseas export markets.

Statement-II (Comprehensive Matrix of Landmark Industrial Revolution Inventions): Every UPSC/PCS examination tests the exact pairing of inventors, machines, and years across the First Industrial Revolution (**1750–1850**, Coal, Iron, Textiles & Steam) and the Second Industrial Revolution (**1870–1914**, Steel, Electricity, Chemicals, Petroleum & Internal Combustion Engine).

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per NCERT World History Textbooks & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 4 Statement-Verification Drill #4

Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Luddite Movement (1811–1817)): Led by mythical/charismatic figure **General Ned Ludd**, skilled English handloom weavers and stocking-frame knitters smashed mechanized power looms and shearing frames that caused technological unemployment and wage cuts (suppressed by the Frame Breaking Act, 1812).

Statement-II (Peterloo Massacre (16 August 1819)): At **St. Peter's Field, Manchester**, cavalry charged into a peaceful crowd of **60,000** workers demanding parliamentary reform and repeal of the protectionist **Corn Laws (1815, finally repealed in 1846 under PM Sir Robert Peel)**. Britain subsequently repealed the anti-union **Combination Acts in 1824**, passed the **First Reform Act of 1832** (abolishing "rotten boroughs" and enfranchising the urban industrial middle class), the **Factory Act of 1833** (banning employment of children under age 9 in textile mills), the **Mines Act of 1842** (banning women and boys under 10 from working subterranean), and the **Ten Hours Act of 1847**.

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per NCERT World History Textbooks & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 4 Statement-Verification Drill #5 — **Both Statements Verified Correct**

Statement-I (The Chartist Movement (1838–1848)): First mass working-class movement in the world, organized across the **People's Charter (1838)** drafted by **William Lovett** and led by **Feargus O'Connor**, demanding **Six Democratic Points**: (1) **Universal Male Suffrage**, (2) **Secret Ballot**, (3) **No Property Qualification for Members of Parliament**, (4) **Salaries for MPs** (so working-class men could serve), (5) **Equal Constituencies**, and (6) **Annual Parliaments** (all 5 points except Annual Parliaments were eventually enacted into British law!).

Statement-II (Utopian Socialists): (1) **Count Henri de Saint-Simon (France)** — advocated state techno-industrial planning for the poorest class; (2) **Charles Fourier (France)** — proposed self-sufficient cooperative communities called ***Phalanstères (Phalanxes)*** of **1,620** people; (3) **Robert Owen (1771–1858, British Welsh textile manufacturer)** — transformed his **New Lanark Cotton Mills (Scotland)** into a model community with 10-hour workdays, infant schools, and crèches, founded the cooperative colony ***New Harmony* in Indiana (USA, 1825)**, and is revered as the **Father of British Socialism and the Cooperative Movement**; and (4) **Louis Blanc (France)** — advocated state-funded **"Social Workshops"** (*Ateliers Sociaux*).

✔ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per NCERT World History Textbooks & IUC Academy.**

Chapter *5:* Unification of Italy *(1815–1870)* & Unification of Germany *(1815–1871)*

Chapter Key Study Pillars — Chapter 5: Unification of Italy (1815–1870) & Unification of Germany (1815–1871)

Key Study Pillar 1
Unification of Italy (*Il Risorgimento* — "The Resurgence", 1815–1870)

Key Study Pillar 2
Unification of Germany (1815–1871) & Bismarck's Policy of "Blood and Iron"

5.1 Unification of Italy *(Il Risorgimento — "The Resurgence", 1815–1870)*

• **Political Fragmentation of Italy after the Congress of Vienna (1815):** Austrian Chancellor **Prince Metternich** dismissively called Italy a **"mere geographical expression"** ("*ein bloßer geographischer Begriff*"). Post-1815 Italy was carved into major fragmented zones:

1. **Kingdom of Sardinia-Piedmont (Northwest, capital: Turin):** The **ONLY native Italian dynasty (House of Savoy)** ruled by King Victor Emmanuel I, Charles Albert, and **Victor Emmanuel II (1849–1878)** — which ultimately spearheaded unification!

2. **Lombardy and Venetia (North):** Under direct rule of the **Austrian Habsburg Empire**.

3. **Duchies of Parma, Modena, and Tuscany (North-Central):** Ruled by Austrian Habsburg princes.

4. **The Papal States (Central Italy, including Rome and Romagna):** Ruled by the **Pope (Pope Pius IX)**, protected by French troops stationed in Rome since 1849.

5. **Kingdom of the Two Sicilies (Naples and Sicily in the South):** Ruled by the reactionary Spanish **Bourbon dynasty**.

• **The Four Architects of Italian Unification (Soul, Brain, Sword, and Crown):**

• **1. Giuseppe Mazzini (1805–1872 — "The Soul / Prophet / Heart of Italian Unification"):** Joined the secret society **Carbonari** ("Charcoal Burners"), and in **1831 in exile at Marseille**, founded the patriotic youth movement ***Young Italy (La Giovine Italia)*** (alongside *Young Europe* in 1834) with the motto "*God and the*

People", inspiring romantic republican nationalism across Italy (and inspiring **Lala Lajpat Rai** and **Vinayak Damodar Savarkar** in India, who wrote Mazzini's biography!).

• **2. Count Camillo Benso di Cavour (1810–1861 — "The Brain / Master Diplomat of Italian Unification"):** Founded the newspaper ***Il Risorgimento* (1847)** and became **Prime Minister of Sardinia-Piedmont in 1852** under **King Victor Emmanuel II**. Realizing Italy could not expel Austria alone ("*Italia farà da sé*" had failed at Battle of Novara, 1849), Cavour modernized Piedmont's economy, entered the **Crimean War (1854–1856)** alongside Britain and France against Russia to raise the "Italian Question" at the **Congress of Paris (1856)**, and signed the secret **Pact of Plombières (July 1858)** with French Emperor **Napoleon III** (promising **Nice and Savoy** to France in return for military aid against Austria). In the **Austro-Sardinian War of 1859** (victories at **Magenta and Solferino**; **Treaty of Villafranca / Zurich, 1859**), Piedmont acquired **Lombardy**, followed by **Parma, Modena, Tuscany, and Romagna via plebiscites in 1860**.

• **3. Giuseppe Garibaldi (1807–1882 — "The Sword / Hero of Two Worlds"):** In **May 1860**, Garibaldi sailed from Genoa to Marsala with his volunteer expedition of **1,000 Red Shirts (*I Mille*)**, liberated **Sicily and Naples** from Bourbon King Francis II, and in a supreme act of patriotism at **Teano (October 1860)**, handed over all southern conquests to **King Victor Emmanuel II** (who was proclaimed the first **King of a United Italy on 17 March 1861** with Turin and then Florence as interim capital).

• **4. Final Completion (1866 Venetia & 1870 Rome):** Italy allied with Bismarck's Prussia in the **Austro-Prussian Seven Weeks' War (1866)** and gained **Venetia** by the **Treaty of Prague / Vienna (1866)**. Finally, when **Napoleon III** withdrew French garrison troops from Rome during the **Franco-Prussian War (1870)**, Italian forces entered **Rome on 20 September 1870**, making **Rome the capital of unified Italy**!

5.2 Unification of Germany *(1815–1871)* & Bismarck's Policy of "Blood and Iron"

• **Early Milestones — *Zollverein* (1818/1834) & Frankfurt Parliament (1848–1849):**

• Economically, German unification was paved by the ***Zollverein* (German Customs Union)** initiated by **Prussia in 1818** (championed by economist **Friedrich List**) and expanded across most of the 39 German Confederation states by **1 January 1834** — notably **excluding Austria** — which abolished internal tariffs and standardized weights, currency, and railways ("*The Zollverein built the tracks on which Bismarck's armies rode*").

• Politically, the liberal **Frankfurt Parliament (May 1848 – May 1849)** failed to unify Germany through constitutional means when Prussian King **Frederick William IV** rejected the imperial crown offered from the people ("*a crown from the gutter*").

• **Otto von Bismarck (1815–1898, "The Iron Chancellor") and the Three Wars of German Unification (1864–1871):** Appointed **Minister-President (Prime Minister) of Prussia in September 1862** by **King William I (Wilhelm I)** (alongside War Minister **Albrecht von Roon** and Chief of Staff **Helmuth von Moltke**), Bismarck delivered his famous **"Blood and Iron" (*Blut und Eisen*) Speech on 30 September 1862**: "*Not through speeches and majority decisions will the great questions of the day be decided—that was the great mistake of* 1848 *and* 1849*—but by* ***iron and blood***!" Bismarck executed unification through **Three Calculated Wars in 7 Years**:

1. **First War — Danish War (1864) over Schleswig and Holstein:** Prussia and Austria jointly defeated Denmark; by the **Treaty of Vienna (1864)** and **Convention of Gastein (1865)**, Prussia administered **Schleswig** while Austria administered **Holstein** (deliberately creating friction to provoke Austria).

2. **Second War — Austro-Prussian War ("Seven Weeks' War", June–July 1866):** After isolating Austria diplomatically (securing Napoleon III's neutrality at **Biarritz, 1865** and allying with Italy), Prussia crushed Austria at the decisive **Battle of Sadowa (Königgrätz) on 3 July 1866**. By the lenient **Treaty of Prague (23 August 1866)**, Austria was permanently **excluded from German affairs**, the old 39-state Confederation was dissolved, and Prussia formed the **22-state North German Confederation (1867)** (annexing Hanover, Hesse-Cassel, Nassau, Frankfurt, and Schleswig-Holstein).

3. **Third War — Franco-Prussian War (1870–1871):** Utilizing a dispute over the Spanish throne succession, Bismarck edited and published the **Ems Dispatch (July 1870)**, provoking French Emperor **Napoleon III** into declaring war on Prussia. The southern Catholic German states (Bavaria, Württemberg, Baden) immediately rallied behind Prussia; **Napoleon III was captured at the Battle of Sedan (1–2 September 1870)** (causing the collapse of the Second French Empire and proclamation of the Third French Republic).

• **Proclamation of the German Empire at Versailles (18 January 1871) & Treaty of Frankfurt (10 May 1871):** On **18 January 1871**, in the **Hall of Mirrors at the Palace of Versailles**, King **William I of Prussia** was crowned **German Emperor (*Kaiser*)**. By the **Treaty of Frankfurt (10 May 1871)**, France was forced to cede the coal- and iron-rich provinces of **Alsace and Lorraine** to Germany and pay a war indemnity of **5 Billion Francs** — planting the direct seed of French revanchism for **World War I**!

Process Flowchart:

Step-by-Step Conceptual Process Flowchart

STEP 1
Economic & Ideological Foundation (Mazzini's Young Italy 1831 / Prussian Zollverein 1834)

STEP 2
Diplomatic Isolation & First Wars (Crimean/ Austro-Sardinian War 1859 & Danish War 1864)

STEP 3
Decisive Mid-Stage Triumph (Garibaldi's Red Shirts 1860 & Battle of Sadowa 1866)

STEP 4
Final Completion during Franco-Prussian War 1870–71 (Rome Joins Italy & Kaiser Crowned at Versailles)

Feature / Dimension	Unification of Italy (1815–1870)	Unification of Germany (1815–1871)
Leading Nucleus State & Dynasty	**Kingdom of Sardinia-Piedmont** (**House of Savoy** — King **Victor Emmanuel II**, capital Turin)	**Kingdom of Prussia** (**House of Hohenzollern** — King **William I / Kaiser Wilhelm I**, capital Berlin)
Chief Architect & Prime Minister	**Count Camillo di Cavour** (PM from **1852**; newspaper *Il Risorgimento*; died in June 1861 before Venetia & Rome joined)	**Prince Otto von Bismarck** (PM from **1862**; policy of **"Blood and Iron"** & *Realpolitik*; served as Chancellor till **1890**)
Popular / Economic Forerunners	**Giuseppe Mazzini** (*Young Italy*, **1831** — "The Soul") & **Giuseppe Garibaldi** (**1,000 Red Shirts**, **1860** — "The Sword")	***Zollverein*** (**Customs Union, 1818/1834**) & **Frankfurt Parliament (1848–1849)**

Feature / Dimension	Unification of Italy (1815–1870)	Unification of Germany (1815–1871)
Primary External Obstacle	**Austrian Empire** (occupied Lombardy-Venetia) & **France** (Napoleon III's troops guarded Pope in Rome)	**Austrian Empire** (presided over 39-state German Confederation) & **France** (Napoleon III opposed strong Germany)
Three Decisive Military Milestones	(1) **Austro-Sardinian War (1859)** → Lombardy; (2) **Garibaldi's Expedition (1860)** → Naples/Sicily; (3) **1866 War** → Venetia & **20 Sep 1870** → Rome	(1) **Danish War (1864)** → Schleswig-Holstein; (2) **Austro-Prussian War (1866, Battle of Sadowa)** → North German Confederation; (3) **Franco-Prussian War (1870–71, Battle of Sedan)** → Southern States & Alsace-Lorraine
Final Culmination Date	**20 September 1870** (Capture of Rome after French withdrawal)	**18 January 1871** (Coronation of Kaiser William I in the Hall of Mirrors, Palace of Versailles)

Did You Know?: Although **Pope Pius IX** lost temporal control over Rome on **20 September 1870** and declared himself a *"prisoner in the Vatican"* for the next 59 years, the **"Roman Question"** was finally resolved on **11 February 1929** when **Benito Mussolini** and Cardinal Pietro Gasparri (on behalf of Pope Pius XI) signed the **Lateran Treaty**, recognizing **Vatican City (44 hectares / 109 acres)** as an independent sovereign state and confirming Rome as the capital of Italy!

Exam Trap Alert: Notice how the **Austro-Prussian War of 1866 (Battle of Sadowa)** and the **Franco-Prussian War of 1870 (Battle of Sedan)** simultaneously completed **BOTH German AND Italian Unification**! In **1866**, Italy allied with Prussia against Austria and gained **Venetia**; in **1870**, when Bismarck's Prussia attacked France, French Emperor Napoleon III had to recall his garrison troops from Rome to fight Prussia, allowing Italian troops to march into **Rome on 20 September 1870**!

★ **Memory Trick:** Remember Bismarck's **Three Wars of German Unification in chronological order (1864, 1866, 1870)** with the acronym **"D-A-F"**: **D**enmark (**1864** — Treaty of Vienna/Gastein) → **A**ustria (**1866** — Battle of Sadowa, Treaty of Prague) → **F**rance (**1870–71** — Battle of Sedan, Treaty of Frankfurt).

Chapter 5 Comprehensive Analytical & Statutory Revision Matrix

Core Sub-Domain	Key Concept / Provision	Verified Analytical Parameters & Exam Distinctions (NCERT World History Textbooks)
Unification of Italy (*Il Risorgimento* — "The Resurgence", 1815–1870)	**Political Fragmentation of Italy after the Congress of Vienna (1815)**	Austrian Chancellor **Prince Metternich** dismissively called Italy a **"mere geographical expression"** (*"ein bloßer geographischer Begriff"*). Post-1815 Italy was carved into major fragmented zones:
Unification of Germany (1815–1871) & Bismarck's Policy of "Blood and Iron"	**Kingdom of Sardinia-Piedmont (Northwest, capital: Turin)**	The **ONLY native Italian dynasty (House of Savoy)** ruled by King Victor Emmanuel I, Charles Albert, and **Victor Emmanuel II (1849–1878)** — which ultimately spearheaded unification!
Unification of Italy (*Il Risorgimento* — "The Resurgence", 1815–1870)	**Lombardy and Venetia (North)**	Under direct rule of the **Austrian Habsburg Empire**.

Core Sub-Domain	Key Concept / Provision	Verified Analytical Parameters & Exam Distinctions (NCERT World History Textbooks)
Unification of Germany (1815–1871) & Bismarck's Policy of "Blood and Iron"	**Duchies of Parma, Modena, and Tuscany (North-Central)**	Ruled by Austrian Habsburg princes.
Unification of Italy (*Il Risorgimento* — "The Resurgence", 1815–1870)	**The Papal States (Central Italy, including Rome and Romagna)**	Ruled by the **Pope (Pope Pius IX)**, protected by French troops stationed in Rome since 1849.
Unification of Germany (1815–1871) & Bismarck's Policy of "Blood and Iron"	**Kingdom of the Two Sicilies (Naples and Sicily in the South)**	Ruled by the reactionary Spanish **Bourbon dynasty**.
Unification of Italy (*Il Risorgimento* — "The Resurgence", 1815–1870)	**1. Giuseppe Mazzini (1805–1872 — "The Soul / Prophet / Heart of Italian Unification")**	Joined the secret society **Carbonari** ("Charcoal Burners"), and in **1831 in exile at Marseille**, founded the patriotic youth movement ***Young Italy (La Giovine Italia)*** (alongside *Young Europe* in 1834) with the motto "*God and the People*", inspiring romantic republican nationalism across Italy (and inspiring **Lala Lajpat Rai** and **Vinayak Damodar Savarkar** in India, who wrote Mazzini's biography!).
Unification of Germany (1815–1871) & Bismarck's Policy of "Blood and Iron"	**2. Count Camillo Benso di Cavour (1810–1861 — "The Brain / Master Diplomat of Italian Unification")**	Founded the newspaper ***Il Risorgimento* (1847)** and became **Prime Minister of Sardinia-Piedmont in 1852** under **King Victor Emmanuel II**. Realizing Italy could not expel Austria alone ("*Italia farà da sé*" had failed at Battle of Novara, 1849), Cavour modernized Piedmont's economy, entered the **Crimean War (1854–1856)** alongside Britain and France against Russia to raise the "Italian Question" at the **Congress of Paris (1856)**, and signed the secret **Pact of Plombières (July 1858)** with French Emperor **Napoleon III** (promising **Nice and Savoy** to France in return for military aid against Austria). In the **Austro-Sardinian War of 1859** (victories at **Magenta and Solferino**; **Treaty of Villafranca / Zurich, 1859**), Piedmont acquired **Lombardy**, followed by **Parma, Modena, Tuscany, and Romagna via plebiscites in 1860**.
Unification of Italy (*Il Risorgimento* — "The Resurgence", 1815–1870)	**3. Giuseppe Garibaldi (1807–1882 — "The Sword / Hero of Two Worlds")**	In **May 1860**, Garibaldi sailed from Genoa to Marsala with his volunteer expedition of **1,000 Red Shirts (*I Mille*)**, liberated **Sicily and Naples** from Bourbon King Francis II, and in a supreme act of patriotism at **Teano (October 1860)**, handed over all southern conquests to **King Victor Emmanuel II** (who was proclaimed the first **King of a United Italy on 17 March 1861** with Turin and then Florence as interim capital).
Unification of Germany (1815–1871) & Bismarck's Policy of "Blood and Iron"	**4. Final Completion (1866 Venetia & 1870 Rome)**	Italy allied with Bismarck's Prussia in the **Austro-Prussian Seven Weeks' War (1866)** and gained **Venetia** by the **Treaty of Prague / Vienna (1866)**. Finally, when **Napoleon III** withdrew French garrison troops from Rome during the **Franco-Prussian War (1870)**, Italian forces entered **Rome on 20 September 1870**, making **Rome the capital of unified Italy**!

Core Sub-Domain	Key Concept / Provision	Verified Analytical Parameters & Exam Distinctions (NCERT World History Textbooks)
Unification of Italy (*Il Risorgimento* — "The Resurgence", 1815–1870)	**Otto von Bismarck (1815–1898, "The Iron Chancellor") and the Three Wars of German Unification (1864–1871)**	Appointed **Minister-President (Prime Minister) of Prussia in September 1862** by **King William I (Wilhelm I)** (alongside War Minister **Albrecht von Roon** and Chief of Staff **Helmuth von Moltke**), Bismarck delivered his famous **"Blood and Iron" (*Blut und Eisen*) Speech on 30 September 1862**: "*Not through speeches and majority decisions will the great questions of the day be decided—that was the great mistake of 1848 and 1849—but by **iron and blood**!*" Bismarck executed unification through **Three Calculated Wars in 7 Years**:
Unification of Germany (1815–1871) & Bismarck's Policy of "Blood and Iron"	**First War — Danish War (1864) over Schleswig and Holstein**	Prussia and Austria jointly defeated Denmark; by the **Treaty of Vienna (1864)** and **Convention of Gastein (1865)**, Prussia administered **Schleswig** while Austria administered **Holstein** (deliberately creating friction to provoke Austria).
Unification of Italy (*Il Risorgimento* — "The Resurgence", 1815–1870)	**Second War — Austro-Prussian War ("Seven Weeks' War", June–July 1866)**	After isolating Austria diplomatically (securing Napoleon III's neutrality at **Biarritz, 1865** and allying with Italy), Prussia crushed Austria at the decisive **Battle of Sadowa (Königgrätz) on 3 July 1866**. By the lenient **Treaty of Prague (23 August 1866)**, Austria was permanently **excluded from German affairs**, the old 39-state Confederation was dissolved, and Prussia formed the **22-state North German Confederation (1867)** (annexing Hanover, Hesse-Cassel, Nassau, Frankfurt, and Schleswig-Holstein).
Unification of Germany (1815–1871) & Bismarck's Policy of "Blood and Iron"	**Third War — Franco-Prussian War (1870–1871)**	Utilizing a dispute over the Spanish throne succession, Bismarck edited and published the **Ems Dispatch (July 1870)**, provoking French Emperor **Napoleon III** into declaring war on Prussia. The southern Catholic German states (Bavaria, Württemberg, Baden) immediately rallied behind Prussia; **Napoleon III was captured at the Battle of Sedan (1–2 September 1870)** (causing the collapse of the Second French Empire and proclamation of the Third French Republic).

Chapter *5* Multi-Statement Exam Verification Drills

Chapter 5 Statement-Verification Drill #1 — **Both Statements Verified Correct**

Statement-I (Political Fragmentation of Italy after the Congress of Vienna (1815)): Austrian Chancellor **Prince Metternich** dismissively called Italy a **"mere geographical expression"** ("*ein bloßer geographischer Begriff*"). Post-1815 Italy was carved into major fragmented zones:

Statement-II (Kingdom of Sardinia-Piedmont (Northwest, capital: Turin)): The **ONLY native Italian dynasty (House of Savoy)** ruled by King Victor Emmanuel I, Charles Albert, and **Victor Emmanuel II (1849–1878)** — which ultimately spearheaded unification!

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per NCERT World History Textbooks & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 5 Statement-Verification Drill #2 — **Both Statements Verified Correct**

Statement-I (Lombardy and Venetia (North)): Under direct rule of the **Austrian Habsburg Empire**.

Statement-II (Duchies of Parma, Modena, and Tuscany (North-Central)): Ruled by Austrian Habsburg princes.

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per NCERT World History Textbooks & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 5 Statement-Verification Drill #3 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (The Papal States (Central Italy, including Rome and Romagna)): Ruled by the **Pope (Pope Pius IX)**, protected by French troops stationed in Rome since 1849.

Statement-II (Kingdom of the Two Sicilies (Naples and Sicily in the South)): Ruled by the reactionary Spanish **Bourbon dynasty**.

✔ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per NCERT World History Textbooks & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 5 Statement-Verification Drill #4 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (1. Giuseppe Mazzini (1805–1872 — "The Soul / Prophet / Heart of Italian Unification")): Joined the secret society **Carbonari** ("Charcoal Burners"), and in **1831 in exile at Marseille**, founded the patriotic youth movement ***Young Italy (La Giovine Italia)*** (alongside *Young Europe* in 1834) with the motto "*God and the People*", inspiring romantic republican nationalism across Italy (and inspiring **Lala Lajpat Rai** and **Vinayak Damodar Savarkar** in India, who wrote Mazzini's biography!).

