

PICTURE BASED SUPPORT MATERIAL FOR ONE MARK QUESTIONS

- ***CLASS X SOCIAL SCIENCE***

The Dream of Worldwide Democratic and Social Republics
– The Pact Between Nations, a print prepared by
Frédéric Sorrieu, 1848.



The Planting of Tree of Liberty in Zweibrücken, Germany.

The subject of this colour print by the German painter Karl Kaspar Fritz is the occupation of the town of Zweibrücken by the French armies. French soldiers, recognisable by their blue, white and red uniforms, have been portrayed as oppressors as they seize a peasant's cart (left), harass some young women (centre foreground) and force a peasant down to his knees. The plaque being affixed to the Tree of Liberty carries a German inscription which in translation reads: 'Take freedom and equality from us, the model of humanity.' This is a sarcastic reference to the claim of the French as being liberators who opposed monarchy in the territories they entered.



The courier of Rhineland loses all that he has on his way home from Leipzig.

Napoleon here is represented as a postman on his way back to France after he lost the battle of Leipzig in 1813. Each letter dropping out of his bag bears the names of the territories he lost.



The Club of Thinkers, anonymous caricature dating to c. 1820.

The plaque on the left bears the inscription: 'The most important question of today's meeting: How long will thinking be allowed to us?'



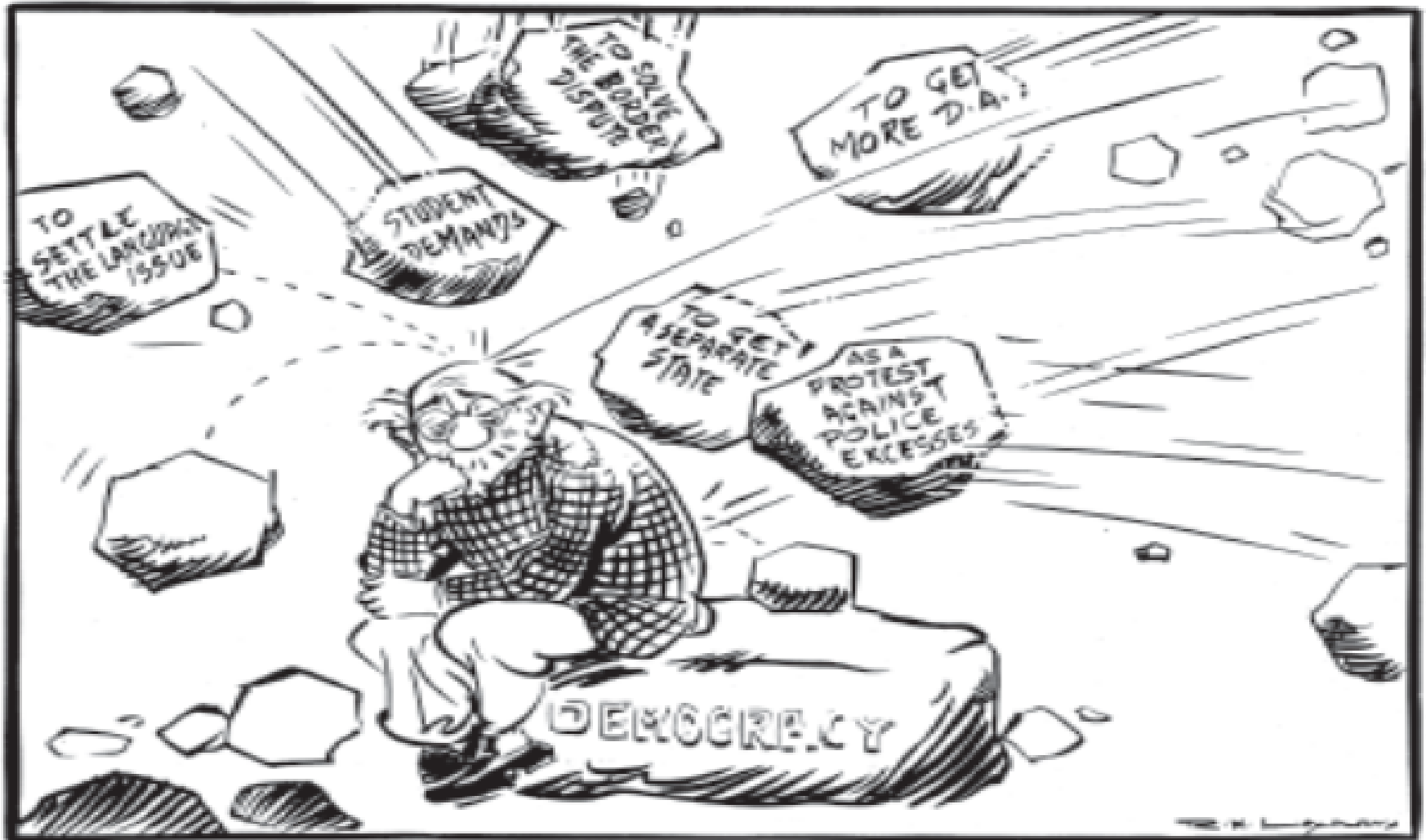
***Giuseppe Mazzini and the founding of
Young Europe in Berne 1833.***



A democratic government copes with multiple pressure through accommodation



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Peasants' uprising, 1848.



The Frankfurt parliament in the Church of St Paul.



The proclamation of the German empire in the Hall of Mirrors at Versailles, Anton von Werner. At the centre stands the Kaiser and the chief commander of the Prussian army, General von Roon. Near them is Bismarck.



***Caricature of Otto von Bismarck in the German reichstag (parliament),
from Figaro,Vienna, 5 March 1870.***



Garibaldi helping King Victor Emmanuel II of Sardinia-Piedmont to pull on the boot named 'Italy'.



Postage stamps of 1850 with the figure of Marianne representing the Republic of France.



Germania, Philip Veit, 1848.

The artist prepared this painting of Germania on a cotton banner, as it was meant to hang from the ceiling of the Church of St Paul where the Frankfurt parliament was convened in March 1848.



***The fallen Germania, Julius Hübner,
1850.***



Germania guarding the Rhine.

In 1860, the artist Lorenz Clasen was commissioned to paint this image. The inscription on Germania's sword reads: 'The German sword protects the German Rhine.'



A map celebrating the British Empire.

At the top, angels are shown carrying the banner of freedom. In the foreground, Britannia — the symbol of the British nation — is triumphantly sitting over the globe. The colonies are represented through images of tigers, elephants, forests and primitive people. The domination of the world is shown as the basis of Britain's national pride.



IMPERIAL FEDERATION, AN OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE IN 1906.
PUBLISHED BY THE LONDON AND GLOBE PUBLISHERS, LONDON.

General Dyer's 'crawling orders' being administered by British soldiers, Amritsar, Punjab, 1919



The boycott of foreign cloth, July 1922.

Foreign cloth was seen as the symbol of Western economic and cultural domination.



