CBSE NCERT · Class 10 · History

History

PADIKAM LEARNING CONTENT
PADIKAM
History
India and the Contemporary World
- II
Class 10 Study Notes
5 chapters
All five textbook chapters; schools may assess selected portions differently.
Padikam explanations are independently written. The NCERT book is used only for chapter order, standard terminology and coverage.

Contents
01 The Rise of Nationalism in Europe
02 Nationalism in India
03 The Making of a Global World
04 The Age of Industrialisation
05 Print Culture and the Modern World
How to use this note
Read the quick understanding first, recall the key points aloud, then answer the exam prompts without looking back.
Official book source
https://ncert.nic.in/textbook.php?jess3=0-5

LESSON 1
The Rise of Nationalism in Europe
Quick understanding
Follow how revolutions, liberalism, culture and state power reshaped Europe into nation-states.
Must remember Exam practice
The French Revolution transferred sovereignty from monarchy to citizens.
Liberal nationalism favoured constitutional government and equal law, though early citizenship remained limited.
Germany and Italy unified through political leadership, war and diplomacy.
Compare the unification of Germany and Italy.
Explain how culture helped create nationalism.
Timeline anchor
1789 French Revolution | 1815 Vienna settlement | 1848 liberal revolutions | 1871 German unification
One-line recall The French Revolution transferred sovereignty from monarchy to citizens.

LESSON 2
Nationalism in India
Quick understanding
Understand how diverse groups entered a shared anti-colonial movement while carrying different local hopes.
Must remember Exam practice

The First World War intensified hardship and political unrest.
Satyagraha joined truth, non-violence and mass participation.
Non-Cooperation and Civil Disobedience differed in timing, methods and participation.
Timeline anchor
1917 Champaran | 1919 Rowlatt Act and Jallianwala Bagh | 1920 Non-Cooperation | 1930 Dandi March
Why did Gandhi withdraw Non-Cooperation?
Compare the demands of peasants, business groups and industrial workers.
One-line recall The First World War intensified hardship and political unrest.
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LESSON 3
The Making of a Global World
Quick understanding
Trace long-distance exchange from pre-modern trade to empire, migration, depression and post-war institutions.
Must remember Exam practice
Trade moved goods, people, ideas, disease and capital.
Nineteenth-century globalisation rested on trade, labour migration and capital flows.
The Great Depression showed how linked markets transmit crisis.
Timeline anchor
Pre-modern Silk Routes | 1846 Corn Laws repealed | 1929 Depression | 1944 Bretton Woods
Explain the role of technology in nineteenth-century trade.
How did the Depression affect Indian farmers?
One-line recall Trade moved goods, people, ideas, disease and capital.
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LESSON 4
The Age of Industrialisation
Quick understanding
Study industrial change as a gradual interaction of factories, hand labour, colonies and markets.
Must remember Exam practice
Proto-industrial production linked merchants with rural households before factories expanded.
Machines did not immediately replace skilled hand production.
Colonial policy reshaped Indian textiles, but entrepreneurs and weavers adapted.
Timeline anchor
1730s early factories | 1764 Spinning Jenny | 1854 first Bombay cotton mill | early 1900s industrial growth
Why was hand labour still important in industrial Britain?
Explain how Indian producers created markets.
One-line recall Proto-industrial production linked merchants with rural households before factories expanded.
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LESSON 5
Print Culture and the Modern World
Quick understanding
See print as a technology that enlarged readership, argument, reform and political mobilisation.
Must remember Exam practice
East Asian print traditions preceded European movable-type expansion.
Print reduced cost and increased circulation but also produced censorship and conflict.
In India, newspapers and pamphlets widened religious, social and nationalist debate.
How did print create a new reading public?
Explain the relationship between print and reform in India.

Timeline anchor

c. 594 woodblock print in China | 1440s Gutenberg press | 1780 Bengal Gazette | 1878 Vernacular Press Act

One-line recall East Asian print traditions preceded European movable-type expansion.

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