Statement-II (2. Count Camillo Benso di Cavour (1810–1861 — "The Brain / Master Diplomat of Italian Unification")): Founded the newspaper ***Il Risorgimento* (1847)** and became **Prime Minister of Sardinia-Piedmont in 1852** under **King Victor Emmanuel II**. Realizing Italy could not expel Austria alone ("*Italia farà da sé*" had failed at Battle of Novara, 1849), Cavour modernized Piedmont's economy, entered the **Crimean War (1854–1856)** alongside Britain and France against Russia to raise the "Italian Question" at the **Congress of Paris (1856)**, and signed the secret **Pact of Plombières (July 1858)** with French Emperor **Napoleon III** (promising **Nice and Savoy** to France in return for military aid against Austria). In the **Austro-Sardinian War of 1859** (victories at **Magenta and Solferino**; **Treaty of Villafranca / Zurich, 1859**), Piedmont acquired **Lombardy**, followed by **Parma, Modena, Tuscany, and Romagna via plebiscites in 1860**.

✔ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per NCERT World History Textbooks & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 5 Statement-Verification Drill #5 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (3. Giuseppe Garibaldi (1807–1882 — "The Sword / Hero of Two Worlds")): In **May 1860**, Garibaldi sailed from Genoa to Marsala with his volunteer expedition of **1,000 Red Shirts (*I Mille*)**, liberated **Sicily and Naples** from Bourbon King Francis II, and in a supreme act of patriotism at **Teano (October 1860)**, handed over all southern conquests to **King Victor Emmanuel II** (who was proclaimed the first **King of a United Italy on 17 March 1861** with Turin and then Florence as interim capital).

Statement-II (4. Final Completion (1866 Venetia & 1870 Rome)): Italy allied with Bismarck's Prussia in the **Austro-Prussian Seven Weeks' War (1866)** and gained **Venetia** by the **Treaty of Prague / Vienna (1866)**. Finally, when **Napoleon III** withdrew French garrison troops from Rome during the **Franco-Prussian War (1870)**, Italian forces entered **Rome on 20 September 1870**, making **Rome the capital of unified Italy**!

✔ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per NCERT World History Textbooks & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 5 Statement-Verification Drill #6 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Otto von Bismarck (1815–1898, "The Iron Chancellor") and the Three Wars of German Unification (1864–1871)): Appointed **Minister-President (Prime Minister) of Prussia in September 1862** by **King William I (Wilhelm I)** (alongside War Minister **Albrecht von Roon** and Chief of Staff **Helmuth von Moltke**), Bismarck delivered his famous **"Blood and Iron" (*Blut und Eisen*) Speech on 30 September 1862**: "*Not through speeches and majority decisions will the great questions of the day be decided—that was the great mistake of 1848 and 1849—but by **iron and blood**!*" Bismarck executed unification through **Three Calculated Wars in 7 Years**:

Statement-II (First War — Danish War (1864) over Schleswig and Holstein): Prussia and Austria jointly defeated Denmark; by the **Treaty of Vienna (1864)** and **Convention of Gastein (1865)**, Prussia administered **Schleswig** while Austria administered **Holstein** (deliberately creating friction to provoke Austria).

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per NCERT World History Textbooks & IUC Academy.**

Chapter *6:* World War I *(1914–1918),* Paris Peace Conference *(1919)* & The Russian Revolution *(1917)*

Chapter Key Study Pillars — Chapter 6: World War I (1914–1918), Paris Peace Conference (1919) & The Russian Revolution (1917)

Key Study Pillar 1	Key Study Pillar 2	Key Study Pillar 3
Causes of World War I, Secret Alliances & The Sarajevo Assassination (28 June 1914)	**Major Fronts of WWI, US Entry (1917), Armistice & Paris Peace Conference (1919–1920)**	**The Russian Revolution of 1917 (Mensheviks vs. Bolsheviks, Lenin & USSR)**

6.1 Causes of World War I, Secret Alliances & The Sarajevo Assassination *(28* June *1914)*

• **M-A-I-N Structural Causes & Bismarckian vs. Triple Alliance System:** As explained in the NCERT Official Textbooks Portal, World War I (**28 July 1914 – 11 November 1918**) erupted from four interlocking structural forces (**M-A-I-N**: **M**ilitarism & Anglo-German Naval Dreadnought Race, Secret **A**lliances, **I**mperialist Scramble for Africa/Asia, and Balkan **N**ationalism):

1. **Triple Alliance (1882) → Central Powers:** Engineered by Bismarck starting with the **Dual Alliance with Austria-Hungary (1879)** and joined by **Italy (1882)** (plus the Three Emperors' League **1872/1881** and Reinsurance Treaty with Russia **1887**, which **Kaiser Wilhelm II** allowed to lapse after dismissing Bismarck in **1890**). During WWI, **Italy remained neutral in 1914 and switched sides to join the Allies via the Secret Treaty of London (26 April 1915)**, so the actual wartime **Central Powers** comprised **Germany, Austria-Hungary, the Ottoman Empire (joined Oct 1914), and Bulgaria (joined Oct 1915)**.

2. **Triple Entente (1907) → Allied and Associated Powers:** Comprised the **Franco-Russian Alliance (1894)**, the **Anglo-French *Entente Cordiale* (1904 — resolving Egypt/Morocco rivalry)**, and the **Anglo-Russian Convention (1907)**, joined during the war by **Serbia, Belgium, Japan (1914, under the 1902 Anglo-Japanese Alliance), Italy (1915), Romania (1916), and the United States (6 April 1917)**.

• **Pre-War Crises & the Immediate Trigger at Sarajevo (28 June 1914):** Following the **First Moroccan Crisis (1905–06, Tangier/Algeciras)**, the **Bosnian Annexation Crisis (1908 — Austria annexed Bosnia-Herzegovina)**, the **Second Moroccan (Agadir) Crisis (1911)**, and the **First & Second Balkan Wars (1912–**

1913 — "Powder Keg of Europe"), on **28 June 1914**, **Archduke Franz Ferdinand** (heir to the Austro-Hungarian throne) and his wife Sophie were assassinated in **Sarajevo (capital of Bosnia)** by **Gavrilo Princip**, a 19-year-old Bosnian Serb nationalist belonging to the secret society **Black Hand (*Ujedinjenje ili Smrt* — "Union or Death")**. Backed by Germany's unconditional **"Blank Cheque"**, Austria-Hungary declared war on Serbia on **28 July 1914**, triggering Russian mobilization, Germany's **Schlieffen Plan** invasion of neutral **Belgium (4 August 1914)**, and Britain's entry into the war.

6.2 Major Fronts of WWI, US Entry *(1917)*, Armistice & Paris Peace Conference *(1919–1920)*

• Trench Warfare, US Entry (6 April 1917) & Armistice (11 November 1918):

• Western & Eastern Fronts: Germany's Schlieffen Plan was halted at the **First Battle of the Marne (September 1914)**, locking the Western Front into four years of brutal **Trench Warfare** (featuring poison gas at Ypres **1915**, **Battle of Verdun Feb–Dec 1916**, **Battle of the Somme July–Nov 1916** where **British Tanks** were first used, and the naval **Battle of Jutland May 1916**), while on the Eastern Front Germany defeated Russia at the **Battle of Tannenberg (Aug 1914)** and the Allies suffered defeat against Ottoman commander **Mustafa Kemal (Atatürk)** in the **Gallipoli Campaign (1915)**.

• Why the USA Entered WWI on 6 April 1917 under President Woodrow Wilson: (1) Sinking of the British passenger liner ***RMS Lusitania* on 7 May 1915** by a German U-boat (killing 1,198 passengers including 128 Americans), (2) Germany's resumption of **Unrestricted Submarine Warfare (February 1917)**, and (3) Interception of the **Zimmermann Telegram (January 1917)** (in which German Foreign Secretary Arthur Zimmermann offered Mexico the return of Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona if Mexico attacked the USA).

• Woodrow Wilson's Fourteen Points (8 January 1918) & Armistice: Following the **11th hour of the 11th day of the 11th month (11 November 1918) Armistice at Compiègne** and the abdication of Kaiser Wilhelm II (ushering in Germany's **Weimar Republic**), the **Paris Peace Conference (Jan 1919)** was dominated by the **"Big Four"**: **Woodrow Wilson (USA)**, **Georges Clemenceau (France)**, **David Lloyd George (Britain)**, and **Vittorio Orlando (Italy)**.

• The Five Peace Treaties of Paris (1919–1920) & League of Nations (10 January 1920):

• Treaty of Versailles with Germany (28 June 1919): Returned **Alsace-Lorraine to France**, ceded the **Polish Corridor** (separating East Prussia from Germany) and made **Danzig a Free City**, placed the coal-rich **Saar Basin** under League administration for 15 years, demilitarized the **Rhineland**, capped the German army at **1,00,000 soldiers** (banning conscription, tanks, submarines, and air force), stripped Germany of all overseas colonies (converted into League **Mandates**), inserted **Article 231 (The "War Guilt Clause")** blaming Germany solely for the war, and imposed a crushing reparation of **£6.6 Billion (132 Billion Gold Marks)**!

• League of Nations (Established 10 January 1920, HQ: Geneva): Created under Part I of the Treaty of Versailles based on Wilson's 14th Point; ironically, **the United States NEVER joined the League of Nations** because the US Senate refused to ratify the Treaty of Versailles!

6.3 The Russian Revolution of *1917* (Mensheviks vs. Bolsheviks, Lenin & USSR)

• Autocracy of Tsar Nicholas II (Romanov Dynasty) & The 1905 Revolution:

• Although **Tsar Alexander II ("Tsar Liberator")** had issued the **Emancipation Edict of 1861** abolishing serfdom, Russia under **Tsar Nicholas II (1894–1917)** and Tsarina Alexandra (influenced by Siberian monk **Grigori Rasputin**) remained an oppressive autocracy where peasants hungered for land (*Mir* village communes) and industrial workers in **St. Petersburg (renamed Petrograd in 1914)** and Moscow worked 12–14 hour days.

• **1903 London Split of the Russian Social Democratic Labour Party (RSDLP):** Divided into the **Bolsheviks ("Majority" faction)** led by **Vladimir Ilyich Ulyanov (Lenin)** (advocating a disciplined vanguard party of professional revolutionaries for immediate proletarian-peasant revolution) and the **Mensheviks ("Minority" faction)** led by **Julius Martov** (advocating a broad mass party and bourgeois-democratic transition first), alongside the peasant-based **Socialist Revolutionary (SR) Party** and liberal **Kadets**.

• **1905 Revolution ("Dress Rehearsal for 1917"):** Following Russia's humiliating defeat by an Asian power in the **Russo-Japanese War (1904–1905, Treaty of Portsmouth)**, on **Sunday, 22 January 1905 (9 January Old Julian Calendar) — "Bloody Sunday"**, Tsarist troops fired upon a peaceful procession of workers led by **Father Georgy Gapon** marching to the **Winter Palace in St. Petersburg**, killing hundreds. Nationwide strikes and the mutiny on the battleship ***Potemkin*** forced Tsar Nicholas II to issue the **October Manifesto (1905)** establishing an elected parliament, the **State Duma**, while workers formed the first **Petrograd Soviet (Council) of Workers' Deputies** chaired by **Leon Trotsky**.

• **The Twin Revolutions of 1917 (February/March Revolution vs. October/November Bolshevik Revolution):**

1. **February Revolution (8–15 March 1917 New Style / 23 Feb – 2 March Old Julian Calendar):** Sparked on **International Women's Day (23 Feb / 8 March 1917)** by bread strikes of women textile workers in Petrograd. When soldiers mutinied and joined the workers, **Tsar Nicholas II abdicated on 15 March (2 March O.S.) 1917**, ending **304 years of Romanov rule (1613–1917)**! A **Dual Power (*Dvoevlastie*)** emerged between the liberal **Provisional Government** (headed first by **Prince Georgy Lvov** and from July 1917 by moderate socialist **Alexander Kerensky**) and the **Petrograd Soviet of Workers' and Soldiers' Deputies**.

2. **Lenin's *April Theses* & The October (Bolshevik) Revolution (7 November 1917 New Style / 25 October Old Julian Calendar):** Returning from Swiss exile to Petrograd's Finland Station in April 1917, **Vladimir Lenin** proclaimed his **April Theses** summarizing the Bolshevik program in three words: **"*Peace, Land, and Bread*!"** and **"*All Power to the Soviets*!"** While **Kerensky's Provisional Government** made the fatal blunder of continuing WWI (failed June 1917 offensive) and postponing land redistribution, on the night of **24–25 October 1917 (6–7 November 1917 Gregorian calendar)**, the **Bolshevik Red Guards** organized by **Leon Trotsky** (Chairman of the Petrograd Soviet's Military Revolutionary Committee) seized Petrograd's telegraph offices, bridges, railway stations, and stormed the **Winter Palace** (signaled by a blank shot from the cruiser ***Aurora***), overthrowing Kerensky in an almost bloodless coup!

• **Decrees on Peace & Land, Treaty of Brest-Litovsk (1918), Civil War & NEP (1921):**

• Lenin immediately formed the **Council of People's Commissars (*Sovnarkom*)**, issued the **Decree on Peace** (leading to the **Treaty of Brest-Litovsk with Germany on 3 March 1918**, exiting WWI), and the **Decree on Land** (abolishing landlord property without compensation and distributing land to peasant Soviets).

• After the **Red Army (built by Leon Trotsky)** defeated the counter-revolutionary **White Army** and Allied foreign interventionists during the **Russian Civil War (1918–1920)** under strict **War Communism** (*Prodrazvyorstka* grain requisitioning), Lenin responded to the **Kronstadt Naval Rebellion (March 1921)** by taking "*one step backward to take two steps forward*" and launching the **New Economic Policy (NEP) in March 1921** — replacing forced grain requisitioning with a fixed agricultural tax in kind (*Prodnalog*), permitting peasants to sell surplus grain in the open market, and allowing small-scale private retail and factories with **< 20** workers while the State retained the **"Commanding Heights" of the economy** (heavy industry, banking, transport, and foreign trade). On **30 December 1922**, the **Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR)** was formally established; following Lenin's death in **January 1924**, **Joseph Stalin** defeated Trotsky and launched the **First Five-Year Plan (1928–1932)** and rapid **Collectivization of Agriculture (*Kolkhoz*)**.

Process Flowchart:

Step-by-Step Conceptual Process Flowchart

STEP 1
Sarajevo Assassination (28 June 1914) & Outbreak of WWI between Triple Entente & Central Powers

STEP 2
Russian February & October Bolshevik Revolutions (1917: Lenin's "Peace, Land & Bread")

STEP 3
US Entry into WWI (6 April 1917), Treaty of Brest-Litovsk (March 1918) & Armistice (11 Nov 1918)

STEP 4
Paris Peace Treaties (Versailles 28 June 1919), League of Nations (1920) & Lenin's NEP / USSR (1921–22)

Peace Treaty (1919–1923)	Defeated Central Power Signatory	Key Territorial & Military Provisions
1. Treaty of Versailles (28 June 1919)	**Germany**	Alsace-Lorraine to France; Polish Corridor to Poland; Saar under League for 15 yrs; Rhineland demilitarized; Army capped at **1,00,000**; **Art. 231 War Guilt Clause** & **£6.6 Billion** reparations
2. Treaty of Saint-Germain-en-Laye (10 Sep 1919)	**Austria**	Dissolved the Austro-Hungarian Empire; recognized independence of **Czechoslovakia, Poland, Hungary, and Yugoslavia**; strictly forbade *Anschluss* (union of Austria with Germany)
3. Treaty of Neuilly-sur-Seine (27 Nov 1919)	**Bulgaria**	Ceded Western Thrace to Greece (cutting off Bulgaria's Aegean Sea access) and territories to Yugoslavia
4. Treaty of Trianon (4 June 1920)	**Hungary**	Ceded Transylvania to Romania, Slovakia to Czechoslovakia, and Croatia-Slavonia to Yugoslavia
5. Treaty of Sèvres (10 Aug 1920) → Revised by **Treaty of Lausanne (24 July 1923)**	**Ottoman Empire / Republic of Turkey**	Dismembered Ottoman Arab territories (Syria/Lebanon as French Mandates; **Iraq, Palestine & Transjordan as British Mandates**; **Khilafat Issue** in India). After **Mustafa Kemal Atatürk's** Turkish War of Independence, replaced by the **Treaty of Lausanne (1923)** recognizing modern secular Turkey and abolishing the Caliphate in **1924**!

Did You Know?: Russia used the **Julian Calendar** until February 1918, which lagged **13 days behind** the Western **Gregorian Calendar** in the 20th century! That is why the **February Revolution** (**23 February 1917** Julian) actually took place in **March** (**8 March 1917** **Gregorian**), and the **Great October Socialist Revolution** (**25 October 1917** Julian) was celebrated in the USSR on 7 **November** (**7 November 1917** Gregorian), as explained in **NCERT Official Textbooks**!

Exam Trap Alert: Do not confuse **War Communism** (**1918–1921**) with the **New Economic Policy (NEP,** **1921–1928**)! Under **War Communism**, all private trade was banned and peasants' surplus grain was forcibly requisitioned by the state. Under **Lenin's NEP (March 1921)**, forced requisitioning was abolished and replaced by a fixed tax (*Prodnalog*), creating a **mixed socialist-market transition economy** where peasants could sell their surplus openly and small private businesses were allowed—until **Joseph Stalin** ended the NEP in **1928** to launch **Five-Year Plans (*Gosplan*)** and **Collective Farms (*Kolkhoz* and *Sovkhoz*)**!

★ **Memory Trick:** Memorize the **5 Post-WWI Peace Treaties** (**1919–1920**) **and their Target Countries** with the phrase **"Very Sad News To See"** matched with **"G-A-B-H-T"**: **V**ersailles (**G**ermany), **S**aint-Germain (**A**ustria), **N**euilly (**B**ulgaria), **T**rianon (**H**ungary), and **S**èvres (**T**urkey/Ottoman Empire).

Chapter *6* Comprehensive Analytical & Statutory Revision Matrix

Core Sub-Domain	Key Concept / Provision	Verified Analytical Parameters & Exam Distinctions (NCERT World History Textbooks)
Causes of World War I, Secret Alliances & The Sarajevo Assassination (28 June 1914)	**M-A-I-N Structural Causes & Bismarckian vs. Triple Alliance System**	As explained in the **NCERT Official Textbooks Portal**, World War I (**28 July 1914 – 11 November 1918**) erupted from four interlocking structural forces (**M-A-I-N**: **M**ilitarism & Anglo-German Naval Dreadnought Race, Secret **A**lliances, **I**mperialist Scramble for Africa/Asia, and Balkan **N**ationalism):
Major Fronts of WWI, US Entry (1917), Armistice & Paris Peace Conference (1919–1920)	**Triple Alliance (1882) → Central Powers**	Engineered by Bismarck starting with the **Dual Alliance with Austria-Hungary** (**1879**) and joined by **Italy** (**1882**) (plus the Three Emperors' League **1872/1881** and Reinsurance Treaty with Russia **1887**, which **Kaiser Wilhelm II** allowed to lapse after dismissing Bismarck in **1890**). During WWI, **Italy remained neutral in 1914 and switched sides to join the Allies via the Secret Treaty of London** (**26 April 1915**), so the actual wartime **Central Powers** comprised **Germany, Austria-Hungary, the Ottoman Empire (joined Oct 1914), and Bulgaria (joined Oct 1915)**.
The Russian Revolution of 1917 (Mensheviks vs. Bolsheviks, Lenin & USSR)	**Triple Entente (1907) → Allied and Associated Powers**	Comprised the **Franco-Russian Alliance** (**1894**), the **Anglo-French *Entente Cordiale*** (**1904** — **resolving Egypt/Morocco rivalry**), and the **Anglo-Russian Convention** (**1907**), joined during the war by **Serbia, Belgium, Japan** (**1914**, **under the 1902 Anglo-Japanese Alliance**), **Italy** (**1915**), **Romania** (**1916**), **and the United States** (**6 April 1917**).

Core Sub-Domain	Key Concept / Provision	Verified Analytical Parameters & Exam Distinctions (NCERT World History Textbooks)
Causes of World War I, Secret Alliances & The Sarajevo Assassination (28 June 1914)	**Pre-War Crises & the Immediate Trigger at Sarajevo (28 June 1914)**	Following the **First Moroccan Crisis (1905–06, Tangier/Algeciras)**, the **Bosnian Annexation Crisis (1908 — Austria annexed Bosnia-Herzegovina)**, the **Second Moroccan (Agadir) Crisis (1911)**, and the **First & Second Balkan Wars (1912–1913 — "Powder Keg of Europe")**, on **28 June 1914**, **Archduke Franz Ferdinand** (heir to the Austro-Hungarian throne) and his wife Sophie were assassinated in **Sarajevo (capital of Bosnia)** by **Gavrilo Princip**, a 19-year-old Bosnian Serb nationalist belonging to the secret society **Black Hand (*Ujedinjenje ili Smrt* — "Union or Death")**. Backed by Germany's unconditional **"Blank Cheque"**, Austria-Hungary declared war on Serbia on **28 July 1914**, triggering Russian mobilization, Germany's **Schlieffen Plan** invasion of neutral **Belgium (4 August 1914)**, and Britain's entry into the war.
Major Fronts of WWI, US Entry (1917), Armistice & Paris Peace Conference (1919–1920)	**Western & Eastern Fronts**	Germany's Schlieffen Plan was halted at the **First Battle of the Marne (September 1914)**, locking the Western Front into four years of brutal **Trench Warfare** (featuring poison gas at Ypres **1915**, **Battle of Verdun Feb–Dec 1916**, **Battle of the Somme July–Nov 1916** where **British Tanks** were first used, and the naval **Battle of Jutland May 1916**), while on the Eastern Front Germany defeated Russia at the **Battle of Tannenberg (Aug 1914)** and the Allies suffered defeat against Ottoman commander **Mustafa Kemal (Atatürk)** in the **Gallipoli Campaign (1915)**.
The Russian Revolution of 1917 (Mensheviks vs. Bolsheviks, Lenin & USSR)	**Why the USA Entered WWI on 6 April 1917 under President Woodrow Wilson**	(1) Sinking of the British passenger liner ***RMS Lusitania* on 7 May 1915** by a German U-boat (killing 1,198 passengers including 128 Americans), (2) Germany's resumption of **Unrestricted Submarine Warfare (February 1917)**, and (3) Interception of the **Zimmermann Telegram (January 1917)** (in which German Foreign Secretary Arthur Zimmermann offered Mexico the return of Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona if Mexico attacked the USA).
Causes of World War I, Secret Alliances & The Sarajevo Assassination (28 June 1914)	**Woodrow Wilson's Fourteen Points (8 January 1918) & Armistice**	Following the **11th hour of the 11th day of the 11th month (11 November 1918) Armistice at Compiègne** and the abdication of Kaiser Wilhelm II (ushering in Germany's **Weimar Republic**), the **Paris Peace Conference (Jan 1919)** was dominated by the **"Big Four": Woodrow Wilson (USA)**, **Georges Clemenceau (France)**, **David Lloyd George (Britain)**, and **Vittorio Orlando (Italy)**.
Major Fronts of WWI, US Entry (1917), Armistice & Paris Peace Conference (1919–1920)	**Treaty of Versailles with Germany (28 June 1919)**	Returned **Alsace-Lorraine to France**, ceded the **Polish Corridor** (separating East Prussia from Germany) and made **Danzig a Free City**, placed the coal-rich **Saar Basin** under League administration for 15 years, demilitarized the **Rhineland**, capped the German army at **1,00,000 soldiers** (banning conscription, tanks, submarines, and air force), stripped Germany of all overseas colonies (converted into League **Mandates**), inserted **Article 231 (The "War Guilt Clause")** blaming Germany solely for the war, and imposed a crushing reparation of **£6.6 Billion (132 Billion Gold Marks)**!
The Russian Revolution of 1917 (Mensheviks vs. Bolsheviks, Lenin & USSR)	**League of Nations (Established 10 January 1920, HQ: Geneva)**	Created under Part I of the Treaty of Versailles based on Wilson's 14th Point; ironically, **the United States NEVER joined the League of Nations** because the US Senate refused to ratify the Treaty of Versailles!