Chauri Chaura, 1922.

At Chauri Chaura in Gorakhpur, a peaceful demonstration in a bazaar turned into a violent clash with the police. Hearing of the incident, Mahatma Gandhi called a halt to the Non-Cooperation Movement.



Meeting of Congress leaders at Allahabad, 1931.

Apart from Mahatma Gandhi, you can see Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel (extreme left), Jawaharlal Nehru (extreme right) and Subhas Chandra Bose (fifth from right)



The Dandi march.

During the salt march Mahatma Gandhi was accompanied by 78 volunteers. On the way they were joined by thousands.



Mahatma Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru and Maulana Azad at Sevagram Ashram, Wardha, 1935.



Bal Gangadhar Tilak, an early-twentieth-century print.

Notice how Tilak is surrounded by symbols of unity. The sacred institutions of different faiths (temple, church, masjid) frame the central figure.



Bharat Mata, Abanindranath Tagore, 1905.

Notice that the mother figure here is shown as dispensing learning, food and clothing. The mala in one hand emphasises her ascetic quality. Abanindranath Tagore, like Ravi Varma before him, tried to develop a style of painting that could be seen as truly Indian.



Bharat Mata.

This figure of Bharat Mata is a contrast to the one painted by Abanindranath Tagore. Here she is shown with a trishul, standing beside a lion and an elephant – both symbols of power and authority.



***Indian indentured labourers in a cocoa plantation in
Trinidad, early nineteenth century.***



East India Company House, London.

This was the nerve centre of the worldwide operations of the East India Company.



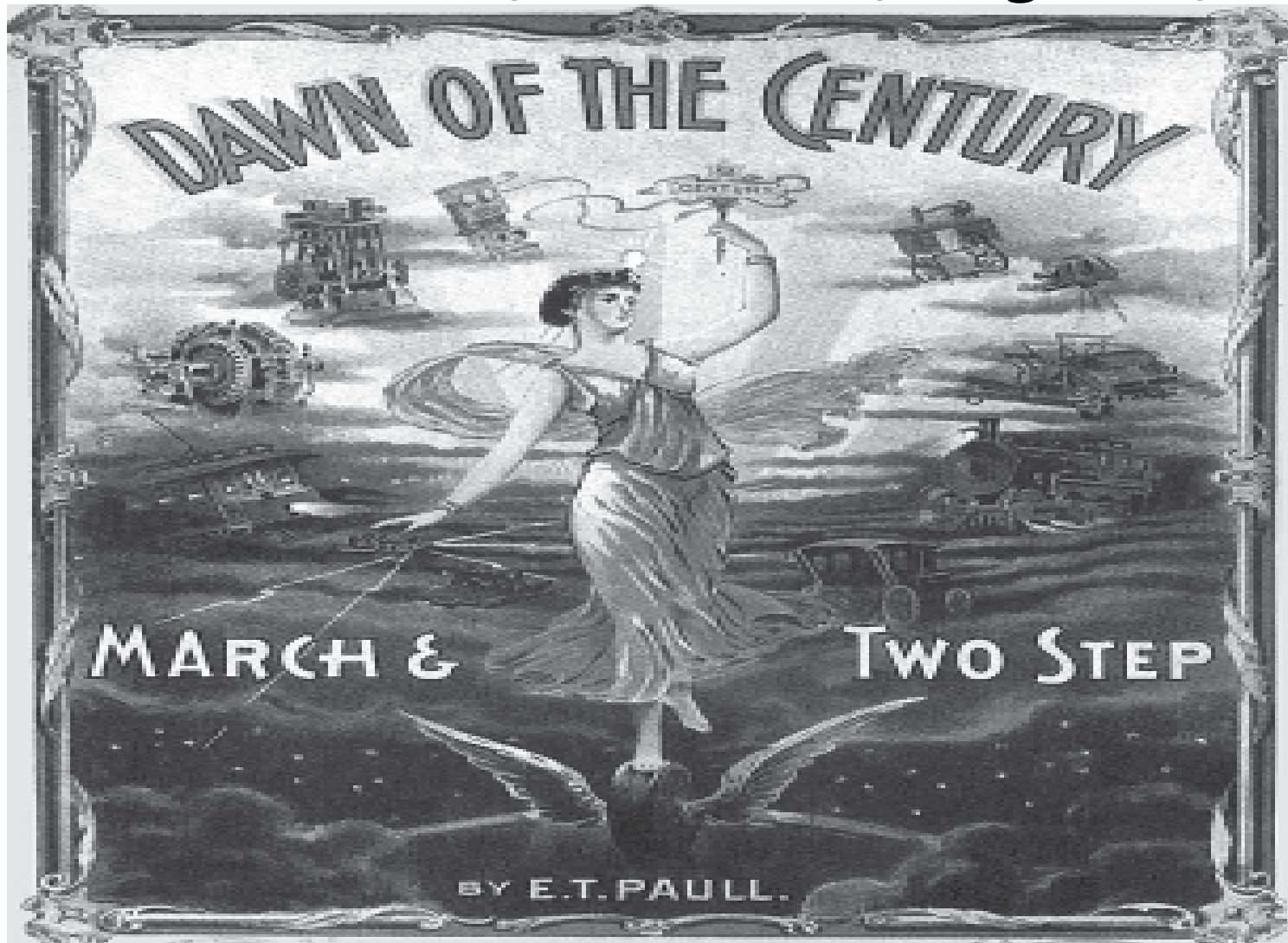
***T-Model automobiles lined up outside
the factory.***



***Mount Washington Hotel situated in Bretton Woods, US.
This is the place where the famous conference was held.***



Dawn of the Century, published by E.T. Paull Music Co., New York, England, 1900.