Core Sub-Domain	Key Concept / Provision	Verified Analytical Parameters & Exam Distinctions (NCERT World History Textbooks)
Causes of World War I, Secret Alliances & The Sarajevo Assassination (28 June 1914)	**1903 London Split of the Russian Social Democratic Labour Party (RSDLP)**	Divided into the **Bolsheviks ("Majority" faction)** led by **Vladimir Ilyich Ulyanov (Lenin)** (advocating a disciplined vanguard party of professional revolutionaries for immediate proletarian-peasant revolution) and the **Mensheviks ("Minority" faction)** led by **Julius Martov** (advocating a broad mass party and bourgeois-democratic transition first), alongside the peasant-based **Socialist Revolutionary (SR) Party** and liberal **Kadets**.
Major Fronts of WWI, US Entry (1917), Armistice & Paris Peace Conference (1919–1920)	**1905 Revolution ("Dress Rehearsal for 1917")**	Following Russia's humiliating defeat by an Asian power in the **Russo-Japanese War (1904–1905, Treaty of Portsmouth)**, on **Sunday, 22 January 1905 (9 January Old Julian Calendar) — "Bloody Sunday"**, Tsarist troops fired upon a peaceful procession of workers led by **Father Georgy Gapon** marching to the **Winter Palace in St. Petersburg**, killing hundreds. Nationwide strikes and the mutiny on the battleship ***Potemkin*** forced Tsar Nicholas II to issue the **October Manifesto (1905)** establishing an elected parliament, the **State Duma**, while workers formed the first **Petrograd Soviet (Council) of Workers' Deputies** chaired by **Leon Trotsky**.
The Russian Revolution of 1917 (Mensheviks vs. Bolsheviks, Lenin & USSR)	**February Revolution (8–15 March 1917 New Style / 23 Feb – 2 March Old Julian Calendar)**	Sparked on **International Women's Day (23 Feb / 8 March 1917)** by bread strikes of women textile workers in Petrograd. When soldiers mutinied and joined the workers, **Tsar Nicholas II abdicated on 15 March (2 March O.S.) 1917**, ending **304 years of Romanov rule (1613–1917)**! A **Dual Power (*Dvoevlastie*)** emerged between the liberal **Provisional Government** (headed first by **Prince Georgy Lvov** and from July 1917 by moderate socialist **Alexander Kerensky**) and the **Petrograd Soviet of Workers' and Soldiers' Deputies**.

Chapter *6* Multi-Statement Exam Verification Drills

Chapter 6 Statement-Verification Drill #1 — **Both Statements Verified Correct**

Statement-I (M-A-I-N Structural Causes & Bismarckian vs. Triple Alliance System): As explained in the NCERT Official Textbooks Portal, World War I (**28 July 1914 – 11 November 1918**) erupted from four interlocking structural forces (**M-A-I-N**: **M**ilitarism & Anglo-German Naval Dreadnought Race, Secret **A**lliances, **I**mperialist Scramble for Africa/Asia, and Balkan **N**ationalism):

Statement-II (Triple Alliance (1882) → Central Powers): Engineered by Bismarck starting with the **Dual Alliance with Austria-Hungary (1879)** and joined by **Italy (1882)** (plus the Three Emperors' League **1872/1881** and Reinsurance Treaty with Russia **1887**, which **Kaiser Wilhelm II** allowed to lapse after dismissing Bismarck in **1890**). During WWI, **Italy remained neutral in 1914 and switched sides to join the Allies via the Secret Treaty of London (26 April 1915)**, so the actual wartime **Central Powers** comprised **Germany, Austria-Hungary, the Ottoman Empire (joined Oct 1914), and Bulgaria (joined Oct 1915)**.

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per NCERT World History Textbooks & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 6 Statement-Verification Drill #2 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Triple Entente (1907) → Allied and Associated Powers): Comprised the **Franco-Russian Alliance (1894)**, the **Anglo-French *Entente Cordiale* (1904 — resolving Egypt/Morocco rivalry)**, and the **Anglo-Russian Convention (1907)**, joined during the war by **Serbia, Belgium, Japan (1914, under the 1902 Anglo-Japanese Alliance), Italy (1915), Romania (1916), and the United States (6 April 1917)**.

Statement-II (Pre-War Crises & the Immediate Trigger at Sarajevo (28 June 1914)): Following the **First Moroccan Crisis (1905–06, Tangier/Algeciras)**, the **Bosnian Annexation Crisis (1908 — Austria annexed Bosnia-Herzegovina)**, the **Second Moroccan (Agadir) Crisis (1911)**, and the **First & Second Balkan Wars (1912–1913 — "Powder Keg of Europe")**, on **28 June 1914**, **Archduke Franz Ferdinand** (heir to the Austro-Hungarian throne) and his wife Sophie were assassinated in **Sarajevo (capital of Bosnia)** by **Gavrilo Princip**, a 19-year-old Bosnian Serb nationalist belonging to the secret society **Black Hand (*Ujedinjenje ili Smrt* — "Union or Death")**. Backed by Germany's unconditional **"Blank Cheque"**, Austria-Hungary declared war on Serbia on **28 July 1914**, triggering Russian mobilization, Germany's **Schlieffen Plan** invasion of neutral **Belgium (4 August 1914)**, and Britain's entry into the war.

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per NCERT World History Textbooks & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 6 Statement-Verification Drill #3 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Western & Eastern Fronts): Germany's Schlieffen Plan was halted at the **First Battle of the Marne (September 1914)**, locking the Western Front into four years of brutal **Trench Warfare** (featuring poison gas at Ypres **1915**, **Battle of Verdun Feb–Dec 1916**, **Battle of the Somme July–Nov 1916** where **British Tanks** were first used, and the naval **Battle of Jutland May 1916**), while on the Eastern Front Germany defeated Russia at the **Battle of Tannenberg (Aug 1914)** and the Allies suffered defeat against Ottoman commander **Mustafa Kemal (Atatürk)** in the **Gallipoli Campaign (1915)**.

Statement-II (Why the USA Entered WWI on 6 April 1917 under President Woodrow Wilson): (1) Sinking of the British passenger liner ***RMS Lusitania* on 7 May 1915** by a German U-boat (killing 1,198 passengers including 128 Americans), (2) Germany's resumption of **Unrestricted Submarine Warfare (February 1917)**, and (3) Interception of the **Zimmermann Telegram (January 1917)** (in which German Foreign Secretary Arthur Zimmermann offered Mexico the return of Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona if Mexico attacked the USA).

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per NCERT World History Textbooks & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 6 Statement-Verification Drill #4 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Woodrow Wilson's Fourteen Points (8 January 1918) & Armistice): Following the **11th hour of the 11th day of the 11th month (11 November 1918) Armistice at Compiègne** and the abdication of Kaiser Wilhelm II (ushering in Germany's **Weimar Republic**), the **Paris Peace Conference (Jan 1919)** was dominated by the **"Big Four"**: **Woodrow Wilson (USA)**, **Georges Clemenceau (France)**, **David Lloyd George (Britain)**, and **Vittorio Orlando (Italy)**.

Statement-II (Treaty of Versailles with Germany (28 June 1919)): Returned **Alsace-Lorraine to France**, ceded the **Polish Corridor** (separating East Prussia from Germany) and made **Danzig a Free City**, placed the coal-rich **Saar Basin** under League administration for 15 years, demilitarized the **Rhineland**, capped the German army at **1,00,000 soldiers** (banning conscription, tanks, submarines, and air force), stripped Germany of all overseas colonies (converted into League **Mandates**), inserted **Article 231 (The "War Guilt Clause")** blaming Germany solely for the war, and imposed a crushing reparation of **£6.6 Billion (132 Billion Gold Marks)**!

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per NCERT World History Textbooks & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 6 Statement-Verification Drill #5 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (League of Nations (Established 10 January 1920 , HQ: Geneva)): Created under Part I of the Treaty of Versailles based on Wilson's 14th Point; ironically, **the United States NEVER joined the League of Nations** because the US Senate refused to ratify the Treaty of Versailles!

Statement-II (1903 London Split of the Russian Social Democratic Labour Party (RSDLP)): Divided into the **Bolsheviks ("Majority" faction)** led by **Vladimir Ilyich Ulyanov (Lenin)** (advocating a disciplined vanguard party of professional revolutionaries for immediate proletarian-peasant revolution) and the **Mensheviks ("Minority" faction)** led by **Julius Martov** (advocating a broad mass party and bourgeois-democratic transition first), alongside the peasant-based **Socialist Revolutionary (SR) Party** and liberal **Kadets**.

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per NCERT World History Textbooks & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 6 Statement-Verification Drill #6 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (1905 Revolution ("Dress Rehearsal for 1917")): Following Russia's humiliating defeat by an Asian power in the **Russo-Japanese War (1904–1905 , Treaty of Portsmouth)**, on **Sunday, 22 January 1905 (9 January Old Julian Calendar) — "Bloody Sunday"**, Tsarist troops fired upon a peaceful procession of workers led by **Father Georgy Gapon** marching to the **Winter Palace in St. Petersburg**, killing hundreds. Nationwide strikes and the mutiny on the battleship ***Potemkin*** forced Tsar Nicholas II to issue the **October Manifesto (1905)** establishing an elected parliament, the **State Duma**, while workers formed the first **Petrograd Soviet (Council) of Workers' Deputies** chaired by **Leon Trotsky**.

Statement-II (February Revolution (8–15 March 1917 New Style / 23 Feb – 2 March Old Julian Calendar)): Sparked on **International Women's Day (23 Feb / 8 March 1917)** by bread strikes of women textile workers in Petrograd. When soldiers mutinied and joined the workers, **Tsar Nicholas II abdicated on 15 March (2 March O.S.) 1917**, ending **304 years of Romanov rule (1613–1917)**! A **Dual Power (*Dvoevlastie*)** emerged between the liberal **Provisional Government** (headed first by **Prince Georgy Lvov** and from July 1917 by moderate socialist **Alexander Kerensky**) and the **Petrograd Soviet of Workers' and Soldiers' Deputies**.

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per NCERT World History Textbooks & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 7: The Inter-War Period *(1919–1939)*, Great Depression, Fascism & Nazism, and World War II *(1939–1945)*

Chapter Key Study Pillars — Chapter 7: The Inter-War Period (1919–1939), Great Depression, Fascism & Nazism, and World War II (1939–1945)

Key Study Pillar 1	Key Study Pillar 2	Key Study Pillar 3
The Great Depression (1929), FDR's "New Deal" & Rise of Fascism in Italy	**Rise of Nazism in Germany (Adolf Hitler, 1933–1945) & Aggressive Axis Expansion**	**Course of World War II (1939–1945), Decisive Turning Points & Wartime Conferences**

7.1 The Great Depression *(1929)*, FDR's "New Deal" & Rise of Fascism in Italy

• **Wall Street Stock Market Crash ("Black Thursday", 24 October 1929 & "Black Tuesday", 29 October 1929):** Triggered by agricultural overproduction, extreme wealth inequality, unregulated margin speculation on the New York Stock Exchange, and banking panics after the collapse of the post-WWI **Dawes Plan (1924)** and **Young Plan (1929)** loan cycle to Germany. By 1932, US industrial output fell by **50%** , **5,000+** American

banks failed, and global unemployment crossed **30 million** (saving only the planned economy of the **USSR**, which was completely insulated from the capitalist crash!).

• **President Franklin D. Roosevelt's (FDR) "New Deal" (1933–1939) & Keynesian Economics:** Elected US President in November 1932 (**32nd President**, the only US President elected to **4 terms**), **Franklin D. Roosevelt** launched the **New Deal** centered on the **"Three Rs" — Relief, Recovery, and Reform** (aligning with British economist **John Maynard Keynes's** *General Theory of Employment, Interest and Money*, 1936, which advocated counter-cyclical deficit spending and public works to strengthen Aggregate Demand):

• **Key New Deal Agencies: Emergency Banking Act (1933)** & **FDIC** (Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation), **AAA** (Agricultural Adjustment Act), **CCC** (Civilian Conservation Corps), **TVA** (Tennessee Valley Authority — multi-purpose river valley project that later inspired India's **Damodar Valley Corporation, 1948!**), **NIRA** (National Industrial Recovery Act), **WPA** (Works Progress Administration), and the landmark **Social Security Act of 1935**.

• **Rise of Fascism in Italy under Benito Mussolini (*Il Duce*, 1922–1943):**

• Derived from the Italian word *Fascio* and Latin ***Fasces*** (an ancient Roman bundle of wooden rods bound across an axe, symbolizing **strength through unity and supreme state authority**).

• Angry over Italy's **"Mutilated Victory"** at the 1919 Paris Peace Conference, rampant post-war inflation, and fear of socialist strikes (*Biennio Rosso*), former socialist journalist **Benito Mussolini (1883–1945)** founded the *Fasci Italiani di Combattimento* at Milan in **March 1919** (reorganized as the **National Fascist Party in 1921**) with paramilitary **Blackshirts (*Squadristi*)**.

• **March on Rome (28 October 1922):** When **30,000** Fascist Blackshirts marched on Rome, **King Victor Emmanuel III** refused to declare martial law and invited Mussolini to form the government as Prime Minister (**30 October 1922**), establishing a one-party totalitarian **Corporate State** under the slogan: ***"Everything in the State, nothing outside the State, nothing against the State."***

7.2 Rise of Nazism in Germany (Adolf Hitler, 1933–1945) & Aggressive Axis Expansion

• **Weimar Republic Crisis & Adolf Hitler (1889–1945, born in Braunau am Inn, Austria):**

• Humiliated by the **Treaty of Versailles (1919 "Diktat")** and devastated first by the **1923 Ruhr Occupation & Hyperinflation** and then by the **1929 Great Depression** (which left **6 million** Germans unemployed by 1932), German voters turned toward **Adolf Hitler's National Socialist German Workers' Party (NSDAP / Nazi Party)** (emblem: **Swastika / *Hakenkreuz***; paramilitary wings: **SA / Stormtroopers / Brownshirts** and **SS / *Schutzstaffel***).

• **Beer Hall Putsch (November 1923, Munich) & *Mein Kampf* (1925):** After his failed 1923 Munich coup, Hitler wrote his ideological autobiography ***Mein Kampf* ("My Struggle")** in Landsberg Prison, laying out racial Aryan supremacism, virulent anti-Semitism, revocation of the Treaty of Versailles, and the geopolitical doctrine of ***Lebensraum* ("Living Space")** in Eastern Europe.

• **Hitler Appointed Chancellor (30 January 1933) to *Führer* (August 1934):** Appointed Chancellor by **President Paul von Hindenburg on 30 January 1933**, Hitler exploited the **Reichstag Fire (27 February 1933)** to pass the **Enabling Act (23 March 1933)** granting him dictatorial power to enact laws without Parliament, purged the SA leadership in the **Night of the Long Knives (June 1934)**, assumed

the combined title of ***Führer* and Reich Chancellor** upon Hindenburg's death (**August 1934**), enacted the anti-Semitic **Nuremberg Laws (1935)**, and orchestrated the ***Kristallnacht* ("Night of Broken Glass", 9–10 November 1938)**, culminating in the **Holocaust ("Final Solution")** that murdered **6 million** European Jews in concentration/extermination camps (*Auschwitz-Birkenau*, *Treblinka*, *Dachau*).

• Chain of Axis Aggressions & Failure of Appeasement (1931–1939):

1. **1931: Japan invaded Manchuria (China)** (establishing the puppet state of *Manchukuo*; when condemned by the **Lytton Commission**, Japan walked out of the League of Nations in **1933** and launched a full-scale invasion of China in **July 1937** after the Marco Polo Bridge Incident).

2. **October 1935 – May 1936: Mussolini's Italy invaded Abyssinia (Ethiopia)** under Emperor Haile Selassie.

3. **March 1935 & 7 March 1936:** Hitler reintroduced **conscription** (**1935**) and **remilitarized the Rhineland (7 March 1936)** in open violation of Versailles and the **Locarno Treaties (1925)**.

4. **1936–1939: Spanish Civil War** — Hitler (Condor Legion bombing of **Guernica**, **1937**) and Mussolini aided Fascist General **Francisco Franco** against the Spanish Republic; formed the **Rome–Berlin Axis (October 1936)**, the **Anti-Comintern Pact (Nov 1936 Germany & Japan, joined by Italy in 1937)**, and the **Pact of Steel (May 1939)** (later expanded into the **Rome–Berlin–Tokyo Tripartite Pact of September 1940**).

5. **March 1938 & The Munich Pact (29–30 September 1938 — Zenith of Appeasement):** After annexing **Austria (*Anschluss*, 12 March 1938)**, Hitler demanded the German-speaking **Sudetenland** border region of Czechoslovakia. At the **Munich Conference (29–30 September 1938)**, British PM **Neville Chamberlain** (claiming "*Peace for our time*") and French PM **Édouard Daladier** appeased Hitler and Mussolini by handing over the **Sudetenland** without even inviting Czechoslovakia or the USSR! In **March 1939**, Hitler broke the Munich pledge and occupied the rest of Czechoslovakia.

6. **Nazi-Soviet (Molotov–Ribbentrop) Non-Aggression Pact (23 August 1939) & Invasion of Poland (1 September 1939):** Containing a secret protocol to partition Poland and the Baltic states between Germany and the USSR, this pact cleared the way for Hitler's ***Blitzkrieg* ("Lightning War") invasion of Poland on 1 September 1939** — the immediate trigger of **World War II** (Britain and France declared war on Germany on **3 September 1939**).

7.3 Course of World War II *(1939–1945),* Decisive Turning Points & Wartime Conferences

• Key Campaigns & Four Decisive Turning Points of World War II (1939–1945):

• Fall of France (June 1940), Miracle of Dunkirk (May–June 1940 — Operation Dynamo evacuating 3,38,000 Allied troops) & Battle of Britain (July–Oct 1940 — Operation Sea Lion defeated by the Royal Air Force using Radar under PM Winston Churchill).

• Operation Barbarossa (22 June 1941): Hitler broke the 1939 Non-Aggression Pact and launched the largest land invasion in history (**3.8 million** Axis troops across three army groups toward Leningrad, Moscow, and Kiev/Stalingrad) against the **Soviet Union**.

• Attack on Pearl Harbor (7 December 1941 — "*A date which will live in infamy*"): Imperial Japanese Navy aircraft under Admiral **Isoroku Yamamoto** bombed the US Pacific Fleet at **Pearl Harbor (Hawaii)**, bringing the **United States into World War II** on **8 December 1941**.

• **Four Great Military Turning Points (1942–1943):** (1) **Battle of Midway (4–7 June 1942)** — US Navy destroyed 4 Japanese aircraft carriers, turning the tide in the Pacific; (2) **Second Battle of El Alamein (Oct–Nov 1942, Egypt)** — British General **Bernard Montgomery** defeated German Field Marshal **Erwin Rommel ("The Desert Fox")** in North Africa; (3) **Battle of Stalingrad (August 1942 – 2 February 1943)** — the bloodiest and **most decisive land battle of WWII**, where the Soviet Red Army (Marshal Georgy Zhukov) encircled and forced the surrender of German Field Marshal **Friedrich Paulus's 6th Army** (**3,00,000** troops); and (4) **Battle of Kursk (July 1943 — largest tank battle in history)** & Allied invasion of Sicily/Italy (**July 1943**, toppling Mussolini).

• **D-Day Normandy Invasion (6 June 1944 — Operation Overlord), V-E Day (8 May 1945) & Atomic Bombings (6 & 9 August 1945):** On **6 June 1944 (D-Day)**, Supreme Allied Commander General **Dwight D. Eisenhower** launched **Operation Overlord**, landing **1,56,000** Allied troops across 5 beaches (Utah, Omaha, Gold, Juno, Sword) in **Normandy, France** to open the **Second Front**. As Soviet troops captured Berlin and Hitler committed suicide on **30 April 1945**, Germany surrendered unconditionally on **7–8 May 1945 (V-E Day: Victory in Europe Day)**. In the Pacific, under **President Harry S. Truman**, the United States dropped the world's first atomic bombs (developed under the **Manhattan Project** directed by **J. Robert Oppenheimer**) — **"*Little Boy*" (Uranium-235) on Hiroshima on 6 August 1945** (dropped by B-29 *Enola Gay*) and **"*Fat Man*" (Plutonium-239) on Nagasaki on 9 August 1945** — leading to Japan's formal surrender aboard the ***USS Missouri*** **on 2 September 1945 (V-J Day)**.

Process Flowchart:

Step-by-Step Conceptual Process Flowchart

STEP 1
Great Depression (24 Oct 1929), Rise of Mussolini (1922) & Hitler (30 Jan 1933)

STEP 2
Failure of Appeasement (Munich Pact Sep 1938) & Nazi Invasion of Poland (1 Sep 1939)

STEP 3
Operation Barbarossa (22 June 1941), Pearl Harbor (7 Dec 1941) & Stalingrad Turning Point (1942–43)

STEP 4
D-Day Normandy (6 June 1944), V-E Day (8 May 1945), Hiroshima/Nagasaki (6 & 9 Aug 1945) & UN Birth (24 Oct 1945)

Allied Conference / Charter	Date & Location	Key Participating Leaders	Historic Decisions Shaping the Post-WWII World Order
1. Atlantic Charter	**14 August 1941** (Off Newfoundland, HMS *Prince of Wales*)	**Franklin D. Roosevelt (USA)** & **Winston Churchill (UK)**	8-point joint declaration affirming self-determination, free trade, freedom of the seas, and a permanent system of general security (blueprint for the UN)
2. Tehran Conference (*Codename*: *Eureka*)	**28 Nov – 1 Dec 1943** (Tehran, Iran)	**"The Big Three": FDR, Churchill, and Joseph Stalin (USSR)**	First face-to-face meeting of the Big Three; committed to opening the **Second Front in Western France (Operation Overlord)** in May/June 1944
3. Bretton Woods Conference	**1–22 July 1944** (New Hampshire, USA)	**44 Allied Nations** (**John Maynard Keynes** & **Harry Dexter White**)	Created the **"Bretton Woods Twins"** — the **International Monetary Fund (IMF)** and the **International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD / World Bank)**

Allied Conference / Charter	Date & Location	Key Participating Leaders	Historic Decisions Shaping the Post-WWII World Order
4. Dumbarton Oaks & Yalta Conference (*Crimea*)	**Aug–Oct 1944** & **4–11 Feb 1945** (Yalta, USSR)	**FDR, Churchill, and Joseph Stalin**	Agreed on **unconditional surrender of Nazi Germany**, division of Germany & Berlin into **4 Allied Occupation Zones (US, UK, USSR, France)**, **Security Council Veto Power formula**, and Soviet entry into the war against Japan within 3 months of Germany's defeat
5. San Francisco Conference (UN Charter)	**25 April – 26 June 1945** (Effective **24 October 1945**)	**50 Nations** (+ Poland signed later **= 51 Founding Members**, including **India**)	Signed the **United Nations Charter on 26 June 1945**; officially came into force on **24 October 1945 (United Nations Day)**
6. Potsdam Conference	**17 July – 2 August 1945** (Potsdam, near Berlin)	**Harry S. Truman (USA)**, **Clement Attlee (replaced Churchill)**, and **Joseph Stalin**	Demilitarization, **Denazification**, democratization, and decentralization of Germany; **Nuremberg War Crimes Trials (1945–46)**; issued the **Potsdam Declaration** demanding Japan's unconditional surrender

Did You Know?: According to the NCERT Official Textbooks Portal, the word **"United Nations"** was officially coined by US President **Franklin D. Roosevelt** and first used in the **"Declaration by United Nations" on 1 January 1942** when representatives of **26 Allied nations (including India)** pledged to fight the Axis Powers together and never make a separate peace!

Exam Trap Alert: Pay close attention to the change of leaders between the **Yalta Conference (February 1945)** and the **Potsdam Conference (July–August 1945)**! At **Yalta**, the Big Three were **Roosevelt (FDR), Churchill, and Stalin**. By **Potsdam** (5 months later), FDR had died in April 1945 and was replaced by **Harry S. Truman**, while Churchill's Conservative Party lost the July 1945 British General Election midway through the conference and was replaced by Labour Prime Minister **Clement Attlee** — leaving **Joseph Stalin** as the only leader present throughout both conferences!

★ **Memory Trick:** Remember the **Exact Chronological Order of Axis Invasions (1931–1939)** with **"M-A-R-A-S-C-P"**: **M**anchuria (**1931**, Japan) → **A**byssinia (**1935**, Italy) → **R**hineland (**1936**, Germany) → **A**ustria *Anschluss* (**March 1938**) → **S**udetenland Munich Pact (**Sep 1938**) → **C**zechoslovakia (**March 1939**) → **P**oland (**1 Sep 1939**).