***Two Magicians, published in Inland
Printers, 26 January 1901.***



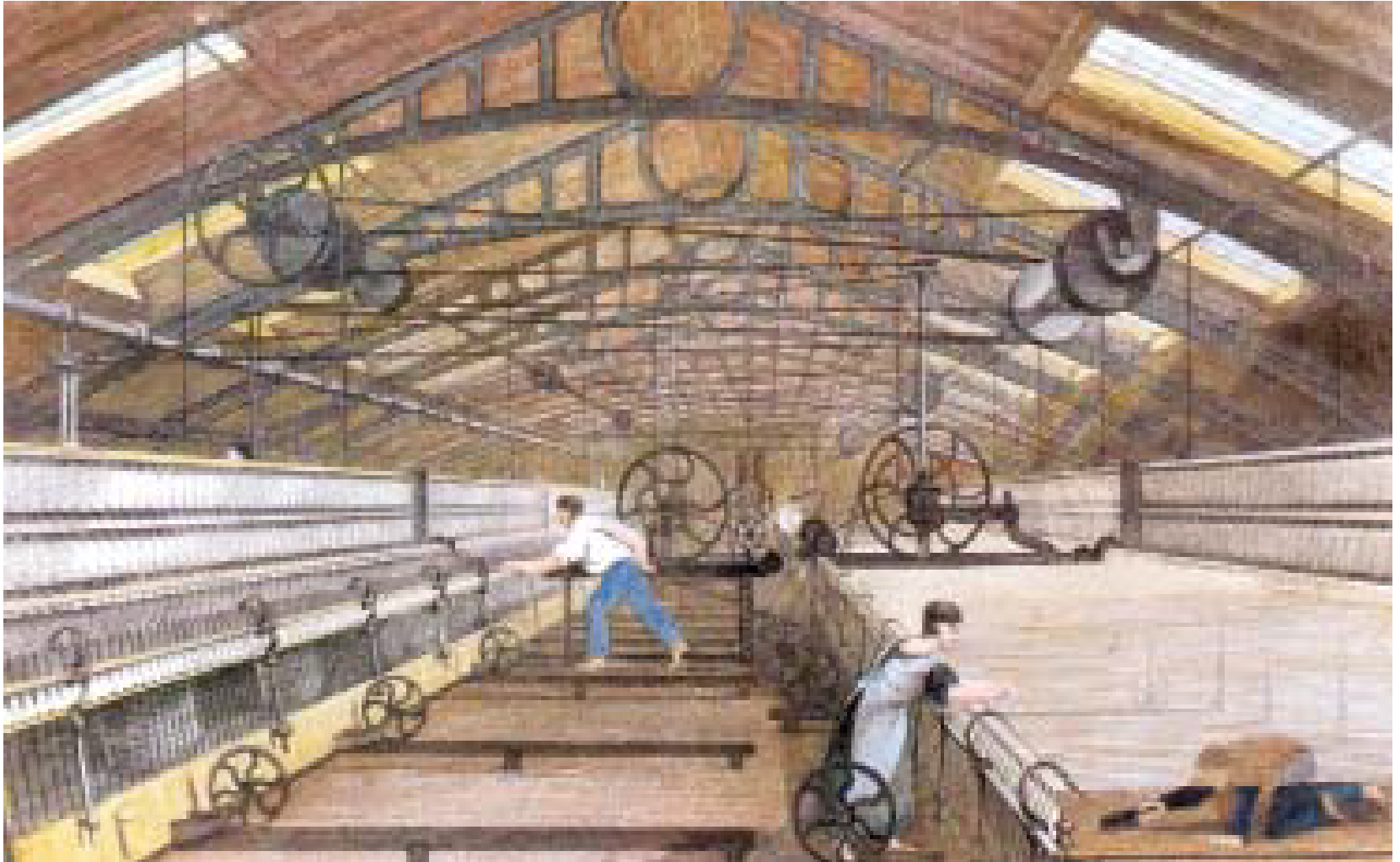
Spinning in the eighteenth century.

*You can see each member of the family involved in the production of yarn.
Notice that one wheel is moving only one spindle.*

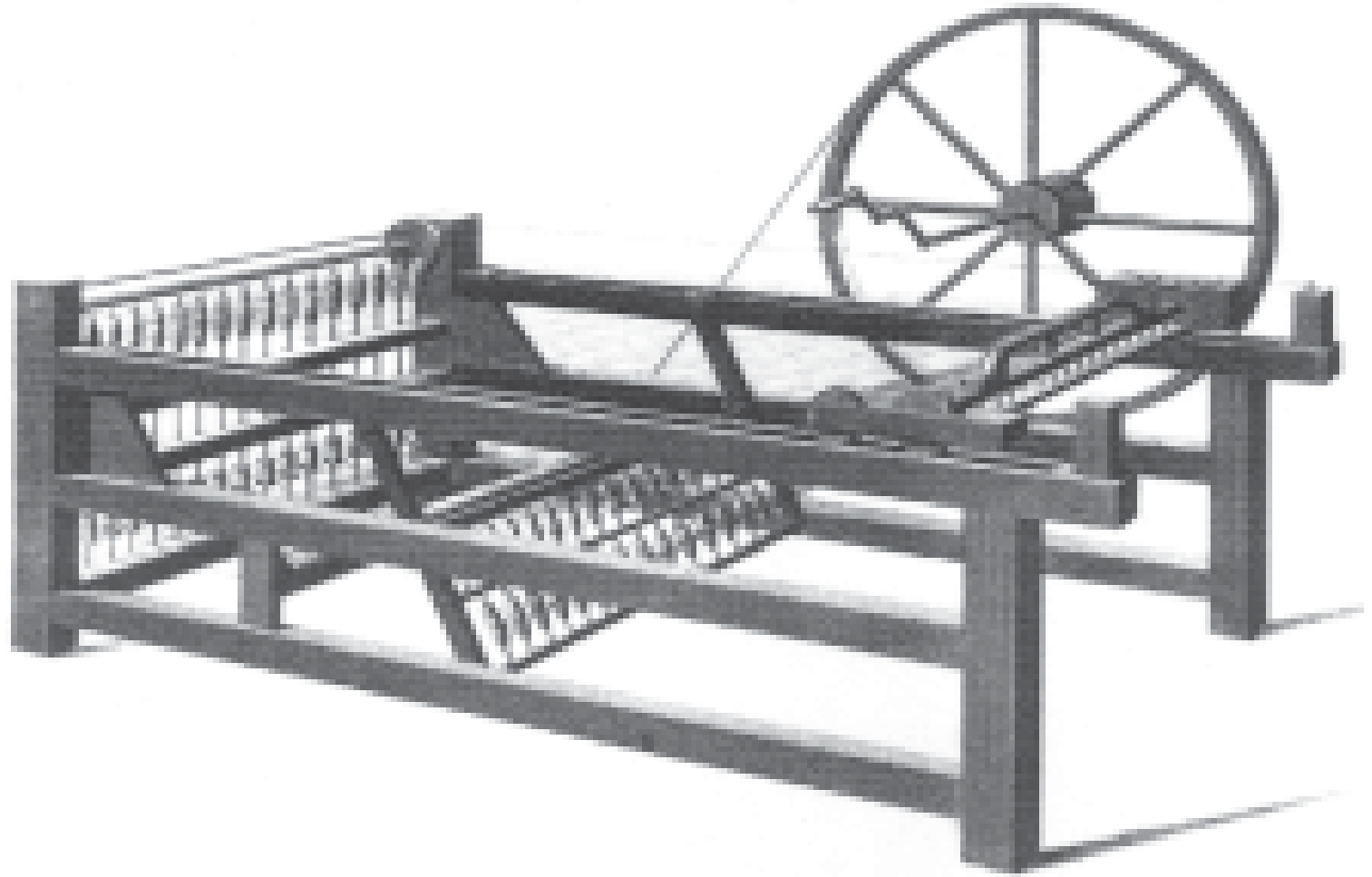


A spinning factory in 1830.

You can see how giant wheels moved by steam power could set in motion hundreds of spindles to manufacture thread.