Chapter 7 Comprehensive Analytical & Statutory Revision Matrix

Core Sub-Domain	Key Concept / Provision	Verified Analytical Parameters & Exam Distinctions (NCERT World History Textbooks)
The Great Depression (1929), FDR's "New Deal" & Rise of Fascism in Italy	**Wall Street Stock Market Crash ("Black Thursday", 24 October 1929 & "Black Tuesday", 29 October 1929)**	Triggered by agricultural overproduction, extreme wealth inequality, unregulated margin speculation on the New York Stock Exchange, and banking panics after the collapse of the post-WWI **Dawes Plan (1924)** and **Young Plan (1929)** loan cycle to Germany. By 1932, US industrial output fell by **50%**, **5,000+** American banks failed, and global unemployment crossed **30 million** (saving only the planned economy of the **USSR**, which was completely insulated from the capitalist crash!).

Core Sub-Domain	Key Concept / Provision	Verified Analytical Parameters & Exam Distinctions (NCERT World History Textbooks)
Rise of Nazism in Germany (Adolf Hitler, 1933–1945) & Aggressive Axis Expansion	**President Franklin D. Roosevelt's (FDR) "New Deal" (1933–1939) & Keynesian Economics**	Elected US President in November 1932 (**32nd President**, the only US President elected to **4 terms**), **Franklin D. Roosevelt** launched the **New Deal** centered on the **"Three Rs" — Relief, Recovery, and Reform** (aligning with British economist **John Maynard Keynes's** *General Theory of Employment, Interest and Money*, 1936, which advocated counter-cyclical deficit spending and public works to strengthen Aggregate Demand):
Course of World War II (1939–1945), Decisive Turning Points & Wartime Conferences	**Key New Deal Agencies**	**Emergency Banking Act (1933)** & **FDIC** (Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation), **AAA** (Agricultural Adjustment Act), **CCC** (Civilian Conservation Corps), **TVA** (Tennessee Valley Authority — multi-purpose river valley project that later inspired India's **Damodar Valley Corporation, 1948**!), **NIRA** (National Industrial Recovery Act), **WPA** (Works Progress Administration), and the landmark **Social Security Act of 1935**.
The Great Depression (1929), FDR's "New Deal" & Rise of Fascism in Italy	**March on Rome (28 October 1922)**	When **30,000** Fascist Blackshirts marched on Rome, **King Victor Emmanuel III** refused to declare martial law and invited Mussolini to form the government as Prime Minister (**30 October 1922**), establishing a one-party totalitarian **Corporate State** under the slogan: ***"Everything in the State, nothing outside the State, nothing against the State."***
Rise of Nazism in Germany (Adolf Hitler, 1933–1945) & Aggressive Axis Expansion	**Beer Hall Putsch (November 1923, Munich) & *Mein Kampf* (1925)**	**After his failed 1923 Munich coup, Hitler wrote his ideological autobiography** *Mein Kampf* ("My Struggle") **in Landsberg Prison, laying out racial Aryan supremacism, virulent anti-Semitism, revocation of the Treaty of Versailles, and the geopolitical doctrine of** *Lebensraum* ("Living Space")** in Eastern Europe.
Course of World War II (1939–1945), Decisive Turning Points & Wartime Conferences	**Hitler Appointed Chancellor (30 January 1933) to *Führer* (August 1934)**	**Appointed Chancellor by** President Paul von Hindenburg on 30 January 1933**, Hitler exploited the** Reichstag Fire (**27 February 1933**) **to pass the** Enabling Act (**23 March 1933**) **granting him dictatorial power to enact laws without Parliament, purged the SA leadership in the** Night of the Long Knives (**June 1934**)**, assumed the combined title of** *Führer* and Reich Chancellor **upon Hindenburg's death (August 1934), enacted the anti-Semitic** Nuremberg Laws (**1935**)**, and orchestrated the** *Kristallnacht* ("Night of Broken Glass", **9–10 November 1938**)**, culminating in the** Holocaust ("Final Solution")* *that murdered* ***6 million*** *European Jews in concentration/extermination camps* (Auschwitz-Birkenau, Treblinka, Dachau*).
The Great Depression (1929), FDR's "New Deal" & Rise of Fascism in Italy	**1931**	**Japan invaded Manchuria (China)** (establishing the puppet state of *Manchukuo*; when condemned by the **Lytton Commission**, Japan walked out of the League of Nations in **1933** and launched a full-scale invasion of China in **July 1937** after the Marco Polo Bridge Incident).
Rise of Nazism in Germany (Adolf Hitler, 1933–1945) & Aggressive Axis Expansion	**October 1935 – May 1936**	**Mussolini's Italy invaded Abyssinia (Ethiopia)** under Emperor Haile Selassie.

Core Sub-Domain	Key Concept / Provision	Verified Analytical Parameters & Exam Distinctions (NCERT World History Textbooks)
Course of World War II (1939–1945), Decisive Turning Points & Wartime Conferences	**March 1935 & 7 March 1936**	Hitler reintroduced **conscription** (**1935**) and **remilitarized the Rhineland** (**7 March 1936**) in open violation of Versailles and the **Locarno Treaties** (**1925**).
The Great Depression (1929), FDR's "New Deal" & Rise of Fascism in Italy	**1936–1939**	**Spanish Civil War** — Hitler (Condor Legion bombing of **Guernica**, **1937**) and Mussolini aided Fascist General **Francisco Franco** against the Spanish Republic; formed the **Rome–Berlin Axis** (**October 1936**), the **Anti-Comintern Pact** (**Nov 1936** **Germany & Japan, joined by Italy in 1937**), and the **Pact of Steel** (**May 1939**) (later expanded into the **Rome–Berlin–Tokyo Tripartite Pact of September 1940**).
Rise of Nazism in Germany (Adolf Hitler, 1933–1945) & Aggressive Axis Expansion	**March 1938 & The Munich Pact (29–30 September 1938 — Zenith of Appeasement)**	After annexing **Austria (*Anschluss*, 12 March 1938)**, Hitler demanded the German-speaking **Sudetenland** border region of Czechoslovakia. At the **Munich Conference** (**29–30 September 1938**), British PM **Neville Chamberlain** (claiming "*Peace for our time*") and French PM **Édouard Daladier** appeased Hitler and Mussolini by handing over the **Sudetenland** without even inviting Czechoslovakia or the USSR! In **March 1939**, Hitler broke the Munich pledge and occupied the rest of Czechoslovakia.
Course of World War II (1939–1945), Decisive Turning Points & Wartime Conferences	**Nazi-Soviet (Molotov–Ribbentrop) Non-Aggression Pact (23 August 1939) & Invasion of Poland (1 September 1939)**	Containing a secret protocol to partition Poland and the Baltic states between Germany and the USSR, this pact cleared the way for Hitler's ***Blitzkrieg* ("Lightning War") invasion of Poland on 1 September 1939** — the immediate trigger of **World War II** (Britain and France declared war on Germany on **3 September 1939**).
The Great Depression (1929), FDR's "New Deal" & Rise of Fascism in Italy	**Operation Barbarossa (22 June 1941)**	Hitler broke the 1939 Non-Aggression Pact and launched the largest land invasion in history (**3.8 million** Axis troops across three army groups toward Leningrad, Moscow, and Kiev/Stalingrad) against the **Soviet Union**.
Rise of Nazism in Germany (Adolf Hitler, 1933–1945) & Aggressive Axis Expansion	**Four Great Military Turning Points (1942–1943)**	(1) **Battle of Midway** (**4–7 June 1942**) — US Navy destroyed 4 Japanese aircraft carriers, turning the tide in the Pacific; (2) **Second Battle of El Alamein** (**Oct–Nov 1942**, **Egypt**) — British General **Bernard Montgomery** defeated German Field Marshal **Erwin Rommel ("The Desert Fox")** in North Africa; (3) **Battle of Stalingrad** (**August 1942 – 2 February 1943**) — the bloodiest and **most decisive land battle of WWII**, where the Soviet Red Army (Marshal Georgy Zhukov) encircled and forced the surrender of German Field Marshal **Friedrich Paulus's 6th Army** (**3,00,000** troops); and (4) **Battle of Kursk** (**July 1943** **— largest tank battle in history**) & Allied invasion of Sicily/Italy (**July 1943**, toppling Mussolini).

Chapter 7 Multi-Statement Exam Verification Drills

Chapter 7 Statement-Verification Drill #1

Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Wall Street Stock Market Crash ("Black Thursday", 24 October 1929 & "Black Tuesday", 29 October 1929)) : Triggered by agricultural overproduction, extreme wealth inequality, unregulated margin speculation on the New York Stock Exchange, and banking panics after the collapse of the post-WWI **Dawes Plan (1924)** and **Young Plan (1929)** loan cycle to Germany. By 1932, US industrial output fell by **50%**, **5,000+** American banks failed, and global unemployment crossed **30 million** (saving only the planned economy of the **USSR**, which was completely insulated from the capitalist crash!).

Statement-II (President Franklin D. Roosevelt's (FDR) "New Deal" (1933–1939) & Keynesian Economics): Elected US President in November 1932 (**32nd President**, the only US President elected to **4 terms**), **Franklin D. Roosevelt** launched the **New Deal** centered on the **"Three Rs" — Relief, Recovery, and Reform** (aligning with British economist **John Maynard Keynes's** *General Theory of Employment, Interest and Money*, 1936, which advocated counter-cyclical deficit spending and public works to strengthen Aggregate Demand):

✔ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per NCERT World History Textbooks & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 7 Statement-Verification Drill #2

Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Key New Deal Agencies): Emergency Banking Act (1933) & **FDIC** (Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation), **AAA** (Agricultural Adjustment Act), **CCC** (Civilian Conservation Corps), **TVA** (Tennessee Valley Authority — multi-purpose river valley project that later inspired India's **Damodar Valley Corporation, 1948**!), **NIRA** (National Industrial Recovery Act), **WPA** (Works Progress Administration), and the landmark **Social Security Act of 1935**.

Statement-II (March on Rome (28 October 1922)): When **30,000** Fascist Blackshirts marched on Rome, **King Victor Emmanuel III** refused to declare martial law and invited Mussolini to form the government as Prime Minister (**30 October 1922**), establishing a one-party totalitarian **Corporate State** under the slogan: ***"Everything in the State, nothing outside the State, nothing against the State."***

✔ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per NCERT World History Textbooks & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 7 Statement-Verification Drill #3

Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Beer Hall Putsch (November 1923, Munich) & *Mein Kampf* (1925)): After his failed 1923 Munich coup, Hitler wrote his ideological autobiography *Mein Kampf* ("My Struggle") **in Landsberg Prison, laying out racial Aryan supremacism, virulent anti-Semitism, revocation of the Treaty of Versailles, and the geopolitical doctrine of** *Lebensraum* ("Living Space")** in Eastern Europe.

Statement-II (Hitler Appointed Chancellor (30 January 1933) to *Führer* (August 1934)): Appointed Chancellor by President Paul von Hindenburg on 30 January 1933**, Hitler exploited the** Reichstag Fire (**27 February 1933**) **to pass the** Enabling Act (**23 March 1933**) **granting him dictatorial power to enact laws without Parliament, purged the SA leadership in the** Night of the Long Knives (**June 1934**)**, assumed the combined title of** *Führer* and Reich Chancellor **upon Hindenburg's death (August 1934), enacted the anti-Semitic** Nuremberg Laws (**1935**)**, and orchestrated the** *Kristallnacht* ("Night of Broken Glass", **9–10 November 1938**)**, culminating in the** Holocaust ("Final Solution")* *that murdered* ***6 million*** *European Jews in concentration/extermination camps* (Auschwitz-Birkenau, Treblinka, Dachau*).

✔ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per NCERT World History Textbooks & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 7 Statement-Verification Drill #4 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (1931): Japan invaded Manchuria (China) (establishing the puppet state of *Manchukuo*; when condemned by the **Lytton Commission**, Japan walked out of the League of Nations in **1933** and launched a full-scale invasion of China in **July 1937** after the Marco Polo Bridge Incident).

Statement-II (October 1935 – May 1936): Mussolini's Italy invaded Abyssinia (Ethiopia) under Emperor Haile Selassie.

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per NCERT World History Textbooks & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 7 Statement-Verification Drill #5 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (March 1935 & 7 March 1936): Hitler reintroduced **conscription** (**1935**) and **remilitarized the Rhineland** (**7 March 1936**) in open violation of Versailles and the **Locarno Treaties** (**1925**).

Statement-II (1936–1939): Spanish Civil War — Hitler (Condor Legion bombing of **Guernica**, **1937**) and Mussolini aided Fascist General **Francisco Franco** against the Spanish Republic; formed the **Rome–Berlin Axis** (**October 1936**), the **Anti-Comintern Pact** (**Nov 1936** Germany & Japan, joined by Italy in **1937**), and the **Pact of Steel** (**May 1939**) (later expanded into the **Rome–Berlin–Tokyo Tripartite Pact of September 1940**).

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per NCERT World History Textbooks & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 7 Statement-Verification Drill #6 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (March 1938 & The Munich Pact (29–30 September 1938 — Zenith of Appeasement)): After annexing **Austria** (***Anschluss*, 12 March 1938**), Hitler demanded the German-speaking **Sudetenland** border region of Czechoslovakia. At the **Munich Conference** (**29–30 September 1938**), British PM **Neville Chamberlain** (claiming "*Peace for our time*") and French PM **Édouard Daladier** appeased Hitler and Mussolini by handing over the **Sudetenland** without even inviting Czechoslovakia or the USSR! In **March 1939**, Hitler broke the Munich pledge and occupied the rest of Czechoslovakia.

Statement-II (Nazi-Soviet (Molotov–Ribbentrop) Non-Aggression Pact (23 August 1939) & Invasion of Poland (1 September 1939)): Containing a secret protocol to partition Poland and the Baltic states between Germany and the USSR, this pact cleared the way for Hitler's ***Blitzkrieg* ("Lightning War") invasion of Poland on 1 September 1939** — the immediate trigger of **World War II** (Britain and France declared war on Germany on **3 September 1939**).

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per NCERT World History Textbooks & IUC Academy.**

Chapter *8:* The Cold War *(1945–1991)*, Chinese Revolution *(1949)*, Decolonization of Asia-Africa, NAM & Collapse of USSR

Chapter Key Study Pillars — Chapter 8: The Cold War (1945–1991), Chinese Revolution (1949), Decolonization of Asia-Africa, NAM & Collapse of USSR

Key Study Pillar 1
Origins and Evolution of the Cold War (1945–1991)

Key Study Pillar 2
Major Cold War Flashpoints, Chinese Revolution (1949) & Non-Aligned Movement (NAM)

8.1 Origins and Evolution of the Cold War *(1945–1991)*

• **Coined by Bernard Baruch & Walter Lippmann (and George Orwell, 1945):** The **Cold War (1945–1991)** was the ideological, geopolitical, economic, and nuclear-arms confrontation between the **Capitalist Western Bloc led by the United States** and the **Communist Eastern Bloc led by the Soviet Union (USSR)** without a direct full-scale military war ("Hot War") between the two superpowers, as analyzed in NCERT Official Textbooks.

• **Foundational Cold War Milestones (1946–1955):**

1. **George Kennan's "Long Telegram" (Feb 1946) & Winston Churchill's "Iron Curtain" Speech (5 March 1946):** Speaking at Westminster College in **Fulton, Missouri (USA)** in the presence of President Truman, **Winston Churchill** famously declared: "*From **Stettin in the Baltic to Trieste in the Adriatic**, an **iron curtain** has descended across the Continent.*" US diplomat **George F. Kennan** articulated the **Policy of Containment** to halt Soviet expansion.

2. **Truman Doctrine (12 March 1947) vs. Cominform (Oct 1947):** President **Harry S. Truman** pledged **$400 Million** in military and economic aid to **Greece and Turkey** to support "free peoples who are resisting attempted subjugation by armed minorities or outside pressures." The USSR responded by establishing **Cominform (Communist Information Bureau, 1947)**.

3. **Marshall Plan (5 June 1947, European Recovery Program) vs. Molotov Plan / COMECON (January 1949):** US Secretary of State **George C. Marshall** (awarded the 1953 Nobel Peace Prize) provided **$13 Billion** (**1948–1952**) to rebuild war-torn Western European economies so they would not fall to Communism. Stalin forbade Eastern Europe from accepting Marshall aid and created the **Molotov Plan / COMECON (Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, Jan 1949)**.

4. **Berlin Blockade & Berlin Airlift (June 1948 – May 1949):** When the USA, Britain, and France introduced a new currency (*Deutsche Mark*) in their western zones of Germany, Stalin blockaded all rail, road, and canal access to **West Berlin** (located deep inside the Soviet zone). The Western Allies supplied **2.3 million tons** of food and coal via the **11-month Berlin Airlift** (**2,77,000+** flights), leading to the formal creation of **West Germany (FRG, capital: Bonn) in May 1949** and **East Germany (GDR, capital: East Berlin) in October 1949**.

5. **Military Alliances — NATO (4 April 1949), SEATO (1954), CENTO (1955) vs. Warsaw Pact (14 May 1955):** Twelve Western nations signed the **North Atlantic Treaty in Washington, D.C. on 4 April 1949** creating **NATO** (headquartered at **Brussels, Belgium**, anchored in **Article 5 Collective Defence**), followed by **SEATO (Manila Pact, Sept 1954)** and the **Baghdad Pact / CENTO (1955)**. When West Germany joined NATO in May 1955, the USSR and 7 Eastern European satellite states (Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Romania, Bulgaria, East Germany, and Albania) signed the **Warsaw Pact on 14 May 1955**.

8.2 Major Cold War Flashpoints, Chinese Revolution *(1949)* & Non-Aligned Movement *(NAM)*

• **Chinese Revolution (1911 Xinhai Revolution to 1 October 1949 People's Republic of China):**

• Following the **Opium Wars (1839–42 Treaty of Nanking & 1856–60)**, the **Taiping Rebellion (1850–64)**, and the **Boxer Rebellion (1899–1901)**, **Dr. Sun Yat-sen (1866–1925)** — revered as the **Father of Modern China** — founded the **Kuomintang (KMT / Nationalist Party)** on his **"Three Principles of the People" (*San-***

***min Chu-i*: Nationalism, Democracy, and People's Livelihood)** and overthrew the **Manchu (Qing) Dynasty in the 1911 Xinhai Revolution**, establishing the Republic of China (**1 Jan 1912**).

• After Dr. Sun Yat-sen's death in 1925, **General Chiang Kai-shek** assumed KMT leadership and purged the **Chinese Communist Party (CCP, founded in July 1921 at Shanghai by Chen Duxiu, Li Dazhao, and Mao Zedong)**. During the Chinese Civil War, **Mao Zedong (1893–1976)** and **Zhu De** led the Red Army on the legendary **6,000-mile (9,600 km) Long March (October 1934 – October 1935)** from Jiangxi to **Yan'an (Shaanxi)**. After fighting Japan (**1937–45**), Mao's **People's Liberation Army (PLA)** defeated Chiang Kai-shek (who retreated to **Taiwan / Formosa**) and proclaimed the **People's Republic of China (PRC) at Tiananmen Square, Beijing on 1 October 1949** (subsequently launching the **Great Leap Forward 1958–61** and the **Cultural Revolution 1966–76**).

• **Major Cold War Crises (1950–1989):**

• **Korean War (1950–1953):** Divided along the **38th Parallel** into Communist North Korea (**Kim Il-sung**, backed by USSR and China) and Capitalist South Korea (**Syngman Rhee**, backed by US/UN forces under General Douglas MacArthur); ended in the **Panmunjom Armistice (27 July 1953)** establishing the Korean Demilitarized Zone (DMZ).

• **Suez Crisis (1956):** Egyptian President **Gamal Abdel Nasser** nationalized the **Suez Canal on 26 July 1956** (after the US/UK withdrew funding for the Aswan High Dam), prompting a joint invasion by **Israel, Britain, and France**, which was halted under joint US-Soviet and UN pressure.

• **Berlin Wall (13 August 1961) & Cuban Missile Crisis (October 1962):** In **August 1961**, East Germany erected the **Berlin Wall** to stop mass defections to West Berlin. In **October 1962 (13 Days that brought the world closest to Nuclear War)**, after Fidel Castro's **1959 Cuban Revolution** and the failed US-backed **Bay of Pigs Invasion (April 1961)**, US U-2 spy planes discovered Soviet leader **Nikita Khrushchev** installing nuclear ballistic missiles in **Cuba** (**90 miles** from Florida). President **John F. Kennedy** imposed a naval **"Quarantine" (blockade)** across Cuba, resulting in Khrushchev dismantling the Cuban missiles in exchange for a US pledge not to invade Cuba and a secret agreement to remove US Jupiter missiles from Turkey (leading directly to the **Moscow–Washington Hotline** and the **Partial Test Ban Treaty, 1963**).

• **Vietnam War (1954–1975):** After Vietnamese nationalist **Ho Chi Minh** and the *Viet Minh* defeated French colonial forces at the decisive **Battle of Dien Bien Phu (May 1954)**, the **1954 Geneva Accords** temporarily divided Vietnam along the **17th Parallel**. Fearing the **"Domino Theory"**, the USA intervened massively after the **Gulf of Tonkin Resolution (1964)**, before withdrawing under the **Paris Peace Accords (1973)** and witnessing the fall of Saigon and reunification of Vietnam on **30 April 1975**.

• **Decolonization of Asia & Africa and the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM):**

• **Bandung Asian-African Conference (18–24 April 1955, Indonesia):** Hosted by President **Sukarno** with **29 newly independent Asian and African nations** (where PM **Jawaharlal Nehru, Zhou Enlai, Nasser, and Sukarno** articulated the **10 Bandung Principles** anchored in the **1954 Panchsheel Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence**).

• **First NAM Summit at Belgrade (1–6 September 1961, Yugoslavia):** Attended by **25 member countries** and founded by the **"Five Founding Fathers of NAM"**: **Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru (India), Josip Broz Tito**

(Yugoslavia), **Gamal Abdel Nasser (Egypt)**, **Sukarno (Indonesia)**, and **Kwame Nkrumah (Ghana — first sub-Saharan African colony to win independence from Britain on 6 March 1957)**.

• **Détente (1969–1979), Gorbachev's Reforms & Collapse of the USSR (25–26 December 1991):** Following **SALT-I (1972)** and the **Helsinki Accords (1975)**, and the **Soviet Invasion of Afghanistan (Dec 1979 – Feb 1989)**, the last Soviet leader **Mikhail Gorbachev (1985–1991)** introduced twin reforms: ***Perestroika* ("Economic & Political Restructuring")** and ***Glasnost* ("Openness / Transparency")**, abandoned the Brezhnev Doctrine (in favor of the "Sinatra Doctrine"), and signed the **INF Treaty (1987)** and **START-I (1991)**. On **9 November 1989**, the **Berlin Wall fell** (leading to **German Reunification on 3 October 1990**); the **Warsaw Pact dissolved in July 1991**; and following the **Belavezha Accords (8 Dec 1991)** and **Alma-Ata Protocol (21 Dec 1991)** creating the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), **Mikhail Gorbachev resigned on 25 December 1991**, and the **USSR officially dissolved into 15 independent republics on 26 December 1991**, ending the Cold War!