A Spinning Jenny, a drawing by T.E. Nicholson, 1835.
Notice the number of spindles that could be operated with one wheel.



Bombay harbour, a late-eighteenth-century drawing.

Bombay and Calcutta grew as trading ports from the 1780s. This marked the decline of the old trading order and the growth of the colonial economy.



Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy.

Jeejeebhoy was the son of a Parsi weaver. Like many others of his time, he was involved in the China trade and shipping.



Dwarkanath Tagore believed that India would develop through westernisation and industrialisation. He invested in shipping, shipbuilding, mining, banking, plantations and insurance.



***Partners in enterprise – J.N. Tata,
R.D. Tata, Sir R.J. Tata, and Sir D.J. Tata.
In 1912, J.N. Tata set up the first iron and steel
works in India at Jamshedpur.***



A head jobber.

*Notice how the posture and clothes
emphasise the jobber's position of authority.*



The first office of the Madras Chamber of Commerce.



A page from the Diamond Sutra.



***A Portrait of
Johann Gutenberg, 1584.***



Gutenberg Printing Press.



Pages from the Diwan of Hafiz, 1824.

Hafiz was a fourteenth-century poet whose collected works are known as Diwan. Notice the beautiful calligraphy and the elaborate illustration and design.



Pages from the Rigveda.

Handwritten manuscripts continued to be produced in India till much after the coming of print. This manuscript was produced in the eighteenth century in the Malayalam script.



***Raja Ritudhwaj rescuing Princess Madalsa
from the captivity of demons, print by Ravi Varma.***



European Union Parliament in Belgium



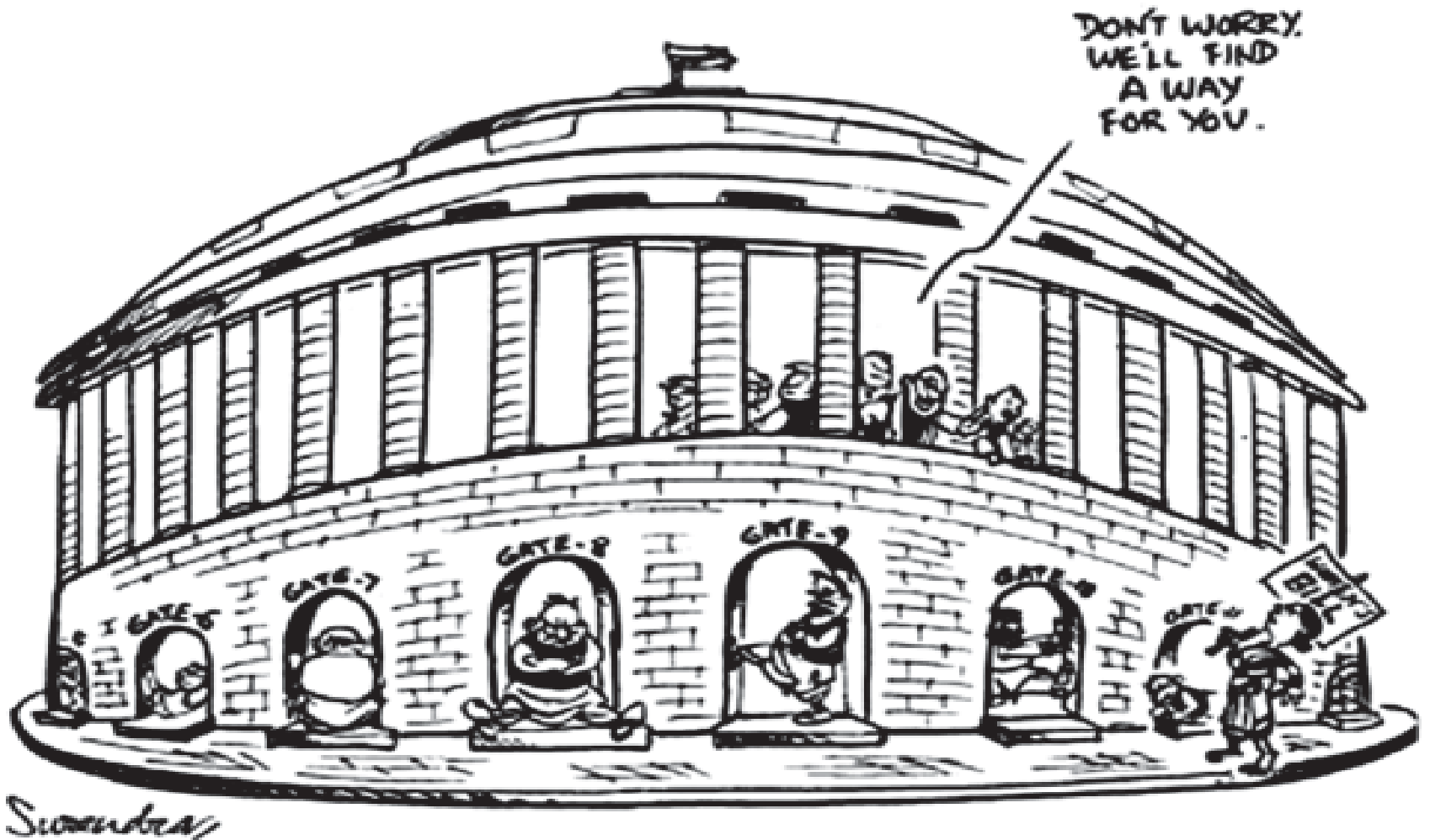
The States Plead for More Powers



Perils of Running a Coalition Government



This cartoon offers an understanding of why the Women's Reservation Bill has not been passed in the Parliament.