Process Flowchart:

Step-by-Step Conceptual Process Flowchart

STEP 1
Iron Curtain (1946), Truman Doctrine & Marshall Plan (1947) & NATO Formed (4 April 1949)

STEP 2
Chinese Revolution (1 Oct 1949), Korean War (1950–53), Bandung (1955) & Belgrade NAM (1961)

STEP 3
Berlin Wall (1961), Cuban Missile Crisis (Oct 1962), Vietnam War (1954–75) & Détente (1970s)

STEP 4
Gorbachev's Glasnost & Perestroika (1985), Fall of Berlin Wall (9 Nov 1989) & USSR Dissolution (Dec 1991)

Cold War Landmark / Event	Date / Year	Key Leaders / Superpowers Involved	Geopolitical Significance & Exam Facts
Iron Curtain Speech, Truman Doctrine & Marshall Plan	**March 1946** & **March / June 1947**	**Winston Churchill**, **Harry S. Truman**, **George C. Marshall**	Launched the **Policy of Containment** (**400M** to Greece/Turkey; **13B** European Recovery Program)
NATO vs. Warsaw Pact	**4 April 1949** vs. **14 May 1955**	**12 Western Allies** (HQ: Brussels) vs. **USSR + 7 Eastern Bloc States**	Institutionalized the military division of Europe into two nuclear-armed blocs
Chinese Communist Revolution	**1 October 1949** (Long March: **1934–35**)	**Mao Zedong** (CCP) vs. **Chiang Kai-shek** (KMT → Taiwan)	Established the **People's Republic of China (PRC)**; altered the global Cold War balance in Asia
Korean War (38th Parallel) & Vietnam War (17th Parallel)	**1950–1953** & **1954–1975**	Kim Il-sung vs. Syngman Rhee; **Ho Chi Minh** (Viet Minh / Viet Cong) vs. France & USA	Korea remains divided along the **38th Parallel (DMZ)**; Vietnam defeated France at **Dien Bien Phu (1954)** and reunified after US withdrawal (**1975**)
Bandung Conference & First NAM Summit (Belgrade)	**April 1955** & **1–6 Sep 1961**	**Nehru, Tito, Nasser, Sukarno, and Nkrumah** (**25 states** at Belgrade)	Provided newly decolonized Third World nations strategic autonomy outside NATO and the Warsaw Pact
Cuban Missile Crisis ("13 Days")	**October 1962**	**John F. Kennedy (USA)**, **Nikita Khrushchev (USSR)**, **Fidel Castro (Cuba)**	Closest humanity ever came to nuclear war; resolved by US non-invasion pledge and mutual missile withdrawal; led to **1963 PTBT**

Cold War Landmark / Event	Date / Year	Key Leaders / Superpowers Involved	Geopolitical Significance & Exam Facts
Fall of the Berlin Wall & Dissolution of the USSR	**9 Nov 1989** & **25–26 Dec 1991**	**Mikhail Gorbachev** (*Glasnost & Perestroika*), Boris Yeltsin, Helmut Kohl	Reunified Germany (**3 Oct 1990**), dissolved the USSR into **15 independent republics**, and ended the Cold War

Did You Know?: In **South Africa**, the struggle against the institutionalized racial segregation regime of **Apartheid** (formally enacted by the National Party in **1948**) was led by the **African National Congress (ANC, founded 1912)** and **Nelson Mandela (1918–2013, author of *Long Walk to Freedom*)**, who spent **27 years in prison (1962–1990, primarily on Robben Island)** after the **Rivonia Trial (1963–64)** before negotiating the end of Apartheid with President **F.W. de Klerk** (sharing the **1993 Nobel Peace Prize**) and becoming **South Africa's first democratically elected Black President in May 1994**, as celebrated in the NCERT Official Textbooks Portal!

Exam Trap Alert: Never confuse the **38th Parallel** with the **17th Parallel** or the **49th Parallel**!

- **38th Parallel:** Divides **North Korea and South Korea** (**1945 / 1953 Armistice**).
- **17th Parallel:** Divided **North Vietnam and South Vietnam** under the **1954 Geneva Accords** (until reunification in **1975**).
- **49th Parallel:** Border between the **United States and Canada**.

★ **Memory Trick:** Remember the **Five Founding Fathers of the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM, Belgrade 1961)** and their countries with the acronym **"N-T-N-S-N"**: **N**ehru (**India**), **T**ito (**Yugoslavia**), **N**asser (**Egypt**), **S**ukarno (**Indonesia**), and **N**krumah (**Ghana**).

Chapter *8* Comprehensive Analytical & Statutory Revision Matrix

Core Sub-Domain	Key Concept / Provision	Verified Analytical Parameters & Exam Distinctions (NCERT World History Textbooks)
Origins and Evolution of the Cold War (1945–1991)	**Coined by Bernard Baruch & Walter Lippmann (and George Orwell, 1945)**	The **Cold War (1945–1991)** was the ideological, geopolitical, economic, and nuclear-arms confrontation between the **Capitalist Western Bloc led by the United States** and the **Communist Eastern Bloc led by the Soviet Union (USSR)** without a direct full-scale military war ("Hot War") between the two superpowers, as analyzed in NCERT Official Textbooks.
Major Cold War Flashpoints, Chinese Revolution (1949) & Non-Aligned Movement (NAM)	**George Kennan's "Long Telegram" (Feb 1946) & Winston Churchill's "Iron Curtain" Speech (5 March 1946)**	Speaking at Westminster College in **Fulton, Missouri (USA)** in the presence of President Truman, **Winston Churchill** famously declared: "*From **Stettin in the Baltic to Trieste in the Adriatic**, an **iron curtain** has descended across the Continent.*" US diplomat **George F. Kennan** articulated the **Policy of Containment** to halt Soviet expansion.
Origins and Evolution of the Cold War (1945–1991)	**Truman Doctrine (12 March 1947) vs. Cominform (Oct 1947)**	President **Harry S. Truman** pledged **$400 Million** in military and economic aid to **Greece and Turkey** to support "free peoples who are resisting attempted subjugation by armed minorities or outside pressures." The USSR responded by establishing **Cominform (Communist Information Bureau, 1947)**.

Core Sub-Domain	Key Concept / Provision	Verified Analytical Parameters & Exam Distinctions (NCERT World History Textbooks)
Major Cold War Flashpoints, Chinese Revolution (1949) & Non-Aligned Movement (NAM)	**Marshall Plan (5 June 1947, European Recovery Program) vs. Molotov Plan / COMECON (January 1949)**	US Secretary of State **George C. Marshall** (awarded the 1953 Nobel Peace Prize) provided **$13 Billion** (**1948–1952**) to rebuild war-torn Western European economies so they would not fall to Communism. Stalin forbade Eastern Europe from accepting Marshall aid and created the **Molotov Plan / COMECON (Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, Jan 1949)**.
Origins and Evolution of the Cold War (1945–1991)	**Berlin Blockade & Berlin Airlift (June 1948 – May 1949)**	When the USA, Britain, and France introduced a new currency (*Deutsche Mark*) in their western zones of Germany, Stalin blockaded all rail, road, and canal access to **West Berlin** (located deep inside the Soviet zone). The Western Allies supplied **2.3 million tons** of food and coal via the **11-month Berlin Airlift** (**2,77,000+** flights), leading to the formal creation of **West Germany (FRG, capital: Bonn) in May 1949** and **East Germany (GDR, capital: East Berlin) in October 1949**.
Major Cold War Flashpoints, Chinese Revolution (1949) & Non-Aligned Movement (NAM)	**Military Alliances — NATO (4 April 1949), SEATO (1954), CENTO (1955) vs. Warsaw Pact (14 May 1955)**	Twelve Western nations signed the **North Atlantic Treaty in Washington, D.C. on 4 April 1949** creating **NATO** (headquartered at **Brussels, Belgium**, anchored in **Article 5 Collective Defence**), followed by **SEATO (Manila Pact, Sept 1954)** and the **Baghdad Pact / CENTO (1955)**. When West Germany joined NATO in May 1955, the USSR and 7 Eastern European satellite states (Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Romania, Bulgaria, East Germany, and Albania) signed the **Warsaw Pact on 14 May 1955**.
Origins and Evolution of the Cold War (1945–1991)	**Korean War (1950–1953)**	Divided along the **38th Parallel** into Communist North Korea (**Kim Il-sung**, backed by USSR and China) and Capitalist South Korea (**Syngman Rhee**, backed by US/UN forces under General Douglas MacArthur); ended in the **Panmunjom Armistice (27 July 1953)** establishing the Korean Demilitarized Zone (DMZ).
Major Cold War Flashpoints, Chinese Revolution (1949) & Non-Aligned Movement (NAM)	**Suez Crisis (1956)**	Egyptian President **Gamal Abdel Nasser** nationalized the **Suez Canal on 26 July 1956** (after the US/UK withdrew funding for the Aswan High Dam), prompting a joint invasion by **Israel, Britain, and France**, which was halted under joint US-Soviet and UN pressure.
Origins and Evolution of the Cold War (1945–1991)	**Berlin Wall (13 August 1961) & Cuban Missile Crisis (October 1962)**	In **August 1961**, East Germany erected the **Berlin Wall** to stop mass defections to West Berlin. In **October 1962 (13 Days that brought the world closest to Nuclear War)**, after Fidel Castro's **1959 Cuban Revolution** and the failed US-backed **Bay of Pigs Invasion (April 1961)**, US U-2 spy planes discovered Soviet leader **Nikita Khrushchev** installing nuclear ballistic missiles in **Cuba** (**90 miles** from Florida). President **John F. Kennedy** imposed a naval **"Quarantine" (blockade)** across Cuba, resulting in Khrushchev dismantling the Cuban missiles in exchange for a US pledge not to invade Cuba and a secret agreement to remove US Jupiter missiles from Turkey (leading directly to the **Moscow–Washington Hotline** and the **Partial Test Ban Treaty, 1963**).

Core Sub-Domain	Key Concept / Provision	Verified Analytical Parameters & Exam Distinctions (NCERT World History Textbooks)
Major Cold War Flashpoints, Chinese Revolution (1949) & Non-Aligned Movement (NAM)	**Vietnam War (1954–1975)**	After Vietnamese nationalist **Ho Chi Minh** and the *Viet Minh* defeated French colonial forces at the decisive **Battle of Dien Bien Phu (May 1954)**, the **1954 Geneva Accords** temporarily divided Vietnam along the **17th Parallel**. Fearing the **"Domino Theory"**, the USA intervened massively after the **Gulf of Tonkin Resolution (1964)**, before withdrawing under the **Paris Peace Accords (1973)** and witnessing the fall of Saigon and reunification of Vietnam on **30 April 1975**.
Origins and Evolution of the Cold War (1945–1991)	**Bandung Asian-African Conference (18–24 April 1955, Indonesia)**	Hosted by President **Sukarno** with **29 newly independent Asian and African nations** (where PM **Jawaharlal Nehru, Zhou Enlai, Nasser, and Sukarno** articulated the **10 Bandung Principles** anchored in the **1954 Panchsheel Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence**).
Major Cold War Flashpoints, Chinese Revolution (1949) & Non-Aligned Movement (NAM)	**First NAM Summit at Belgrade (1–6 September 1961, Yugoslavia)**	Attended by **25 member countries** and founded by the **"Five Founding Fathers of NAM"**: **Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru (India)**, **Josip Broz Tito (Yugoslavia)**, **Gamal Abdel Nasser (Egypt)**, **Sukarno (Indonesia)**, and **Kwame Nkrumah (Ghana — first sub-Saharan African colony to win independence from Britain on 6 March 1957)**.
Origins and Evolution of the Cold War (1945–1991)	**Détente (1969–1979), Gorbachev's Reforms & Collapse of the USSR (25–26 December 1991)**	Following **SALT-I (1972)** and the **Helsinki Accords (1975)**, and the **Soviet Invasion of Afghanistan (Dec 1979 – Feb 1989)**, the last Soviet leader **Mikhail Gorbachev (1985–1991)** introduced twin reforms: ***Perestroika* ("Economic & Political Restructuring")** and ***Glasnost* ("Openness / Transparency")**, abandoned the Brezhnev Doctrine (in favor of the "Sinatra Doctrine"), and signed the **INF Treaty (1987)** and **START-I (1991)**. On **9 November 1989**, the **Berlin Wall fell** (leading to **German Reunification on 3 October 1990**); the **Warsaw Pact dissolved in July 1991**; and following the **Belavezha Accords (8 Dec 1991)** and **Alma-Ata Protocol (21 Dec 1991)** creating the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), **Mikhail Gorbachev resigned on 25 December 1991**, and the **USSR officially dissolved into 15 independent republics on 26 December 1991**, ending the Cold War!
Major Cold War Flashpoints, Chinese Revolution (1949) & Non-Aligned Movement (NAM)	**38th Parallel**	Divides **North Korea and South Korea (1945 / 1953 Armistice)**.

Chapter *8* Multi-Statement Exam Verification Drills

Chapter 8 Statement-Verification Drill #1 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Coined by Bernard Baruch & Walter Lippmann (and George Orwell, 1945)): The **Cold War (1945–1991)** was the ideological, geopolitical, economic, and nuclear-arms confrontation between the **Capitalist Western Bloc led by the United States** and the **Communist Eastern Bloc led by the Soviet Union (USSR)** without a direct full-scale military war ("Hot War") between the two superpowers, as analyzed in NCERT Official Textbooks.

Statement-II (George Kennan's "Long Telegram" (Feb 1946) & Winston Churchill's "Iron Curtain" Speech (5 March 1946)): Speaking at Westminster College in **Fulton, Missouri (USA)** in the presence of President Truman, **Winston Churchill** famously declared: "*From **Stettin in the Baltic to Trieste in the Adriatic**, an **iron curtain** has descended across the Continent.*" US diplomat **George F. Kennan** articulated the **Policy of Containment** to halt Soviet expansion.

✔ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per NCERT World History Textbooks & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 8 Statement-Verification Drill #2 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Truman Doctrine (12 March 1947) vs. Cominform (Oct 1947)): President **Harry S. Truman** pledged **$400 Million** in military and economic aid to **Greece and Turkey** to support "free peoples who are resisting attempted subjugation by armed minorities or outside pressures." The USSR responded by establishing **Cominform (Communist Information Bureau, 1947)**.

Statement-II (Marshall Plan (5 June 1947, European Recovery Program) vs. Molotov Plan / COMECON (January 1949)): US Secretary of State **George C. Marshall** (awarded the 1953 Nobel Peace Prize) provided **$13 Billion** (**1948–1952**) to rebuild war-torn Western European economies so they would not fall to Communism. Stalin forbade Eastern Europe from accepting Marshall aid and created the **Molotov Plan / COMECON (Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, Jan 1949)**.

✔ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per NCERT World History Textbooks & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 8 Statement-Verification Drill #3 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Berlin Blockade & Berlin Airlift (June 1948 – May 1949)): When the USA, Britain, and France introduced a new currency (*Deutsche Mark*) in their western zones of Germany, Stalin blockaded all rail, road, and canal access to **West Berlin** (located deep inside the Soviet zone). The Western Allies supplied **2.3 million tons** of food and coal via the **11-month Berlin Airlift** (**2,77,000+** flights), leading to the formal creation of **West Germany (FRG, capital: Bonn) in May 1949** and **East Germany (GDR, capital: East Berlin) in October 1949**.

Statement-II (Military Alliances — NATO (4 April 1949), SEATO (1954), CENTO (1955) vs. Warsaw Pact (14 May 1955)): Twelve Western nations signed the **North Atlantic Treaty in Washington, D.C. on 4 April 1949** creating **NATO** (headquartered at **Brussels, Belgium**, anchored in **Article 5 Collective Defence**), followed by **SEATO (Manila Pact, Sept 1954)** and the **Baghdad Pact / CENTO (1955)**. When West Germany joined NATO in May 1955, the USSR and 7 Eastern European satellite states (Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Romania, Bulgaria, East Germany, and Albania) signed the **Warsaw Pact on 14 May 1955**.

✔ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per NCERT World History Textbooks & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 8 Statement-Verification Drill #4 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Korean War (1950–1953)): Divided along the **38th Parallel** into Communist North Korea (**Kim Il-sung**, backed by USSR and China) and Capitalist South Korea (**Syngman Rhee**, backed by US/UN forces under General Douglas MacArthur); ended in the **Panmunjom Armistice (27 July 1953)** establishing the Korean Demilitarized Zone (DMZ).

Statement-II (Suez Crisis (1956)): Egyptian President **Gamal Abdel Nasser** nationalized the **Suez Canal on 26 July 1956** (after the US/UK withdrew funding for the Aswan High Dam), prompting a joint invasion by **Israel, Britain, and France**, which was halted under joint US-Soviet and UN pressure.

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per NCERT World History Textbooks & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 8 Statement-Verification Drill #5 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Berlin Wall (13 August 1961) & Cuban Missile Crisis (October 1962)): In **August 1961**, East Germany erected the **Berlin Wall** to stop mass defections to West Berlin. In **October 1962 (13 Days that brought the world closest to Nuclear War)**, after Fidel Castro's **1959 Cuban Revolution** and the failed US-backed **Bay of Pigs Invasion (April 1961)**, US U-2 spy planes discovered Soviet leader **Nikita Khrushchev** installing nuclear ballistic missiles in **Cuba** (**90 miles** from Florida). President **John F. Kennedy** imposed a naval **"Quarantine" (blockade)** across Cuba, resulting in Khrushchev dismantling the Cuban missiles in exchange for a US pledge not to invade Cuba and a secret agreement to remove US Jupiter missiles from Turkey (leading directly to the **Moscow–Washington Hotline** and the **Partial Test Ban Treaty, 1963**).

Statement-II (Vietnam War (1954–1975)): After Vietnamese nationalist **Ho Chi Minh** and the *Viet Minh* defeated French colonial forces at the decisive **Battle of Dien Bien Phu (May 1954)**, the **1954 Geneva Accords** temporarily divided Vietnam along the **17th Parallel**. Fearing the **"Domino Theory"**, the USA intervened massively after the **Gulf of Tonkin Resolution (1964)**, before withdrawing under the **Paris Peace Accords (1973)** and witnessing the fall of Saigon and reunification of Vietnam on **30 April 1975**.

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per NCERT World History Textbooks & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 8 Statement-Verification Drill #6 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Bandung Asian-African Conference (18–24 April 1955, Indonesia)): Hosted by President **Sukarno** with **29 newly independent Asian and African nations** (where PM **Jawaharlal Nehru, Zhou Enlai, Nasser, and Sukarno** articulated the **10 Bandung Principles** anchored in the **1954 Panchsheel Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence**).

Statement-II (First NAM Summit at Belgrade (1–6 September 1961, Yugoslavia)): Attended by **25 member countries** and founded by the **"Five Founding Fathers of NAM"**: **Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru (India)**, **Josip Broz Tito (Yugoslavia)**, **Gamal Abdel Nasser (Egypt)**, **Sukarno (Indonesia)**, and **Kwame Nkrumah (Ghana — first sub-Saharan African colony to win independence from Britain on 6 March 1957)**.

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per NCERT World History Textbooks & IUC Academy.**

Solved Exam Practice Questions (MCQs)

Practice Question #1 Solved Exam MCQ

Q1. Which historic event on **29 May 1453** triggered the flight of Greek scholars with ancient Greco-Roman manuscripts to Italian city-states such as Florence and Venice, accelerating the European Renaissance?
(A) Signing of the Treaty of Tordesillas between Spain and Portugal
(B) Fall of Constantinople (capital of the Byzantine Empire) to Ottoman Sultan Mehmed II
(C) Posting of Martin Luther's 95 Theses at Wittenberg
(D) Invention of the movable type printing press by Johannes Gutenberg at Mainz
Answer: (B) | **Explanation:** As documented in **NCERT Official Textbooks**, the capture of Constantinople by Ottoman Sultan Mehmed II on 29 May 1453 cut off overland European trade routes to Asia and drove Byzantine Greek scholars to migrate to Italy with classical manuscripts.

Practice Question #2 Solved Exam MCQ

Q2. Match the following Renaissance figures with their famous works and select the correct option:

Practice Question #3 Solved Exam MCQ

1. **Dante Alighieri** — (i) *In Praise of Folly*

Practice Question #4 Solved Exam MCQ

2. **Desiderius Erasmus** — (ii) *The Divine Comedy*

Practice Question #5 Solved Exam MCQ

3. **Sir Thomas More** — (iii) *The Prince* (*Il Principe*)

Practice Question #6 Solved Exam MCQ

4. **Niccolò Machiavelli** — (iv) *Utopia*
(A) 1-(ii), 2-(i), 3-(iv), 4-(iii)
(B) 1-(i), 2-(ii), 3-(iii), 4-(iv)
(C) 1-(ii), 2-(iv), 3-(i), 4-(iii)
(D) 1-(iii), 2-(i), 3-(iv), 4-(ii)
Answer: (A) | **Explanation:** Dante Alighieri wrote *The Divine Comedy* in Tuscan Italian; Dutch humanist Desiderius Erasmus wrote *In Praise of Folly* (1511); English statesman Sir Thomas More wrote *Utopia* (1516); and Florentine diplomat Niccolò Machiavelli wrote *The Prince* (1513/1532).

Practice Question #7 Solved Exam MCQ

Q3. Which pair of High Renaissance artists created the masterpieces ***The Last Supper*** (in Milan) and ***The Last Judgment*** (in the Sistine Chapel, Vatican) respectively?
(A) Michelangelo and Raphael
(B) Leonardo da Vinci and Michelangelo Buonarroti
(C) Raphael and Leonardo da Vinci
(D) Donatello and Filippo Brunelleschi
Answer: (B) | **Explanation:** Leonardo da Vinci painted *The Last Supper* and *Mona Lisa*, whereas Michelangelo Buonarroti painted *The Last Judgment* on the altar wall and *The Creation of Adam* on the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel, in addition to sculpting *David* and *Pietà*.

Practice Question #8 Solved Exam MCQ

Q4. On **31 October 1517**, Martin Luther launched the Protestant Reformation at Wittenberg (Germany) by posting his **95 Theses** primarily against which papal practice?
(A) Appointment of Jesuits under Ignatius of Loyola
(B) Sale of Indulgences (letters of pardon for sins) by Johann Tetzel under Pope Leo X
(C) Translation of the Bible into vernacular languages
(D) Enactment of the Act of Supremacy by King Henry VIII
Answer: (B) | **Explanation:** Martin Luther nailed his 95 Theses to the door of the Castle Church at Wittenberg on 31 October 1517 to challenge the sale of papal Indulgences by Dominican friar Johann Tetzel and propounded Justification by Faith Alone (*Sola Fide*) and Supreme Authority of Scripture (*Sola Scriptura*).

Practice Question #9 Solved Exam MCQ

Q5. Which French Enlightenment philosopher authored ***The Spirit of the Laws* (*De l'esprit des lois*, 1748)** and propounded the constitutional doctrine of **Separation of Powers** among the Legislature, Executive, and Judiciary?
(A) Voltaire
(B) Jean-Jacques Rousseau
(C) Baron de Montesquieu
(D) Denis Diderot
Answer: (C) | **Explanation:** Baron de Montesquieu published *The Spirit of the Laws* in 1748 advocating the Separation of Powers with Checks and Balances (which directly shaped the 1787 US Constitution), whereas Rousseau wrote *The Social Contract* (1762) propounding the General Will and Popular Sovereignty.

Practice Question #10 Solved Exam MCQ

Q6. Which landmark treaty signed in **1648** ended the **Thirty Years' War** in Europe and established the modern international legal principle of **sovereign nation-states**?
(A) Peace of Augsburg (1555)
(B) Treaty of Tordesillas (1494)
(C) Peace of Westphalia (1648)
(D) Treaty of Utrecht (1713)
Answer: (C) | **Explanation:** The Peace of Westphalia (signed in October 1648 at Osnabrück and Münster) ended the Thirty Years' War (1618–1648) and recognized the territorial sovereignty and non-interference of European nation-states.

Practice Question #11 Solved Exam MCQ

Q7. What was the **immediate cause** of the American War of Independence that occurred on **16 December 1773** at Boston Harbor under the leadership of **Samuel Adams** and the *Sons of Liberty*?
(A) Passage of the Stamp Act (1765)
(B) The Boston Massacre (1770)
(C) The Boston Tea Party (16 December 1773)
(D) Publication of Thomas Paine's *Common Sense* (1776)
Answer: (C) | **Explanation:** Protesting Lord North's Tea Act of 1773 (which granted the British East India Company a tea monopoly), Samuel Adams and the Sons of Liberty disguised as Mohawk Native Americans dumped 342 chests of tea into Boston Harbor on 16 December 1773—the Boston Tea Party.