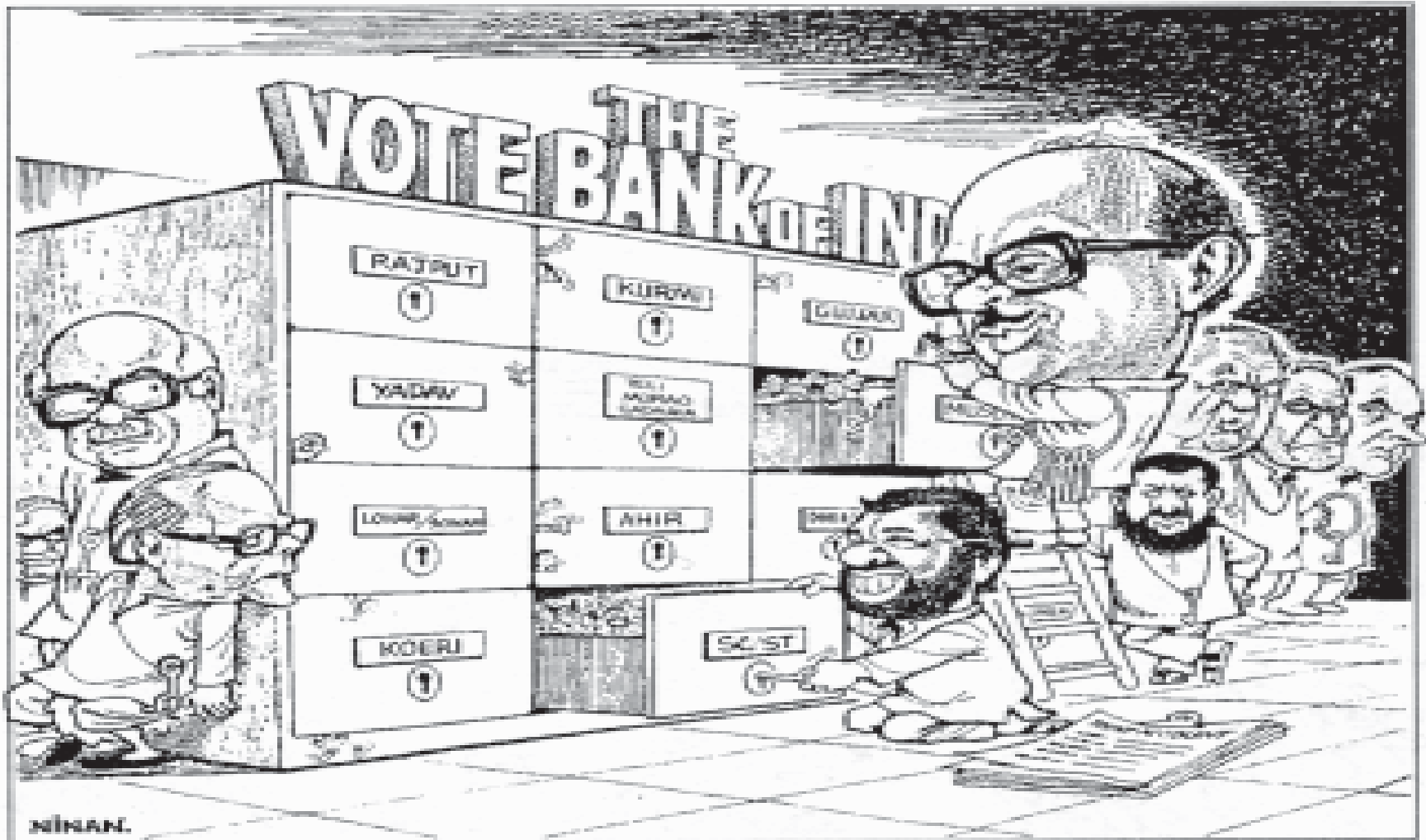


Managing Secularism



**This chair is for the CM-designate, to prove his secular credentials...
There will be plenty of rocking!**

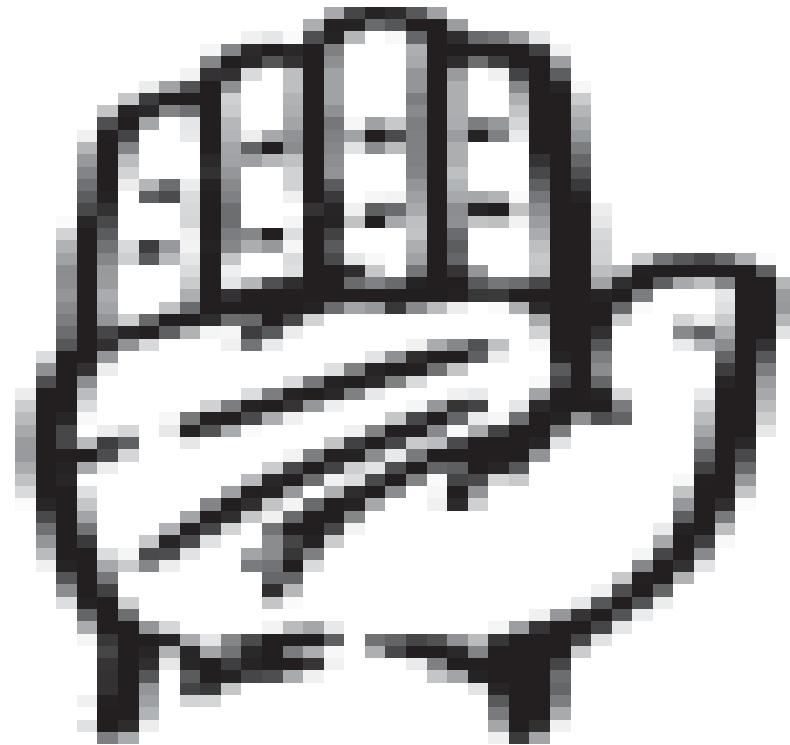
Castes as the vote banks



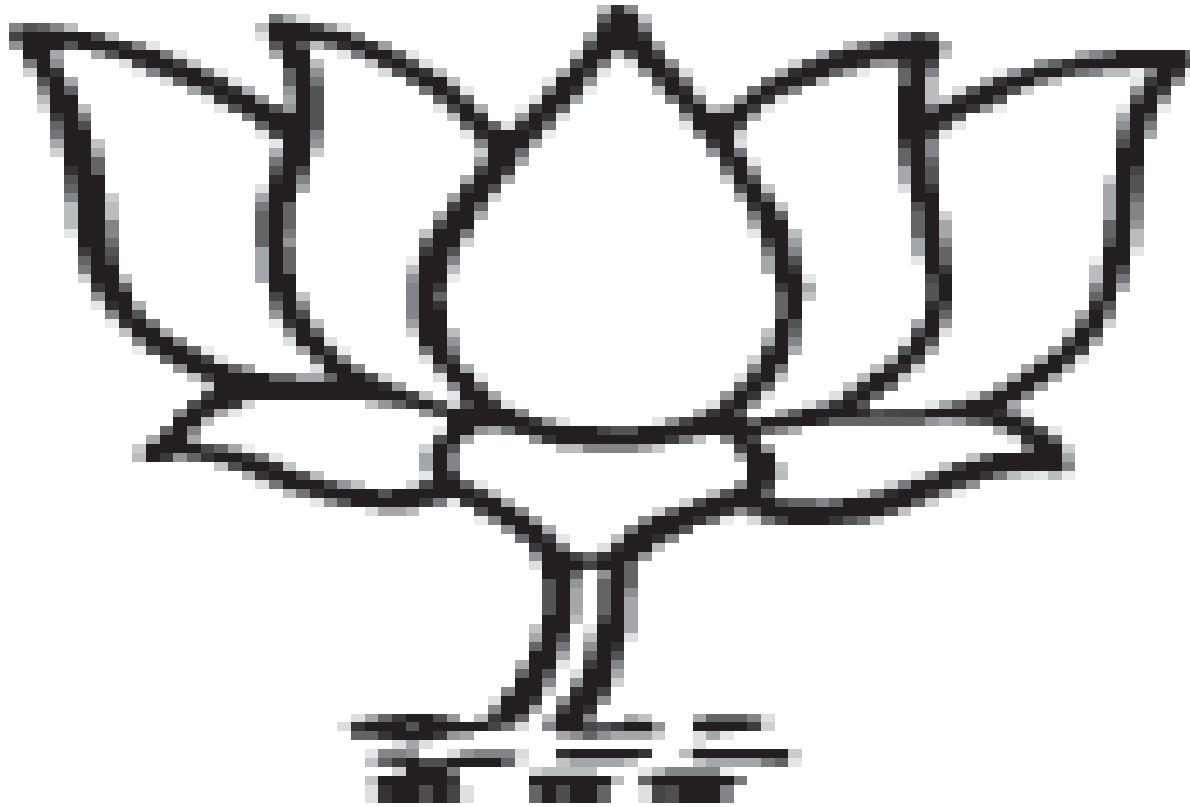
Political parties focussing on their own agendas leaving the matters of National Importance



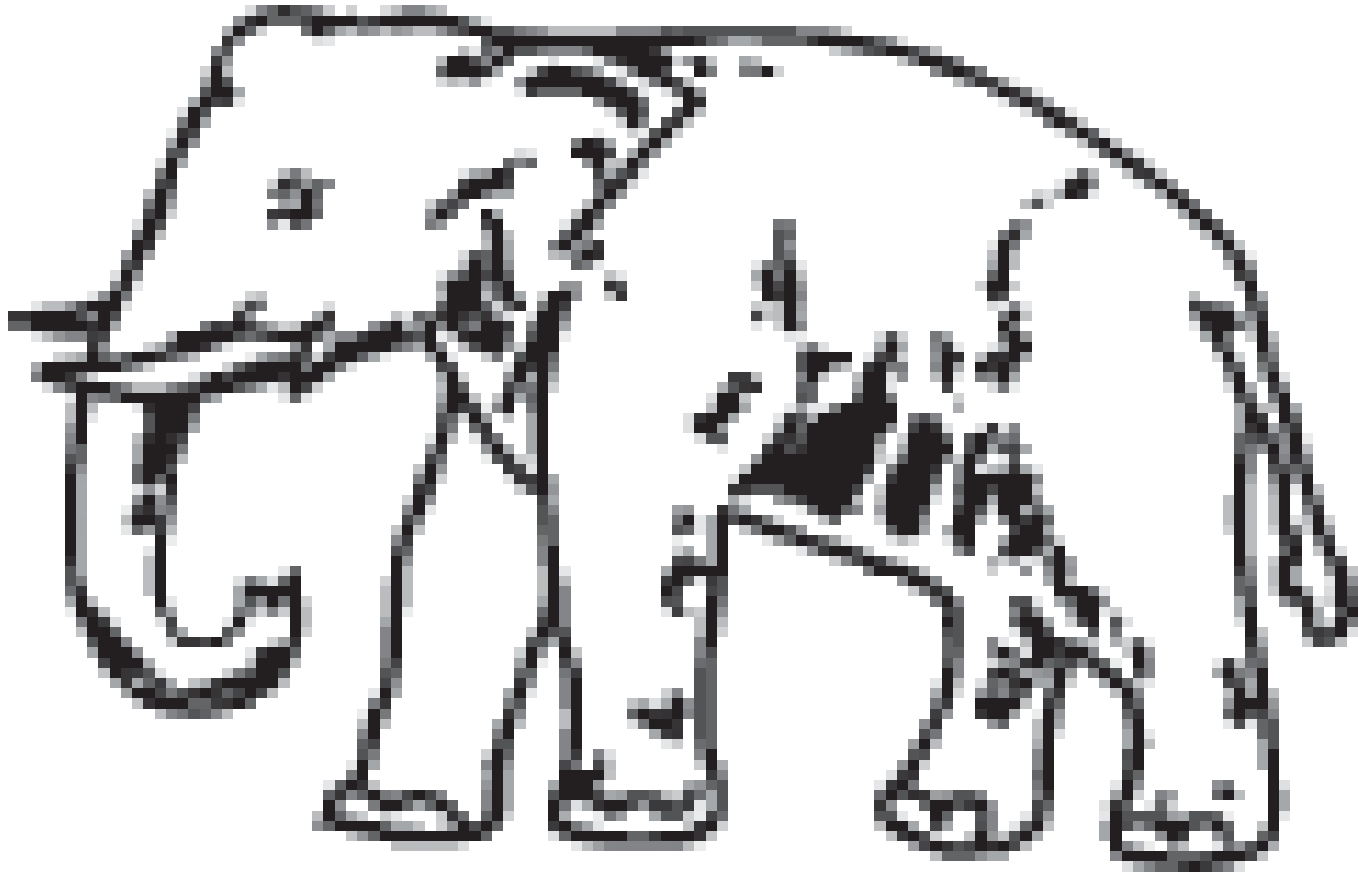
Political symbol of Indian National Congress