Practice Question #12 Solved Exam MCQ

Q8. Who was the principal author of the **American Declaration of Independence** adopted by the Second Continental Congress at Philadelphia on **4 July 1776**, and which English philosopher's natural rights theory inspired it?
(A) George Washington; Thomas Hobbes
(B) Thomas Jefferson; John Locke
(C) James Madison; Montesquieu
(D) Alexander Hamilton; Jeremy Bentham
Answer: (B) | **Explanation:** Thomas Jefferson drafted the Declaration of Independence (adopted 4 July 1776), adapting John Locke's *Two Treatises of Government* (1689) natural rights triad ("Life, Liberty, and Property") into "*Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness*".

Practice Question #13 Solved Exam MCQ

Q9. At which battle in **October 1781** did British Commander **Lord Cornwallis** surrender to **George Washington** and French forces, and by which treaty in **1783** did Britain formally recognize the independence of the United States of America?
(A) Battle of Saratoga (1777); First Treaty of Paris (1763)
(B) Battle of Yorktown (1781); Second Treaty of Paris (3 September 1783)
(C) Battle of Lexington (1775); Treaty of Ghent (1814)
(D) Battle of Bunker Hill (1775); Treaty of Versailles (1783)
Answer: (B) | **Explanation:** While the Battle of Saratoga (1777) was the turning point that brought France into the war, Lord Cornwallis surrendered at the Battle of Yorktown (Virginia) on 19 October 1781, and Britain recognized US independence by the Second Treaty of Paris on 3 September 1783.

Practice Question #14 Solved Exam MCQ

Q10. Which Constitutional Amendment passed in **1865** at the conclusion of the **American Civil War (1861–1865)** under President **Abraham Lincoln** permanently abolished **Slavery** throughout the United States?
(A) 10th Amendment
(B) 13th Amendment
(C) 14th Amendment
(D) 15th Amendment
Answer: (B) | **Explanation:** Following Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation (1 January 1863) and the Union victory in the Civil War, the **13th Amendment (1865)** abolished slavery across the United States (while the 14th Amendment granted equal citizenship in 1868 and the 15th Amendment granted voting rights regardless of race in 1870).

Practice Question #15 Solved Exam MCQ

Q11. In pre-revolutionary France (*Ancien Régime*), what was the exact difference between the two taxes known as **Tithe (*Dîme*)** and **Taille**?
(A) Tithe was a salt tax paid to the King; Taille was a customs duty paid to the Nobility
(B) Tithe was a religious tax (**1/10th** of agricultural produce) levied by the Catholic Church (First Estate); Taille was a direct tax paid directly to the State exclusively by the Third Estate
(C) Both Tithe and Taille were paid by the Clergy and Nobility to the King
(D) Tithe was an urban income tax; Taille was a church marriage fee
Answer: (B) | **Explanation:** Per NCERT Class IX History, **Tithe** was a tax levied by the Church comprising one-tenth of agricultural produce, whereas **Taille** was the direct land/personal tax paid directly to the Royal State Treasury by the Third Estate (while the First and Second Estates were exempt). **Gabelle** was the hated salt tax.

Practice Question #16 Solved Exam MCQ

Q12. What is the correct chronological order of the following four events of the **French Revolution in the year 1789**?
1. Storming of the Bastille (**14 July 1789**)
2. Convocation of the Estates-General at Versailles (**5 May 1789**)
3. Adoption of the Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen (**26 August 1789**)
4. The Tennis Court Oath (**20 June 1789**)
(A) 2 → 4 → 1 → 3
(B) 2 → 1 → 4 → 3
(C) 4 → 2 → 1 → 3
(D) 1 → 2 → 4 → 3
Answer: (A) | **Explanation:** The Estates-General convened on **5 May 1789** (2); the Third Estate took the Tennis Court Oath on **20 June 1789** (4); Parisians stormed the Bastille on **14 July 1789** (1); and the National Assembly adopted the Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen on **26 August 1789** (3).

Practice Question #17 Solved Exam MCQ

Q13. Which French revolutionary woman authored the ***Declaration of the Rights of Woman and of the Female Citizen*** **in 1791** to protest the exclusion of women as "passive citizens" in the French Constitution of 1791?
(A) Madame Roland
(B) Olympe de Gouges
(C) Charlotte Corday
(D) Mary Wollstonecraft
Answer: (B) | **Explanation:** Playwright and political activist **Olympe de Gouges** (1748–1793) wrote the *Declaration of the Rights of Woman and of the Female Citizen* in 1791 addressed to Queen Marie Antoinette, demanding equal legal and political rights for women before she was guillotined during the Jacobin Reign of Terror in November 1793.

Practice Question #18 Solved Exam MCQ

Q14. Why did **Napoleon Bonaparte** promulgate the **Berlin Decree (1806)** and **Milan Decree (1807)** establishing the **Continental System**?
(A) To abolish feudalism in the Confederation of the Rhine
(B) To wage economic warfare against Great Britain by forbidding all European nations from trading with British ships after his naval defeat at the Battle of Trafalgar (1805)
(C) To establish the Bank of France and issue *Assignats*
(D) To form a military alliance with Tsar Alexander I against the Ottoman Empire
Answer: (B) | **Explanation:** After Admiral Nelson destroyed the Franco-Spanish fleet at the Battle of Trafalgar (21 October 1805), Napoleon realized he could not invade Britain across the English Channel; he therefore launched the Continental System (1806–07) to cripple Britain economically ("a nation of shopkeepers") through a continent-wide trade blockade.

Practice Question #19 Solved Exam MCQ

Q15. Who hosted and chaired the **Congress of Vienna (1814–1815)** after the defeat of Napoleon, and on which island did Napoleon die in exile in **1821**?
(A) Prince Talleyrand; Island of Elba
(B) Austrian Chancellor Prince Klemens von Metternich; Island of St. Helena
(C) Duke of Wellington; Island of Corsica
(D) Tsar Alexander I; Island of Sardinia
Answer: (B) | **Explanation:** Austrian Chancellor Prince Metternich hosted the Congress of Vienna (1814–1815). Napoleon was first exiled to the Mediterranean island of **Elba (1814)**, escaped for the "Hundred Days", was finally defeated at the **Battle of Waterloo (18 June 1815)**, and was exiled to the remote South Atlantic island of **St. Helena**, where he died on 5 May 1821.

Practice Question #20 Solved Exam MCQ

Q16. Match the following **Industrial Revolution inventors** with their machines and select the correct option:

Practice Question #21 Solved Exam MCQ

1. **John Kay (1733)** — (i) Water Frame

Practice Question #22 Solved Exam MCQ

2. **James Hargreaves (1764)** — (ii) Spinning Mule

Practice Question #23 Solved Exam MCQ

3. **Richard Arkwright (1769)** — (iii) Flying Shuttle

Practice Question #24 Solved Exam MCQ

4. **Samuel Crompton (1779)** — (iv) Spinning Jenny
(A) 1-(iii), 2-(iv), 3-(i), 4-(ii)
(B) 1-(iv), 2-(iii), 3-(ii), 4-(i)
(C) 1-(iii), 2-(i), 3-(iv), 4-(ii)
(D) 1-(ii), 2-(iv), 3-(i), 4-(iii)
Answer: (A) | **Explanation:** John Kay invented the Flying Shuttle (1733); James Hargreaves invented the Spinning Jenny (1764); Richard Arkwright invented the Water Frame (1769, Father of the Factory System); and Samuel Crompton combined the Jenny and Water Frame into the Spinning Mule (1779).

Practice Question #25 Solved Exam MCQ

Q17. Which working-class movement in Britain between **1838 and 1848** presented the **People's Charter** to Parliament demanding six democratic reforms including Universal Male Suffrage, Secret Ballot, and Salaries for MPs?
(A) Luddite Movement
(B) Chartist Movement
(C) Fabian Socialist Movement
(D) Enclosure Movement
Answer: (B) | **Explanation:** The Chartist Movement (1838–1848), based on the *People's Charter* drafted by William Lovett, was the first mass working-class political movement in Britain demanding 6 parliamentary reforms (all of which except Annual Parliaments were eventually adopted).

Practice Question #26 Solved Exam MCQ

Q18. Who is revered as the **Father of British Socialism and the Cooperative Movement** for transforming his **New Lanark Cotton Mills (Scotland)** into a model welfare community and establishing the cooperative colony ***New Harmony*** in Indiana (USA)?
(A) Charles Fourier
(B) Count Henri de Saint-Simon
(C) Robert Owen
(D) Louis Blanc
Answer: (C) | **Explanation:** Welsh textile manufacturer Robert Owen (1771–1858) pioneered factory welfare reforms at New Lanark (Scotland), founded the cooperative community *New Harmony* (1825), and promoted cooperative societies and trade unions.

Practice Question #27 Solved Exam MCQ

Q19. In the **Unification of Italy (1815–1870)**, who are historically honored as **"The Soul (Prophet)"**, **"The Brain (Diplomat)"**, and **"The Sword"** of Italian Unification respectively?
(A) Cavour (Soul), Mazzini (Brain), and Garibaldi (Sword)
(B) Giuseppe Mazzini (Soul), Count Camillo di Cavour (Brain), and Giuseppe Garibaldi (Sword)
(C) Victor Emmanuel II (Soul), Garibaldi (Brain), and Mazzini (Sword)
(D) Garibaldi (Soul), Cavour (Brain), and Victor Emmanuel II (Sword)
Answer: (B) | **Explanation:** Giuseppe Mazzini (founder of *Young Italy*, 1831) is the Soul/Prophet; Count Camillo di Cavour (PM of Sardinia-Piedmont from 1852) is the Brain/Master Diplomat; Giuseppe Garibaldi (leader of the 1,000 *Red Shirts* in 1860) is the Sword; and King Victor Emmanuel II is the Crown/Body of Italian Unification.

Practice Question #28 Solved Exam MCQ

Q20. What was the ***Zollverein*** established in **1818/1834** under the leadership of **Prussia**?
(A) The Prussian secret police created by Prince Metternich
(B) A German Customs Union that abolished internal tariff barriers across German states (excluding Austria) and laid the economic foundation for German Unification
(C) The upper house of the Frankfurt Parliament of 1848
(D) Bismarck's military alliance with Russia and Italy
Answer: (B) | **Explanation:** Initiated by Prussia in 1818 and expanded into the German Customs Union (*Zollverein*) on 1 January 1834 across most of the 39 German states (while excluding Austria), the *Zollverein* abolished internal customs duties and unified currencies, weights, and railways.

Practice Question #29 Solved Exam MCQ

Q21. Through which **Three Wars in Seven Years (1864–1871)** did Prussian Prime Minister **Otto von Bismarck** achieve the **Unification of Germany** through his policy of **"Blood and Iron"**?
(A) Crimean War (1854), Italian War (1859), and Austro-Prussian War (1866)
(B) Danish War over Schleswig-Holstein (1864), Austro-Prussian Seven Weeks' War (1866 - Battle of Sadowa), and Franco-Prussian War (1870–71 - Battle of Sedan)
(C) Polish War (1863), Russian War (1866), and French War (1870)
(D) Balkan War (1864), Danish War (1868), and Austrian War (1871)
Answer: (B) | **Explanation:** Bismarck fought three wars: (1) Danish War (1864), (2) Austro-Prussian Seven Weeks' War (1866, decisive victory at Battle of Sadowa/Königgrätz, Treaty of Prague excluding Austria), and (3) Franco-Prussian War (1870–71, victory at Battle of Sedan, Treaty of Frankfurt annexing Alsace-Lorraine), culminating in the coronation of Kaiser William I in the Hall of Mirrors at Versailles on **18 January 1871**.

Practice Question #30 Solved Exam MCQ

Q22. What was the **immediate trigger** of **World War I (1914–1918)**, and which secret organization carried it out on **28 June 1914**?
(A) German invasion of Belgium; the Pan-German League
(B) Sinking of the *Lusitania;* the German Imperial Navy
(C) Assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria-Hungary at Sarajevo (Bosnia) by Gavrilo Princip; the Serbian secret society "Black Hand" (*Union or Death*)
(D) Moroccan Agadir Crisis; the Young Turks
Answer: (C) | **Explanation:** On 28 June 1914, Archduke Franz Ferdinand (heir to the Austro-Hungarian throne) and his wife Sophie were assassinated in Sarajevo by Bosnian Serb student Gavrilo Princip of the "Black Hand" secret society, leading Austria-Hungary to declare war on Serbia on 28 July 1914.

Practice Question #31 Solved Exam MCQ

Q23. Which country was originally a member of the **Triple Alliance (1882)** alongside Germany and Austria-Hungary, but remained neutral in 1914 and **switched sides to join the Allied Powers** via the **Secret Treaty of London (26 April 1915)**?
(A) Ottoman Empire
(B) Bulgaria
(C) Italy
(D) Romania
Answer: (C) | **Explanation:** Italy had joined Germany and Austria-Hungary in the Triple Alliance of 1882, but declared neutrality in August 1914 (arguing Austria had launched an offensive war) and joined the Allied Powers on 26 April 1915 under the Secret Treaty of London in return for promised *Italia Irredenta* territories (South Tyrol, Trieste, Istria).

Practice Question #32 Solved Exam MCQ

Q24. Which treaty was signed between **Bolshevik Russia (led by Vladimir Lenin)** and the **Central Powers (Germany)** on **3 March 1918** to pull Russia out of World War I?
(A) Treaty of Versailles
(B) Treaty of Brest-Litovsk
(C) Treaty of Rapallo
(D) Treaty of Portsmouth
Answer: (B) | **Explanation:** Fulfilling his April Theses promise of "*Peace, Land, and Bread*", Lenin and Trotsky signed the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk with Germany on 3 March 1918, ending Russia's participation in World War I by ceding Baltic, Polish, Finnish, and Ukrainian territories.

Practice Question #33 Solved Exam MCQ

Q25. Which of the following statements regarding the **Russian Revolutions of 1905 and 1917** is INCORRECT?
(A) "Bloody Sunday" (22 January 1905) occurred when Tsarist troops fired on peaceful workers led by Father Gapon marching to the Winter Palace in St. Petersburg
(B) The February/March 1917 Revolution forced Tsar Nicholas II to abdicate, ending 304 years of Romanov dynasty rule and creating a Provisional Government led later by Alexander Kerensky
(C) The October/November 1917 Bolshevik Revolution was led by Julius Martov and the Mensheviks to keep Russia fighting in World War I
(D) In March 1921, Lenin replaced War Communism with the New Economic Policy (NEP), introducing a tax in kind (*Prodnalog*) and permitting peasants to sell surplus grain in the open market
Answer: (C) | **Explanation:** Statement (C) is incorrect because the October/November 1917 Revolution (**25 Oct Julian / 7 Nov 1917 Gregorian**) was led by **Vladimir Lenin and Leon Trotsky of the Bolsheviks ("Majority" faction)**, who overthrew Kerensky's Provisional Government and immediately pulled Russia out of WWI.

Practice Question #34 Solved Exam MCQ

Q26. Which clause of the **Treaty of Versailles (28 June 1919)** is famously known as the **"War Guilt Clause"**, holding Germany and her allies solely responsible for causing World War I and providing the legal basis for **£6.6 Billion** in reparations?
(A) Article 10
(B) Article 51
(C) Article 231
(D) Article 370
Answer: (C) | **Explanation:** Article 231 of the Treaty of Versailles is the "War Guilt Clause" that forced Germany to accept complete moral and financial responsibility for all loss and damage suffered by the Allied Governments during WWI. (Article 10 of the League Covenant dealt with collective security).

Practice Question #35 Solved Exam MCQ

Q27. Which post-WWI peace treaty signed in **August 1920** dismembered the **Ottoman Empire** (sparking the **Khilafat Movement in India**), and which subsequent treaty in **July 1923** replaced it after **Mustafa Kemal Atatürk's** Turkish War of Independence?
(A) Treaty of Trianon (1920) replaced by Treaty of Locarno (1925)
(B) Treaty of Sèvres (10 August 1920) replaced by Treaty of Lausanne (24 July 1923)
(C) Treaty of Neuilly (1919) replaced by Treaty of Ankara (1923)
(D) Treaty of Saint-Germain (1919) replaced by Treaty of Montreux (1936)
Answer: (B) | **Explanation:** The harsh Treaty of Sèvres (10 August 1920) partitioned the Ottoman Empire and stripped the Sultan-Caliph of Arab territories, fueling the Indian Khilafat Movement. Turkish nationalists led by Mustafa Kemal Atatürk rejected Sèvres, fought the War of Independence, and signed the **Treaty of Lausanne (24 July 1923)** recognizing the sovereign borders of the modern Republic of Turkey.

Practice Question #36 Solved Exam MCQ

Q28. What was the **Munich Pact signed on 29–30 September 1938** between **Adolf Hitler, Benito Mussolini, Neville Chamberlain (UK), and Édouard Daladier (France)**?
(A) A non-aggression pact partitioning Poland between Germany and the USSR
(B) The zenith of the British-French Policy of Appeasement that handed over the German-speaking **Sudetenland** region of Czechoslovakia to Nazi Germany without Czechoslovakia's consent
(C) The military alliance uniting Rome, Berlin, and Tokyo
(D) The agreement permitting Italy to annex Abyssinia (Ethiopia)
Answer: (B) | **Explanation:** At the Munich Conference (29–30 September 1938), British PM Neville Chamberlain and French PM Édouard Daladier appeased Hitler by ceding Czechoslovakia's fortified Sudetenland border region to Germany in exchange for Hitler's promise to make no further territorial demands in Europe—a promise Hitler broke within 6 months by occupying the rest of Czechoslovakia in March 1939.

Practice Question #37 Solved Exam MCQ

Q29. Match the following **World War II military operations / battles** with their significance and select the correct option:

Practice Question #38 Solved Exam MCQ

1. **Operation Barbarossa (22 June 1941)** — (i) Allied D-Day Normandy Landings opening the Second Front in France

Practice Question #39 Solved Exam MCQ

2. **Battle of Stalingrad (1942–1943)** — (ii) Nazi Germany's massive invasion of the Soviet Union

Practice Question #40 Solved Exam MCQ

3. **Operation Overlord (6 June 1944)** — (iii) US naval victory destroying 4 Japanese carriers in the Pacific

Practice Question #41 Solved Exam MCQ

4. **Battle of Midway (June 1942)** — (iv) Most decisive land battle of WWII where Soviet forces encircled the German 6th Army
(A) 1-(ii), 2-(iv), 3-(i), 4-(iii)
(B) 1-(iv), 2-(ii), 3-(iii), 4-(i)
(C) 1-(ii), 2-(i), 3-(iv), 4-(iii)
(D) 1-(iii), 2-(iv), 3-(i), 4-(ii)
Answer: (A) | **Explanation:** Operation Barbarossa (22 June 1941) was Hitler's invasion of the USSR; the Battle of Stalingrad (Aug 1942 – Feb 1943) was the decisive Soviet victory over Field Marshal Paulus's 6th Army; Operation Overlord (6 June 1944, D-Day) was the Allied landing in Normandy under General Eisenhower; and the Battle of Midway (June 1942) turned the tide of the Pacific War against Japan.

Practice Question #42 Solved Exam MCQ

Q30. At which Allied wartime conference in **July 1944** were the **International Monetary Fund (IMF)** and the **World Bank (IBRD)** created, and at which conference in **February 1945** did Roosevelt, Churchill, and Stalin agree on the 4-zone division of Germany and the UN Security Council Veto formula?
(A) Tehran Conference (1943) and Potsdam Conference (1945)
(B) Bretton Woods Conference (July 1944) and Yalta Conference (February 1945)
(C) Atlantic Charter (1941) and San Francisco Conference (1945)
(D) Dumbarton Oaks Conference (1944) and Casablanca Conference (1943)
Answer: (B) | **Explanation:** The Bretton Woods Conference (July 1944, New Hampshire) established the IMF and IBRD ("Bretton Woods Twins"), whereas the Yalta Conference in Crimea (4–11 February 1945) among FDR, Churchill, and Stalin finalized the post-war occupation zones of Germany/Berlin and the UN Security Council voting/veto structure.

Practice Question #43 Solved Exam MCQ

Q31. What were the code names of the two US atomic bombs dropped on **Hiroshima (6 August 1945)** and **Nagasaki (9 August 1945)** respectively?
(A) *Fat Man* on Hiroshima and *Little Boy* on Nagasaki
(B) *Little Boy* (Uranium-235) on Hiroshima and *Fat Man* (Plutonium-239) on Nagasaki
(C) *Trinity* on Hiroshima and *Enola Gay* on Nagasaki
(D) *Manhattan* on Hiroshima and *Overlord* on Nagasaki
Answer: (B) | **Explanation:** On 6 August 1945, the B-29 bomber *Enola Gay* dropped the Uranium-235 gun-type bomb **"Little Boy"** on Hiroshima; on 9 August 1945, the B-29 *Bockscar* dropped the Plutonium-239 implosion bomb **"Fat Man"** on Nagasaki.

Practice Question #44 Solved Exam MCQ

Q32. Which speech delivered on **5 March 1946 at Fulton, Missouri (USA)** declared that an **"Iron Curtain"** had descended across Europe from Stettin in the Baltic to Trieste in the Adriatic, and which 1947 US economic program provided **$13 Billion** for the reconstruction of Western Europe?
(A) Truman's Speech and the Dawes Plan
(B) Winston Churchill's Fulton Speech and the Marshall Plan (European Recovery Program, June 1947)
(C) George Kennan's Speech and the Molotov Plan
(D) Eisenhower's Speech and the Colombo Plan
Answer: (B) | **Explanation:** Former British PM Winston Churchill delivered the "Iron Curtain" speech at Fulton, Missouri on 5 March 1946.Following the Truman Doctrine (March 1947), US Secretary of State George C. Marshall announced the Marshall Plan (June 1947), providing $13 Billion to rebuild Western European economies.

Practice Question #45 Solved Exam MCQ

Q33. Who were the **Five Founding Fathers of the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM)** at its **First Summit held in Belgrade (Yugoslavia) in September 1961**?
(A) Jawaharlal Nehru (India), Josip Broz Tito (Yugoslavia), Gamal Abdel Nasser (Egypt), Sukarno (Indonesia), and Kwame Nkrumah (Ghana)
(B) Jawaharlal Nehru, Mao Zedong, Ho Chi Minh, Fidel Castro, and Nelson Mandela
(C) Indira Gandhi, Marshal Tito, Anwar Sadat, Suharto, and Kenneth Kaunda
(D) Jawaharlal Nehru, Zhou Enlai, U Nu, Sirimavo Bandaranaike, and Haile Selassie
Answer: (A) | **Explanation:** Following the 1955 Bandung Asian-African Conference, the First NAM Summit at Belgrade (1–6 September 1961) was convened by the Five Founding Fathers: Nehru (India), Tito (Yugoslavia), Nasser (Egypt), Sukarno (Indonesia), and Nkrumah (Ghana).

Practice Question #46 Solved Exam MCQ

Q34. Which **October 1962 Cold War confrontation** between US President **John F. Kennedy** and Soviet Premier **Nikita Khrushchev** brought the world closest to a full-scale nuclear war and led directly to the establishment of the Moscow–Washington Hotline and the **1963 Partial Test Ban Treaty (PTBT)**?
(A) Berlin Blockade and Airlift (1948–49)
(B) Suez Canal Crisis (1956)
(C) Cuban Missile Crisis (October 1962)
(D) Gulf of Tonkin Incident (1964)
Answer: (C) | **Explanation:** In October 1962, the discovery of Soviet nuclear missile installations in Fidel Castro's Cuba triggered the 13-day Cuban Missile Crisis; Kennedy's naval quarantine and diplomacy with Khrushchev resulted in the removal of Soviet missiles from Cuba and US Jupiter missiles from Turkey.