Political symbol of Bharatiya Janata Party



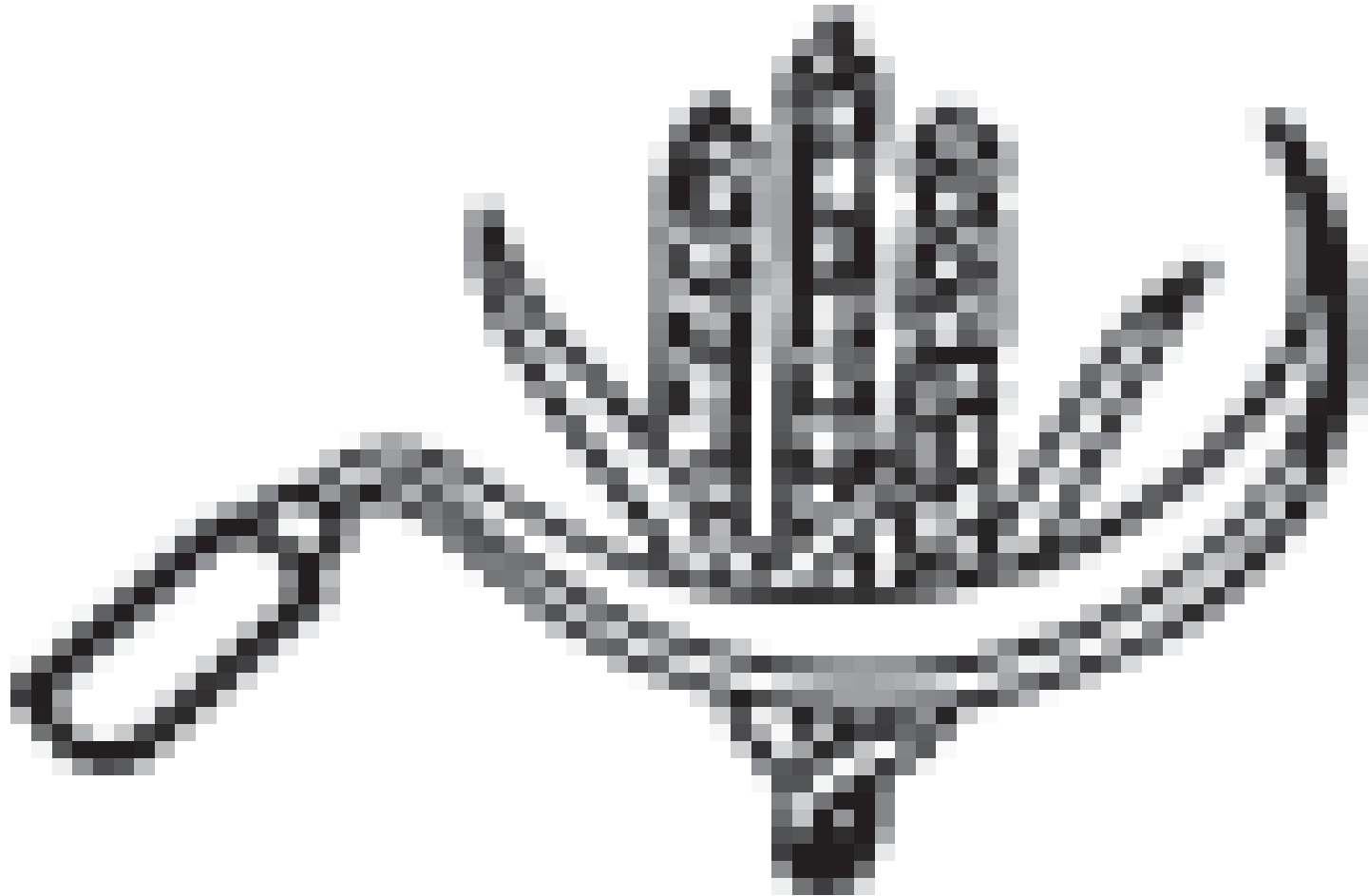
Bahujan Samaj Party



Communist Party Of India- Marxist



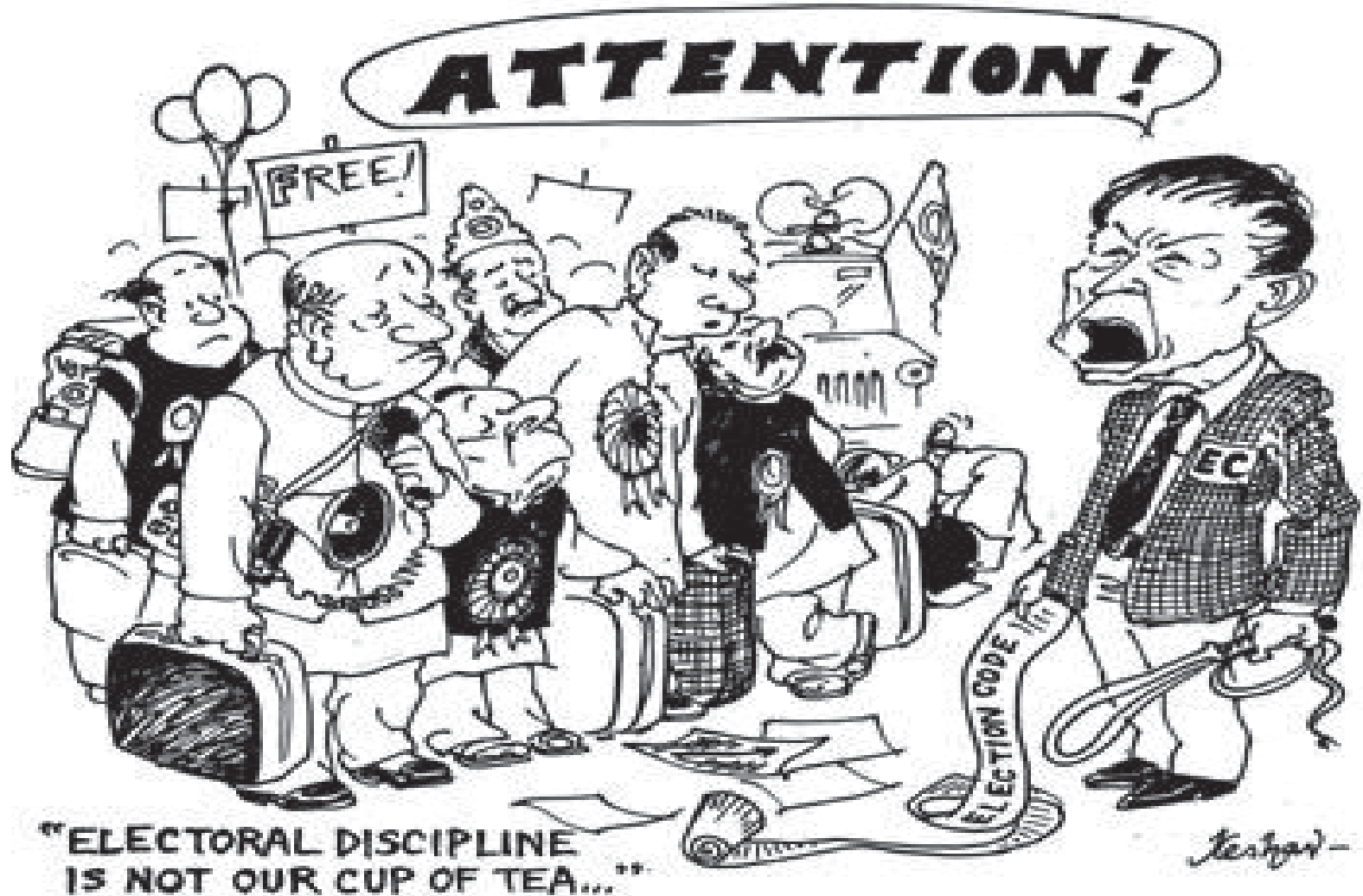
Communist Party Of India



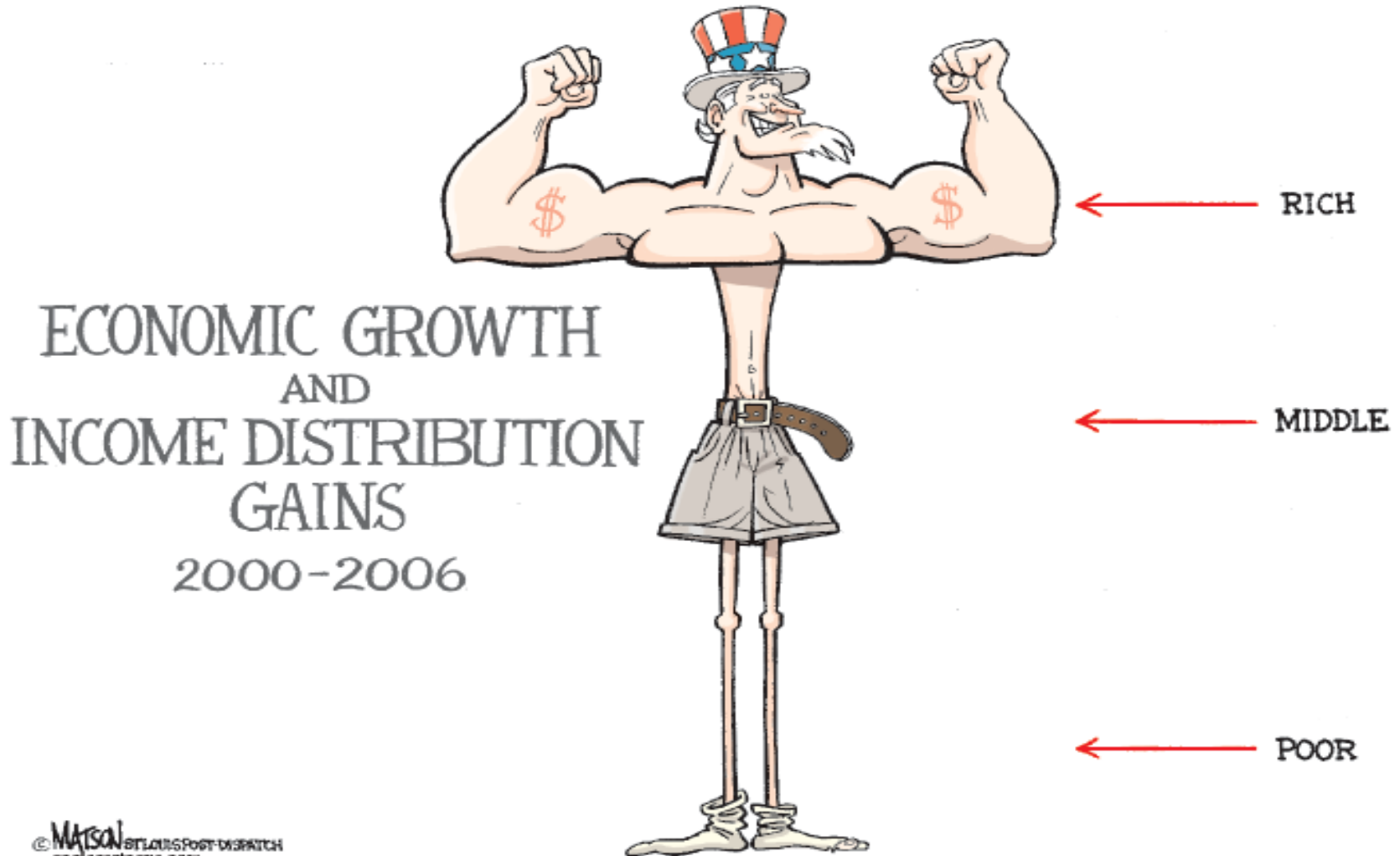
Nationalist Congress Party