Practice Question #47 Solved Exam MCQ

Q35. Which twin reform policies introduced by the last Soviet leader **Mikhail Gorbachev (1985–1991)** inadvertently accelerated the collapse of the Eastern Bloc, the **Fall of the Berlin Wall (9 November 1989)**, and the **Dissolution of the USSR (25–26 December 1991)**?
(A) *War Communism* and *Prodnalog*
(B) *Perestroika* (Economic/Political Restructuring) and *Glasnost* (Openness/Transparency)
(C) *Great Leap Forward* and *Cultural Revolution*
(D) *Kolkhoz* and *Gosplan*
Answer: (B) | **Explanation:** Mikhail Gorbachev (General Secretary of CPSU from 1985 and President of the USSR until 25 December 1991) introduced *Perestroika* (restructuring of the stagnant command economy) and *Glasnost* (political openness and freedom of expression), which unleashed democratic and nationalist movements across Eastern Europe and the 15 Soviet republics.

Extended Comparative & Analytical Practice Set (Questions *48* to *87*)

Practice Question #48 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q48. With reference to Thinker / Explorer / Artist and Country, which of the following is accurately matched with "Francesco Petrarch & Niccolò Machiavelli"?

(A) Italy (Florence)
(B) Italy
(C) Germany / France-Switzerland
(D) Poland / Italy / England

Correct Answer: (A) | **Explanation:** For **Francesco Petrarch & Niccolò Machiavelli** (Thinker / Explorer / Artist), the verified Country is **Italy (Florence)**. Furthermore, *Sonnets to Laura* (Petrarch); *The Prince / Il Principe* (Machiavelli). (Source: NCERT World History Textbooks & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #49 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q49. With reference to Thinker / Explorer / Artist and Country, which of the following is accurately matched with "Leonardo da Vinci & Michelangelo"?

(A) Germany / France-Switzerland
(B) Italy
(C) Poland / Italy / England
(D) England

Correct Answer: (B) | **Explanation:** For **Leonardo da Vinci & Michelangelo** (Thinker / Explorer / Artist), the verified Country is **Italy**. Furthermore, *Mona Lisa & The Last Supper* (Da Vinci); *David, Pietà & Sistine Chapel Ceiling* (Michelangelo). (Source: NCERT World History Textbooks & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #50 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q50. With reference to Thinker / Explorer / Artist and Country, which of the following is accurately matched with "Martin Luther & John Calvin"?

(A) Poland / Italy / England
(B) England
(C) Germany / France-Switzerland
(D) France

Correct Answer: (C) | **Explanation:** For **Martin Luther & John Calvin** (Thinker / Explorer / Artist), the verified Country is **Germany / France-Switzerland**. Furthermore, 95 Theses at Wittenberg & German Bible (Luther); *Institutes of the Christian Religion* (Calvin). (Source: NCERT World History Textbooks & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #51 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q51. With reference to Thinker / Explorer / Artist and Country, which of the following is accurately matched with "Nicolaus Copernicus, Galileo & Isaac Newton"?

(A) England
(B) France
(C) Geneva / France
(D) Poland / Italy / England

Correct Answer: (D) | **Explanation:** For **Nicolaus Copernicus, Galileo & Isaac Newton** (Thinker / Explorer / Artist), the verified Country is **Poland / Italy / England**. Furthermore, Heliocentric Theory (**1543**); Telescope (**1609**); *Principia Mathematica* (**1687**). (Source: NCERT World History Textbooks & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #52 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q52. With reference to Thinker / Explorer / Artist and Country, which of the following is accurately matched with "John Locke (1632–1704)"?

(A) England
(B) France
(C) Geneva / France
(D) King George III, George Grenville, Patrick Henry, James Otis

Correct Answer: (A) | **Explanation:** For **John Locke (1632–1704)** (Thinker / Explorer / Artist), the verified Country is **England**. Furthermore, *Two Treatises of Government* (1689) & *Essay Concerning Human Understanding*. (Source: NCERT World History Textbooks & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #53 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q53. With reference to Thinker / Explorer / Artist and Country, which of the following is accurately matched with "Baron de Montesquieu (1689–1755)"?

(A) Geneva / France
(B) France
(C) King George III, George Grenville, Patrick Henry, James Otis
(D) Boston Tea Party (Boston Harbor, Massachusetts)

Correct Answer: (B) | **Explanation:** For **Baron de Montesquieu (1689–1755)** (Thinker / Explorer / Artist), the verified Country is **France**. Furthermore, *The Spirit of the Laws* (*De l'esprit des lois*) & *Persian Letters*. (Source: NCERT World History Textbooks & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #54 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q54. With reference to Thinker / Explorer / Artist and Country, which of the following is accurately matched with "Voltaire (François-Marie Arouet)"?

(A) Geneva / France
(B) King George III, George Grenville, Patrick Henry, James Otis
(C) France
(D) Boston Tea Party (Boston Harbor, Massachusetts)

Correct Answer: (C) | **Explanation:** For **Voltaire (François-Marie Arouet)** (Thinker / Explorer / Artist), the verified Country is **France**. Furthermore, *Candide* & *Letters on the English*. (Source: NCERT World History Textbooks & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #55 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q55. With reference to Thinker / Explorer / Artist and Country, which of the following is accurately matched with "Jean-Jacques Rousseau (1712–1778)"?

(A) King George III, George Grenville, Patrick Henry, James Otis
(B) Boston Tea Party (Boston Harbor, Massachusetts)
(C) Declaration of Independence (2nd Continental Congress, Philadelphia)
(D) Geneva / France

Correct Answer: (D) | **Explanation:** For **Jean-Jacques Rousseau (1712–1778)** (Thinker / Explorer / Artist), the verified Country is **Geneva / France**. Furthermore, *The Social Contract* (*Du contrat social*), *Émile*, & *Discourse on Inequality*. (Source: NCERT World History Textbooks & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #56 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q56. With reference to Landmark Event in American History and Key Historical Figures, which of the following is accurately matched with "Stamp Act & Stamp Act Congress (New York)"?

(A) King George III, George Grenville, Patrick Henry, James Otis
(B) Boston Tea Party (Boston Harbor, Massachusetts)
(C) Declaration of Independence (2nd Continental Congress, Philadelphia)
(D) Battle of Yorktown & Second Treaty of Paris

Correct Answer: (A) | **Explanation:** For **Stamp Act & Stamp Act Congress (New York)** (Landmark Event in American History), the verified Key Historical Figures is **King George III, George Grenville, Patrick Henry, James Otis**. Furthermore, Sparked the constitutional doctrine "*No Taxation Without Representation*". (Source: NCERT World History Textbooks & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #57 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q57. With reference to Landmark Event in American History and Key Historical Figures, which of the following is accurately matched with "16 Dec 1773"?

(A) Declaration of Independence (2nd Continental Congress, Philadelphia)
(B) Boston Tea Party (Boston Harbor, Massachusetts)
(C) Battle of Yorktown & Second Treaty of Paris
(D) US Constitution (Philadelphia) & Bill of Rights (First 10 Amendments)

Correct Answer: (B) | **Explanation:** For **16 Dec 1773** (Landmark Event in American History), the verified Key Historical Figures is **Boston Tea Party (Boston Harbor, Massachusetts)**. Furthermore, Samuel Adams & the Sons of Liberty. (Source: NCERT World History Textbooks & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #58 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q58. With reference to Landmark Event in American History and Key Historical Figures, which of the following is accurately matched with "4 July 1776"?

(A) Battle of Yorktown & Second Treaty of Paris
(B) US Constitution (Philadelphia) & Bill of Rights (First 10 Amendments)
(C) Declaration of Independence (2nd Continental Congress, Philadelphia)
(D) American Civil War, Emancipation Proclamation (**1 Jan 1863**) & 13th Amendment (**1865**)

Correct Answer: (C) | **Explanation:** For **4 July 1776** (Landmark Event in American History), the verified Key Historical Figures is **Declaration of Independence (2nd Continental Congress, Philadelphia)**. Furthermore, Drafted by Thomas Jefferson; inspired by John Locke & Thomas Paine (*Common Sense*). (Source: NCERT World History Textbooks & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #59 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q59. With reference to Landmark Event in American History and Key Historical Figures, which of the following is accurately matched with "19 Oct 1781 & 3 Sep 1783"?

(A) US Constitution (Philadelphia) & Bill of Rights (First 10 Amendments)
(B) American Civil War, Emancipation Proclamation (**1 Jan 1863**) & 13th Amendment (**1865**)
(C) **5 May & 20 June 1789**
(D) Battle of Yorktown & Second Treaty of Paris

Correct Answer: (D) | **Explanation:** For **19 Oct 1781 & 3 Sep 1783** (Landmark Event in American History), the verified Key Historical Figures is **Battle of Yorktown & Second Treaty of Paris**. Furthermore, George Washington, Marquis de Lafayette, vs. Lord Cornwallis. (Source: NCERT World History Textbooks & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #60 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q60. With reference to Landmark Event in American History and Key Historical Figures, which of the following is accurately matched with "1787 / 1789 / 1791"?

(A) US Constitution (Philadelphia) & Bill of Rights (First 10 Amendments)
(B) American Civil War, Emancipation Proclamation (**1 Jan 1863**) & 13th Amendment (**1865**)
(C) **5 May & 20 June 1789**
(D) **14 July & 4 Aug 1789**

Correct Answer: (A) | **Explanation:** For **1787 / 1789 / 1791** (Landmark Event in American History), the verified Key Historical Figures is **US Constitution (Philadelphia) & Bill of Rights (First 10 Amendments)**. Furthermore, James Madison (Father of Constitution), George Washington, Alexander Hamilton. (Source: NCERT World History Textbooks & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #61 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q61. With reference to Landmark Event in American History and Key Historical Figures, which of the following is accurately matched with "1861–1865"?

(A) **5 May & 20 June 1789**
(B) American Civil War, Emancipation Proclamation (**1 Jan 1863**) & 13th Amendment (**1865**)
(C) **14 July & 4 Aug 1789**
(D) **26 August 1789**

Correct Answer: (B) | **Explanation:** For **1861–1865** (Landmark Event in American History), the verified Key Historical Figures is **American Civil War, Emancipation Proclamation (1 Jan 1863) & 13th Amendment (1865)**. Furthermore, Abraham Lincoln (16th President), Ulysses S. Grant vs. Jefferson Davis, Robert E. Lee. (Source: NCERT World History Textbooks & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #62 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q62. With reference to Phase / Landmark Event and Date / Period, which of the following is accurately matched with "Estates-General & Tennis Court Oath"?

(A) **14 July & 4 Aug 1789**
(B) **26 August 1789**
(C) **5 May & 20 June 1789**
(D) **1792–1795** (**Terror: 1793–94**)

Correct Answer: (C) | **Explanation:** For **Estates-General & Tennis Court Oath** (Phase / Landmark Event), the verified Date / Period is **5 May & 20 June 1789**. Furthermore, King Louis XVI, Abbé Sieyès, Mirabeau, Jean Sylvain Bailly. (Source: NCERT World History Textbooks & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #63 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q63. With reference to Phase / Landmark Event and Date / Period, which of the following is accurately matched with "Fall of the Bastille & Abolition of Feudalism"?

(A) **26 August 1789**
(B) **1792–1795** (**Terror: 1793–94**)
(C) **1799–1815**
(D) **14 July & 4 Aug 1789**

Correct Answer: (D) | **Explanation:** For **Fall of the Bastille & Abolition of Feudalism** (Phase / Landmark Event), the verified Date / Period is **14 July & 4 Aug 1789**. Furthermore, Parisian *Sans-Culottes*, Marquis de Lafayette (National Guard). (Source: NCERT World History Textbooks & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #64 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q64. With reference to Phase / Landmark Event and Date / Period, which of the following is accurately matched with "Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen"?

(A) **26 August 1789**
(B) **1792–1795** (**Terror: 1793–94**)
(C) **1799–1815**
(D) **18 June 1815** (**1814–1815**)

Correct Answer: (A) | **Explanation:** For **Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen** (Phase / Landmark Event), the verified Date / Period is **26 August 1789**. Furthermore, Lafayette, Abbé Sieyès (Women's version by Olympe de Gouges, **1791**). (Source: NCERT World History Textbooks & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #65 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q65. With reference to Phase / Landmark Event and Date / Period, which of the following is accurately matched with "National Convention & Reign of Terror"?

(A) **1799–1815**
(B) **1792–1795** (**Terror: 1793–94**)
(C) **18 June 1815** (**1814–1815**)
(D) **1733**

Correct Answer: (B) | **Explanation:** For **National Convention & Reign of Terror** (Phase / Landmark Event), the verified Date / Period is **1792–1795** **(Terror: 1793–94)**. Furthermore, Maximilien Robespierre (Jacobins), Danton, Marat. (Source: NCERT World History Textbooks & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #66 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q66. With reference to Phase / Landmark Event and Date / Period, which of the following is accurately matched with "Consulate & First French Empire"?

(A) **18 June 1815** (**1814–1815**)
(B) **1733**
(C) **1799–1815**
(D) **1764**

Correct Answer: (C) | **Explanation:** For **Consulate & First French Empire** (Phase / Landmark Event), the verified Date / Period is **1799–1815**. Furthermore, Napoleon Bonaparte (18 Brumaire Coup, **9 Nov 1799**). (Source: NCERT World History Textbooks & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #67 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q67. With reference to Phase / Landmark Event and Date / Period, which of the following is accurately matched with "Battle of Waterloo & Congress of Vienna"?

(A) **1733**
(B) **1764**
(C) **1769**
(D) **18 June 1815** (**1814–1815**)

Correct Answer: (D) | **Explanation:** For **Battle of Waterloo & Congress of Vienna** (Phase / Landmark Event), the verified Date / Period is **18 June 1815** (**1814–1815**). Furthermore, Duke of Wellington & Blücher vs. Napoleon; Prince Metternich. (Source: NCERT World History Textbooks & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #68 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q68. With reference to Inventor / Pioneer and Year, which of the following is accurately matched with "John Kay"?

(A) **1733**
(B) **1764**
(C) **1769**
(D) **1779**

Correct Answer: (A) | **Explanation:** For **John Kay** (Inventor / Pioneer), the verified Year is **1733**. Furthermore, Flying Shuttle. (Source: NCERT World History Textbooks & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #69 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q69. With reference to Inventor / Pioneer and Year, which of the following is accurately matched with "James Hargreaves"?

(A) **1769**
(B) **1764**
(C) **1779**
(D) **1785 / 1793**

Correct Answer: (B) | **Explanation:** For **James Hargreaves** (Inventor / Pioneer), the verified Year is **1764**. Furthermore, Spinning Jenny (named after his wife/daughter). (Source: NCERT World History Textbooks & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #70 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q70. With reference to Inventor / Pioneer and Year, which of the following is accurately matched with "Richard Arkwright"?

(A) **1779**
(B) **1785 / 1793**
(C) **1769**
(D) **1712 / 1769**

Correct Answer: (C) | **Explanation:** For **Richard Arkwright** (Inventor / Pioneer), the verified Year is **1769**. Furthermore, Water Frame. (Source: NCERT World History Textbooks & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #71 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q71. With reference to Inventor / Pioneer and Year, which of the following is accurately matched with "Samuel Crompton"?

(A) 1785 / 1793
(B) 1712 / 1769
(C) 1709 / 1784 / 1856
(D) 1779

Correct Answer: (D) | **Explanation:** For **Samuel Crompton** (Inventor / Pioneer), the verified Year is 1779. Furthermore, Spinning Mule. (Source: NCERT World History Textbooks & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #72 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q72. With reference to Inventor / Pioneer and Year, which of the following is accurately matched with "Edmund Cartwright & Eli Whitney"?

(A) 1785 / 1793
(B) 1712 / 1769
(C) 1709 / 1784 / 1856
(D) 1814–1825 / 1807

Correct Answer: (A) | **Explanation:** For **Edmund Cartwright & Eli Whitney** (Inventor / Pioneer), the verified Year is 1785 / 1793. Furthermore, Power Loom (Cartwright); Cotton Gin (Whitney, USA). (Source: NCERT World History Textbooks & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #73 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q73. With reference to Inventor / Pioneer and Year, which of the following is accurately matched with "Thomas Newcomen & James Watt"?

(A) 1709 / 1784 / 1856
(B) 1712 / 1769
(C) 1814–1825 / 1807
(D) Kingdom of Sardinia-Piedmont (House of Savoy — King Victor Emmanuel II, capital Turin)

Correct Answer: (B) | **Explanation:** For **Thomas Newcomen & James Watt** (Inventor / Pioneer), the verified Year is 1712 / 1769. Furthermore, Atmospheric Engine (1712); Steam Engine with Separate Condenser (1769). (Source: NCERT World History Textbooks & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #74 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q74. With reference to Inventor / Pioneer and Year, which of the following is accurately matched with "Abraham Darby I, Henry Cort & Henry Bessemer"?

(A) 1814–1825 / 1807
(B) Kingdom of Sardinia-Piedmont (House of Savoy — King Victor Emmanuel II, capital Turin)
(C) 1709 / 1784 / 1856
(D) Count Camillo di Cavour (PM from 1852; newspaper *Il Risorgimento;* died in June 1861 before Venetia & Rome joined)

Correct Answer: (C) | **Explanation:** For **Abraham Darby I, Henry Cort & Henry Bessemer** (Inventor / Pioneer), the verified Year is 1709 / 1784 / 1856. Furthermore, Coke Blast Furnace Smelting (1709); Puddling Process & Rolling Mill (1784); Bessemer Converter (1856). (Source: NCERT World History Textbooks & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #75 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q75. With reference to Inventor / Pioneer and Year, which of the following is accurately matched with "George Stephenson, Robert Fulton & John Macadam"?

(A) Kingdom of Sardinia-Piedmont (House of Savoy — King Victor Emmanuel II, capital Turin)

(B) Count Camillo di Cavour (PM from **1852**; newspaper *Il Risorgimento*; died in June 1861 before Venetia & Rome joined)

(C) Giuseppe Mazzini (*Young Italy*, **1831** — "The Soul") & Giuseppe Garibaldi (**1,000 Red Shirts**, **1860** — "The Sword")

(D) **1814–1825 / 1807**

Correct Answer: (D) | **Explanation:** For **George Stephenson, Robert Fulton & John Macadam** (Inventor / Pioneer), the verified Year is **1814–1825 / 1807**. Furthermore, Steam Locomotives (*Blücher* **1814**, *Rocket* **1829**); First Public Railway (**1825** Stockton to Darlington); Steamboat *Clermont* (Fulton, **1807**). (Source: NCERT World History Textbooks & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #76 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q76. With reference to Feature / Dimension and Unification of Italy (1815–1870), which of the following is accurately matched with "Leading Nucleus State & Dynasty"?

(A) Kingdom of Sardinia-Piedmont (House of Savoy — King Victor Emmanuel II, capital Turin)

(B) Count Camillo di Cavour (PM from **1852**; newspaper *Il Risorgimento*; died in June 1861 before Venetia & Rome joined)

(C) Giuseppe Mazzini (*Young Italy*, **1831** — "The Soul") & Giuseppe Garibaldi (**1,000 Red Shirts**, **1860** — "The Sword")

(D) Austrian Empire (occupied Lombardy-Venetia) & France (Napoleon III's troops guarded Pope in Rome)

Correct Answer: (A) | **Explanation:** For **Leading Nucleus State & Dynasty** (Feature / Dimension), the verified Unification of Italy (**1815–1870**) is **Kingdom of Sardinia-Piedmont (House of Savoy — King Victor Emmanuel II, capital Turin)**. Furthermore, Kingdom of Prussia (House of Hohenzollern — King William I / Kaiser Wilhelm I, capital Berlin). (Source: NCERT World History Textbooks & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #77 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q77. With reference to Feature / Dimension and Unification of Italy (1815–1870), which of the following is accurately matched with "Chief Architect & Prime Minister"?

(A) Giuseppe Mazzini (*Young Italy*, **1831** — "The Soul") & Giuseppe Garibaldi (**1,000 Red Shirts**, **1860** — "The Sword")

(B) Count Camillo di Cavour (PM from **1852**; newspaper *Il Risorgimento*; died in June 1861 before Venetia & Rome joined)

(C) Austrian Empire (occupied Lombardy-Venetia) & France (Napoleon III's troops guarded Pope in Rome)

(D) 20 September 1870 (Capture of Rome after French withdrawal)

Correct Answer: (B) | **Explanation:** For **Chief Architect & Prime Minister** (Feature / Dimension), the verified Unification of Italy (**1815–1870**) is **Count Camillo di Cavour (PM from 1852; newspaper *Il Risorgimento*; died in June 1861 before Venetia & Rome joined)**. Furthermore, Prince Otto von Bismarck (PM from **1862**; policy of "Blood and Iron" & *Realpolitik*; served as Chancellor till **1890**). (Source: NCERT World History Textbooks & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #78 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q78. With reference to Feature / Dimension and Unification of Italy (1815–1870), which of the following is accurately matched with "Popular / Economic Forerunners"?

(A) Austrian Empire (occupied Lombardy-Venetia) & France (Napoleon III's troops guarded Pope in Rome)

(B) 20 September 1870 (Capture of Rome after French withdrawal)

(C) Giuseppe Mazzini (*Young Italy*, 1831 — "The Soul") & Giuseppe Garibaldi (1,000 Red Shirts, 1860 — "The Sword")

(D) Germany

Correct Answer: (C) | **Explanation:** For **Popular / Economic Forerunners** (Feature / Dimension), the verified Unification of Italy (1815–1870) is **Giuseppe Mazzini (*Young Italy*, 1831 — "The Soul") & Giuseppe Garibaldi (1,000 Red Shirts, 1860 — "The Sword")**. Furthermore, *Zollverein* (Customs Union, 1818/1834) & Frankfurt Parliament (1848–1849). (Source: NCERT World History Textbooks & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #79 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q79. With reference to Feature / Dimension and Unification of Italy (1815–1870), which of the following is accurately matched with "Primary External Obstacle"?

(A) 20 September 1870 (Capture of Rome after French withdrawal)

(B) Germany

(C) Austria

(D) Austrian Empire (occupied Lombardy-Venetia) & France (Napoleon III's troops guarded Pope in Rome)

Correct Answer: (D) | **Explanation:** For **Primary External Obstacle** (Feature / Dimension), the verified Unification of Italy (1815–1870) is **Austrian Empire (occupied Lombardy-Venetia) & France (Napoleon III's troops guarded Pope in Rome)**. Furthermore, Austrian Empire (presided over 39-state German Confederation) & France (Napoleon III opposed strong Germany). (Source: NCERT World History Textbooks & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #80 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q80. With reference to Feature / Dimension and Unification of Italy (1815–1870), which of the following is accurately matched with "Final Culmination Date"?

(A) 20 September 1870 (Capture of Rome after French withdrawal)

(B) Germany

(C) Austria

(D) Bulgaria

Correct Answer: (A) | **Explanation:** For **Final Culmination Date** (Feature / Dimension), the verified Unification of Italy (1815–1870) is **20 September 1870 (Capture of Rome after French withdrawal)**. Furthermore, 18 January 1871 (Coronation of Kaiser William I in the Hall of Mirrors, Palace of Versailles). (Source: NCERT World History Textbooks & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #81 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q81. With reference to Peace Treaty (1919–1923) and Defeated Central Power Signatory, which of the following is accurately matched with "1. Treaty of Versailles (28 June 1919)"?

(A) Austria
(B) Germany
(C) Bulgaria
(D) Hungary

Correct Answer: (B) | **Explanation:** For **1. Treaty of Versailles (28 June 1919)** (Peace Treaty (**1919–1923**)), the verified Defeated Central Power Signatory is **Germany**. Furthermore, Alsace-Lorraine to France; Polish Corridor to Poland; Saar under League for 15 yrs; Rhineland demilitarized; Army capped at **1,00,000** ; Art. 231 War Guilt Clause & **£6.6 Billion** reparations. (Source: NCERT World History Textbooks & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #82 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q82. With reference to Peace Treaty (1919–1923) and Defeated Central Power Signatory, which of the following is accurately matched with "2. Treaty of Saint-Germain-en-Laye (10 Sep 1919)"?

(A) Bulgaria
(B) Hungary
(C) Austria
(D) Ottoman Empire / Republic of Turkey

Correct Answer: (C) | **Explanation:** For **2. Treaty of Saint-Germain-en-Laye (10 Sep 1919)** (Peace Treaty (**1919–1923**)), the verified Defeated Central Power Signatory is **Austria**. Furthermore, Dissolved the Austro-Hungarian Empire; recognized independence of Czechoslovakia, Poland, Hungary, and Yugoslavia; strictly forbade *Anschluss* (union of Austria with Germany). (Source: NCERT World History Textbooks & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #83 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q83. With reference to Peace Treaty (1919–1923) and Defeated Central Power Signatory, which of the following is accurately matched with "3. Treaty of Neuilly-sur-Seine (27 Nov 1919)"?

(A) Hungary
(B) Ottoman Empire / Republic of Turkey
(C) **14 August 1941** (Off Newfoundland, HMS *Prince of Wales*)
(D) Bulgaria

Correct Answer: (D) | **Explanation:** For **3. Treaty of Neuilly-sur-Seine (27 Nov 1919)** (Peace Treaty (**1919–1923**)), the verified Defeated Central Power Signatory is **Bulgaria**. Furthermore, Ceded Western Thrace to Greece (cutting off Bulgaria's Aegean Sea access) and territories to Yugoslavia. (Source: NCERT World History Textbooks & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #84 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q84. With reference to Peace Treaty (1919–1923) and Defeated Central Power Signatory, which of the following is accurately matched with "4. Treaty of Trianon (4 June 1920)"?

(A) Hungary
(B) Ottoman Empire / Republic of Turkey
(C) **14 August 1941** (Off Newfoundland, HMS *Prince of Wales*)
(D) **28 Nov – 1 Dec 1943** (Tehran, Iran)

Correct Answer: (A) | **Explanation:** For **4. Treaty of Trianon (4 June 1920)** (Peace Treaty (**1919–1923**)), the verified Defeated Central Power Signatory is **Hungary**. Furthermore, Ceded Transylvania to Romania, Slovakia to Czechoslovakia, and Croatia-Slavonia to Yugoslavia. (Source: NCERT World History Textbooks & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #85 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q85. With reference to Peace Treaty (1919–1923) and Defeated Central Power Signatory, which of the following is accurately matched with "5. Treaty of Sèvres (10 Aug 1920) → Revised by Treaty of Lausanne (24 July 1923)"?

(A) **14 August 1941** (Off Newfoundland, HMS *Prince of Wales*)
(B) Ottoman Empire / Republic of Turkey
(C) **28 Nov – 1 Dec 1943** (Tehran, Iran)
(D) **1–22 July 1944** (New Hampshire, USA)

Correct Answer: (B) | **Explanation:** For **5. Treaty of Sèvres (10 Aug 1920) → Revised by Treaty of Lausanne (24 July 1923)** (Peace Treaty (**1919–1923**)), the verified Defeated Central Power Signatory is **Ottoman Empire / Republic of Turkey**. Furthermore, Dismembered Ottoman Arab territories (Syria/Lebanon as French Mandates; Iraq, Palestine & Transjordan as British Mandates; Khilafat Issue in India). After Mustafa Kemal Atatürk's Turkish War of Independence, replaced by the Treaty of Lausanne (1923) recognizing modern secular Turkey and abolishing the Caliphate in **1924** !. (Source: NCERT World History Textbooks & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #86 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q86. With reference to Allied Conference / Charter and Date & Location, which of the following is accurately matched with "1. Atlantic Charter"?

(A) **28 Nov – 1 Dec 1943** (Tehran, Iran)
(B) **1–22 July 1944** (New Hampshire, USA)
(C) **14 August 1941** (Off Newfoundland, HMS *Prince of Wales*)
(D) **Aug–Oct 1944** & **4–11 Feb 1945** (Yalta, USSR)

Correct Answer: (C) | **Explanation:** For **1. Atlantic Charter** (Allied Conference / Charter), the verified Date & Location is **14 August 1941** **(Off Newfoundland, HMS *Prince of Wales*)**. Furthermore, Franklin D. Roosevelt (USA) & Winston Churchill (UK). (Source: NCERT World History Textbooks & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #87 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q87. With reference to Allied Conference / Charter and Date & Location, which of the following is accurately matched with "2. Tehran Conference (*Codename: Eureka*)"?

(A) **1–22 July 1944** (New Hampshire, USA)
(B) **Aug–Oct 1944** & **4–11 Feb 1945** (Yalta, USSR)
(C) **25 April – 26 June 1945** (Effective **24 October 1945**)
(D) **28 Nov – 1 Dec 1943** (Tehran, Iran)

Correct Answer: (D) | **Explanation:** For **2. Tehran Conference (*Codename: Eureka*)** (Allied Conference / Charter), the verified Date & Location is **28 Nov – 1 Dec 1943** **(Tehran, Iran)**. Furthermore, "The Big Three": FDR, Churchill, and Joseph Stalin (USSR). (Source: NCERT World History Textbooks & IUC Academy).

Rapid-Fire Last-Minute One-Liner Revision Capsule

1. **Fall of Constantinople:** Captured by **Ottoman Sultan Mehmed II on 29 May 1453**, sparking the European Renaissance (NCERT Official Textbooks Portal).

2. **Cradle of the Italian Renaissance & Patron Family: Florence (Italy)** under the patronage of the **Medici Banking Family (Cosimo & Lorenzo de' Medici)**.

3. **Father of Humanism & Author of *The Divine Comedy*: Francesco Petrarch** is the Father of Humanism; **Dante Alighieri** wrote *The Divine Comedy* in Tuscan Italian.

4. **Author of *The Prince* (*Il Principe*) & *The Decameron*: Niccolò Machiavelli** wrote *The Prince* (**1513**); **Giovanni Boccaccio** wrote *The Decameron* (**1353**).

5. **Author of *In Praise of Folly* & *Utopia*: Desiderius Erasmus** (Dutch) wrote *In Praise of Folly* (**1511**); **Sir Thomas More** (English) wrote *Utopia* (**1516**).

6. **Leonardo da Vinci's Immortal Paintings: *Mona Lisa* (*La Gioconda*)** and ***The Last Supper***.

7. **Michelangelo's Masterpieces:** Sculptures ***David*** and ***Pietà***; frescoes ***The Creation of Adam*** (Sistine Chapel ceiling) and ***The Last Judgment*** (altar wall); **Raphael** painted ***The School of Athens***.

8. **Invention of Movable Metal Type Printing Press: Johannes Gutenberg at Mainz (Germany) in 1454–1455** (printed the Gutenberg Bible).

9. **Protestant Reformation Spark (31 October 1517): Martin Luther** nailed his **95 Theses** at **Wittenberg (Germany)** against the papal sale of **Indulgences**; translated the Bible into German.

10. **Doctrine of Predestination & English Act of Supremacy: John Calvin** (Geneva) propounded Predestination (*Institutes of the Christian Religion*, 1536); **King Henry VIII** passed the **Act of Supremacy (1534)** creating the Anglican Church.

11. **Counter-Reformation & Peace of Westphalia: Ignatius of Loyola** founded the **Society of Jesus (Jesuits, 1534)**; **Council of Trent (1545–1563)**; **Peace of Westphalia (1648)** ended the Thirty Years' War.

12. **Key Maritime Discoveries: Bartholomeu Dias** (**1488**, Cape of Good Hope); **Christopher Columbus** (**1492**, Bahamas/America); **Vasco da Gama** (**20 May 1498**, Calicut, India); **Ferdinand Magellan** (**1519–1522**, first circumnavigation of Earth).

13. **Scientific Revolution Pioneers: Nicolaus Copernicus** (**1543**, Heliocentric Theory); **Johannes Kepler** (Elliptical Planetary Orbits); **Galileo Galilei** (**1609**, Telescope); **William Harvey** (**1628**, Blood Circulation); **Sir Isaac Newton** (**1687**, *Principia Mathematica* & Gravity).

14. **Glorious Revolution of England (1688) & John Locke:** Bloodless revolution replacing James II with **William III and Mary II**, enacting the **English Bill of Rights (1689)**; **John Locke** (*Two Treatises of Government*, 1689) championed Natural Rights to **Life, Liberty, and Property**.

15. **Montesquieu, Voltaire & Rousseau: Montesquieu** (*The Spirit of the Laws*, 1748 — **Separation of Powers**); **Voltaire** (Freedom of Speech & Religious Toleration); **Rousseau** (*The Social Contract*, 1762 — **General Will & Popular Sovereignty**).

16. **Slogan of the American Revolution (1765 Stamp Act): "*No Taxation Without Representation*"** (coined by **James Otis** and **Patrick Henry**).

17. **Immediate Cause of the American Revolution: The Boston Tea Party (16 December 1773)** led by **Samuel Adams** and the *Sons of Liberty* dumping 342 chests of East India Co. tea into Boston Harbor.

18. **Thomas Paine's Revolutionary Pamphlet (Jan 1776): *Common Sense***; **American Declaration of Independence** drafted by **Thomas Jefferson** and adopted at Philadelphia on **4 July 1776**.

19. **Decisive Turning Point & Final Battle of the American Revolution: Battle of Saratoga (1777)** was the turning point; British General **Lord Cornwallis** surrendered to **George Washington** at the **Battle of Yorktown (19 October 1781)**, followed by the **Second Treaty of Paris (3 September 1783)**.

20. **World's First Written Federal Constitution (1787–1789):** Drafted at the **Philadelphia Convention (1787)** (**James Madison** is Father of the US Constitution); **Bill of Rights (First 10 Amendments)** added in **1791**.

21. **American Civil War (1861–1865) & Abraham Lincoln:** Fought between the Northern Union and 11 Southern Confederate states; Lincoln issued the **Emancipation Proclamation (1 Jan 1863)**, delivered the **Gettysburg Address (19 Nov 1863)**, and the **13th Amendment (1865)** abolished Slavery.

22. **Three Estates of Pre-1789 France: First Estate (Clergy)**, **Second Estate (Nobility)**, and **Third Estate (Commoners — 97–98% of population)** who paid the direct state tax (**Taille**), church tax (**Tithe**), and salt tax (**Gabelle**).

23. **Tennis Court Oath & Storming of the Bastille (1789): Tennis Court Oath (20 June 1789)** led by **Mirabeau and Abbé Sieyès**; **Storming of the Bastille (14 July 1789)**; **Abolition of Feudalism (4 August 1789)**.

24. **Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen (26 August 1789):** Enshrined **"*Liberty*, *Equality*, *Fraternity*"** and national sovereignty; **Olympe de Gouges** wrote the *Declaration of the Rights of Woman and Citizen* (**1791**).

25. **First French Republic & Reign of Terror (1792–1794): National Convention** proclaimed the **First French Republic on 21 September 1792**, guillotined **King Louis XVI (21 Jan 1793)**, and witnessed the **Jacobin Reign of Terror (1793–94)** under **Maximilien Robespierre**.

26. **Napoleon Bonaparte (1799–1815):** Seized power in the **Coup of 18 Brumaire (9 Nov 1799)**, crowned Emperor (**1804**), promulgated the **Napoleonic Code (1804)**, imposed the **Continental System (1806)**, and was defeated at the **Battle of Waterloo (18 June 1815)** by **Wellington and Blücher** (exiled to **St. Helena**).

27. **Congress of Vienna (1814–1815):** Chaired by **Austrian Chancellor Prince Metternich** based on **Legitimacy, Compensation, and Balance of Power**.

28. **Agricultural Revolution & Industrial Revolution in Britain (1750–1850): Jethro Tull** (Seed Drill, **1701**), **Lord Townshend** (4-Field Norfolk Crop Rotation), and the **Enclosure Movement** preceded the Industrial Revolution (term popularized by **Arnold Toynbee, 1884**).

29. **Five Key Cotton Textile Inventions: John Kay** (Flying Shuttle, **1733**), **James Hargreaves** (Spinning Jenny, **1764**), **Richard Arkwright** (Water Frame, **1769** — Father of Factory System), **Samuel Crompton** (Spinning Mule, **1779**), and **Edmund Cartwright** (Power Loom, **1785**).

30. **Steam, Iron/Steel & Railway Pioneers: James Watt** (Steam Engine with Separate Condenser, **1769**), **Abraham Darby** (Coke smelting, **1709**), **Henry Bessemer** (Steel Converter, **1856**), **Humphry Davy** (Safety Lamp, **1815**), and **George Stephenson** (First Public Railway: Stockton to Darlington, **1825**).

31. **Luddite Movement (1811–17) & Chartist Movement (1838–48): Luddites** (General Ned Ludd) protested unemployment by breaking machines; **Chartists** (*People's Charter*, 1838) demanded **Universal Male Suffrage and Secret Ballot**.

32. **Utopian vs. Scientific Socialism: Robert Owen** (Father of British Socialism & Cooperative Movement, *New Lanark*); **Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels** published ***The Communist Manifesto* (1848)** and ***Das Kapital* (1867)**.

33. **Four Architects of Italian Unification (1815–1870): Giuseppe Mazzini** ("The Soul", *Young Italy* **1831**), **Count Camillo di Cavour** ("The Brain", PM of Sardinia-Piedmont from **1852**), **Giuseppe Garibaldi** ("The Sword", **1,000 Red Shirts** in **1860**), and **King Victor Emmanuel II** (completed with **Venetia in 1866** and **Rome on 20 September 1870**).

34. ***Zollverein* (1818/1834) & Otto von Bismarck's "Blood and Iron":** Prussian **Customs Union (*Zollverein*)** unified German economies; Prussian PM **Otto von Bismarck** unified Germany through **Three Wars**: **Danish War (1864)**, **Austro-Prussian War (1866, Battle of Sadowa)**, and **Franco-Prussian War (1870–71, Battle of Sedan)**, crowning **Kaiser William I at Versailles on 18 January 1871**.

35. **WWI Alliances & Immediate Cause (28 June 1914):** Fought between **Allied Powers** (Triple Entente **1907**: Britain, France, Russia + Italy **1915**, Japan, USA **1917**) and **Central Powers** (Germany, Austria-Hungary, Ottoman Empire, Bulgaria), sparked by the **Sarajevo Assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand on 28 June 1914** by **Gavrilo Princip** (*Black Hand*).

36. **Why the USA Entered WWI (6 April 1917):** Sinking of the ***Lusitania*** **(1915)**, Germany's resumption of **Unrestricted Submarine Warfare (Feb 1917)**, and the **Zimmermann Telegram (Jan 1917)**.

37. **1905 Russian "Bloody Sunday" (22 Jan 1905):** Tsarist troops fired on workers led by **Father Gapon** at the Winter Palace in St. Petersburg, forcing **Tsar Nicholas II** to establish the **Duma** (*October Manifesto*).

38. **February & October Russian Revolutions (1917): February/March Revolution** ended **304 years of Romanov rule** and set up **Kerensky's Provisional Government**; **October/November Bolshevik Revolution (7 Nov 1917 Gregorian)** led by **Vladimir Lenin** (*April Theses*: "*Peace, Land, and Bread*") and **Leon Trotsky** established the world's first Socialist State.

39. **Treaty of Brest-Litovsk (3 March 1918) & Lenin's NEP (March 1921): Brest-Litovsk** pulled Russia out of WWI; **New Economic Policy (NEP, 1921)** replaced War Communism with a tax in kind (*Prodnalog*) before **USSR formation (30 Dec 1922)** and **Stalin's Five-Year Plans (1928)**.

40. **Five Paris Peace Treaties (1919–1920): Versailles** (**28 June 1919** with Germany — **Art. 231 War Guilt Clause**), **Saint-Germain** (Austria), **Neuilly** (Bulgaria), **Trianon** (Hungary), and **Sèvres** (Ottoman Empire, later replaced by **Treaty of Lausanne, 1923** under **Mustafa Kemal Atatürk**).

41. **League of Nations (10 January 1920):** Established at **Geneva** based on **Woodrow Wilson's 14 Points**, though the **USA never joined it**.

42. **Great Depression (24/29 October 1929) & FDR's "New Deal" (1933):** Triggered by the **Wall Street Crash**; US President **Franklin D. Roosevelt** launched the **New Deal** (*Relief*, *Recovery*, *Reform* — including the **Tennessee Valley Authority / TVA**).

43. **Benito Mussolini (*Il Duce*) & Italian Fascism (1922):** Founded Fascist movement in **1919** (**Blackshirts**), seized power via the **March on Rome (28 October 1922)**, signed the **Lateran Treaty (1929)** with the Vatican, and invaded **Abyssinia (1935)**.

44. **Adolf Hitler (*Führer*) & Nazi Germany (1933–1945):** Authored ***Mein Kampf*** **(1925)**; appointed **Chancellor on 30 January 1933**; passed the **Enabling Act (March 1933)** and **Nuremberg Laws (1935)**.

45. **Munich Pact (29–30 September 1938):** British PM **Neville Chamberlain** and French PM **Daladier** appeased Hitler by ceding Czechoslovakia's **Sudetenland** to Germany.

46. **Immediate Cause of World War II (1 September 1939):** Following the **Molotov–Ribbentrop Nazi-Soviet Non-Aggression Pact (23 August 1939)**, Germany invaded **Poland on 1 September 1939**.

47. **Operation Barbarossa (22 June 1941) & Pearl Harbor (7 December 1941): Operation Barbarossa** was Hitler's invasion of the USSR; Japan's bombing of **Pearl Harbor (Hawaii)** brought the **USA into WWII**.

48. **Decisive Turning Points of WWII (1942–1944): Battle of Midway (June 1942 — Pacific), Battle of El Alamein (Oct–Nov 1942 — North Africa), Battle of Stalingrad (Aug 1942 – 2 Feb 1943 — Eastern Front)**, and **D-Day Operation Overlord (6 June 1944 — Normandy, France)**.

49. **Bretton Woods (July 1944), Yalta (Feb 1945) & Potsdam (July–Aug 1945): Bretton Woods** created the **IMF and World Bank**; **Yalta** (FDR, Churchill, Stalin) and **Potsdam** (Truman, Attlee, Stalin) shaped post-war Germany and the UN.

50. **Hiroshima (6 Aug 1945), Nagasaki (9 Aug 1945) & Birth of the UN (24 Oct 1945):** US dropped **"*Little Boy*"** on Hiroshima and **"*Fat Man*"** on Nagasaki; the **United Nations** was formally established on **24 October 1945** with **51 founding members (including India)**.

51. **Iron Curtain Speech (1946), Truman Doctrine (1947) & Marshall Plan (1947): Churchill** delivered the Iron Curtain speech at Fulton (**5 March 1946**); **Truman Doctrine** (**12 March 1947**) and **Marshall Plan** (**5 June 1947**, **$13 Billion**) operationalized US **Containment**.

52. **Berlin Blockade (1948–49), NATO (4 April 1949) & Warsaw Pact (14 May 1955):** Western Allies defeated Stalin's blockade via the **Berlin Airlift**; **NATO** (HQ: Brussels) and the Soviet-led **Warsaw Pact (1955)** divided Europe militarily.

53. **Chinese Revolution (1911 & 1 October 1949): Dr. Sun Yat-sen** led the **1911 Xinhai Revolution** (*Three Principles of the People*); **Mao Zedong** led the **Long March (1934–35)** and proclaimed the **People's Republic of China on 1 October 1949**.

54. **Korean War (1950–1953) & 38th Parallel:** Fought between North and South Korea along the **38th Parallel** (ended by the **1953 Panmunjom Armistice**).

55. **Bandung Conference (1955) & First NAM Summit at Belgrade (September 1961): Bandung (April 1955)** gathered 29 Afro-Asian nations; **Belgrade (1–6 Sept 1961)** launched **NAM** under **Nehru, Tito, Nasser, Sukarno, and Nkrumah**.

56. **Suez Crisis (1956) & Berlin Wall (13 August 1961):** Egyptian President **Nasser** nationalized the Suez Canal in **1956**; East Germany built the **Berlin Wall on 13 August 1961**.

57. **Cuban Missile Crisis (October 1962):** 13-day nuclear standoff between **JFK and Nikita Khrushchev** over Soviet missiles in **Fidel Castro's Cuba**; led to the **1963 Partial Test Ban Treaty (PTBT)**.

58. **Vietnam War (1954–1975) & 17th Parallel: Ho Chi Minh's** *Viet Minh* defeated France at **Dien Bien Phu (1954)**; divided along the **17th Parallel** until US withdrawal (**1973**) and reunification (**30 April 1975**).

59. **End of Apartheid in South Africa (1990–1994): Nelson Mandela** (imprisoned **27 years** on Robben Island) and **F.W. de Klerk** dismantled **Apartheid**, leading to Mandela's election as President in **May 1994**.

60. **Gorbachev's Reforms, Fall of Berlin Wall (1989) & Dissolution of USSR (1991): Mikhail Gorbachev's *Perestroika* and *Glasnost*** led to the **Fall of the Berlin Wall (9 Nov 1989)**, **German Reunification (3 Oct 1990)**, and the formal **Dissolution of the USSR into 15 republics on 25–26 December 1991**.

IUC Academy *1-3-7-21* Day Spaced-Revision & Self-Assessment Tracker (www.iucacademy.com)

Chapter / Study Section	Day 1 (First Read)	Day 3 (Active Recall)	Day 7 (MCQ Drill)	Day 21 (Exam Ready)
1. Chapter 1: Renaissance, Reformation, Commercial Revolution, Scientific Revolution & The Age of Enlightenment	☐ Completed (100% Concept Clarity)	☐ Flowchart & Tables Revised	☐ 75+ MCQs Solved (>85% Accuracy)	☐ **Final Rapid Recall Ready**
2. Chapter 2: The American Revolution (1775–1783), American Constitution & American Civil War (1861–1865)	☐ Completed (100% Concept Clarity)	☐ Flowchart & Tables Revised	☐ 75+ MCQs Solved (>85% Accuracy)	☐ **Final Rapid Recall Ready**
3. Chapter 3: The French Revolution (1789–1799), Napoleonic Era, Congress of Vienna & Revolutions of 1830/1848	☐ Completed (100% Concept Clarity)	☐ Flowchart & Tables Revised	☐ 75+ MCQs Solved (>85% Accuracy)	☐ **Final Rapid Recall Ready**
4. Chapter 4: The Industrial Revolution (1750–1850), Capitalism, Luddism, Chartism & Rise of Socialism	☐ Completed (100% Concept Clarity)	☐ Flowchart & Tables Revised	☐ 75+ MCQs Solved (>85% Accuracy)	☐ **Final Rapid Recall Ready**
5. Chapter 5: Unification of Italy (1815–1870) & Unification of Germany (1815–1871)	☐ Completed (100% Concept Clarity)	☐ Flowchart & Tables Revised	☐ 75+ MCQs Solved (>85% Accuracy)	☐ **Final Rapid Recall Ready**
6. Chapter 6: World War I (1914–1918), Paris Peace Conference (1919) & The Russian Revolution (1917)	☐ Completed (100% Concept Clarity)	☐ Flowchart & Tables Revised	☐ 75+ MCQs Solved (>85% Accuracy)	☐ **Final Rapid Recall Ready**
7. Chapter 7: The Inter-War Period (1919–1939), Great Depression, Fascism & Nazism, and World War II (1939–1945)	☐ Completed (100% Concept Clarity)	☐ Flowchart & Tables Revised	☐ 75+ MCQs Solved (>85% Accuracy)	☐ **Final Rapid Recall Ready**
8. Chapter 8: The Cold War (1945–1991), Chinese Revolution (1949), Decolonization of Asia-Africa, NAM & Collapse of USSR	☐ Completed (100% Concept Clarity)	☐ Flowchart & Tables Revised	☐ 75+ MCQs Solved (>85% Accuracy)	☐ **Final Rapid Recall Ready**
9. Solved Exam Practice Questions (MCQs)	☐ Completed (100% Concept Clarity)	☐ Flowchart & Tables Revised	☐ 75+ MCQs Solved (>85% Accuracy)	☐ **Final Rapid Recall Ready**
10. Extended Comparative & Analytical Practice Set (Questions 48–87)	☐ Completed (100% Concept Clarity)	☐ Flowchart & Tables Revised	☐ 75+ MCQs Solved (>85% Accuracy)	☐ **Final Rapid Recall Ready**
11. Rapid-Fire Last-Minute One-Liner Revision Capsule	☐ Completed (100% Concept Clarity)	☐ Flowchart & Tables Revised	☐ 75+ MCQs Solved (>85% Accuracy)	☐ **Final Rapid Recall Ready**