Attempt to political reform by Election Commission of India

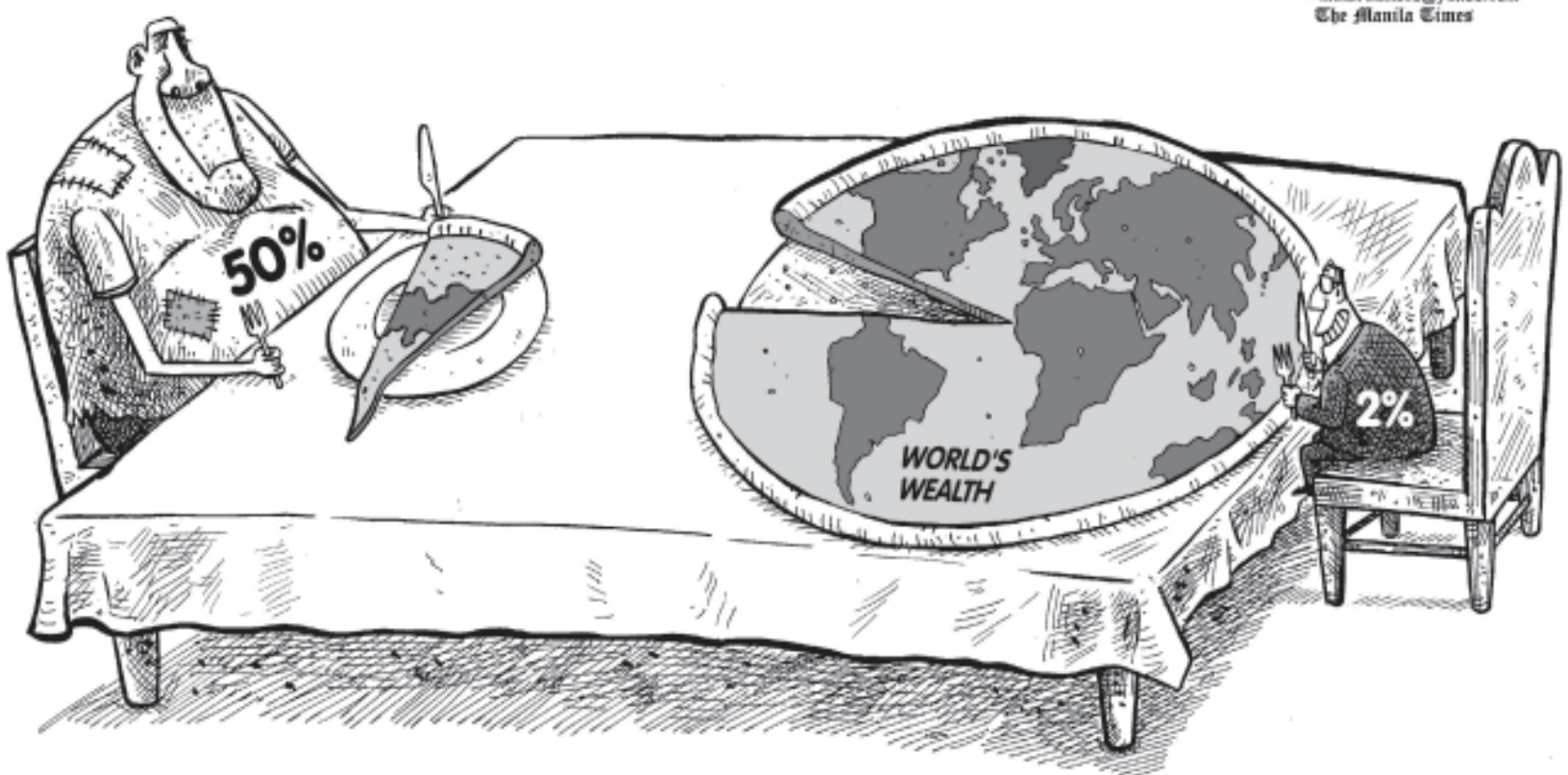


The disparities between the rich and poor.



World's most Wealth is Owned by a Few people

Francisco SKP
manfrancisco@yahoo.com
The Manila Times



All India Trinamool Congress

