

SOCIAL STUDIES

(HISTORY)

Chapter 3: The Making of a Global World



Swotters

Important Questions

Multiple Choice questions-

1. People livelihood and local economy of which one of the following was badly affected by the disease named Rinderpest.
 - (a) Asia
 - (b) Europe
 - (c) Africa
 - (d) South America
2. Which of the following places was an important destination for indentured migrants?
 - (a) Florida
 - (b) Melbourne
 - (c) Carribean island
 - (d) Mexico
3. The group of powers collectively known as the Axis power during the Second World War were:
 - (a) Germany, Italy, Japan
 - (b) Austria, Germany, Italy
 - (c) France, Japan, Italy
 - (d) Japan, Germany, Turkey
4. Who among the following is a Nobel Prize winner?
 - (a) V.S. Naipaul
 - (b) J.M. Keynes
 - (c) Shivnarine Chanderpaul
 - (d) Ramnaresh Sarwan
5. Which of the following statements correctly identifies the com laws?
 - (a) Restricted the import of corn to ; England
 - (b) Allowed the import of com to England
 - (c) Imposed tax on com
 - (d) Abolished the sale of com
6. Which of the following is the direct effect of Great Depression on Indian Trade?
 - (a) Peasants and farmers suffered.

- (b) Indian exports and imports nearly halved between 1928-1934.
- (c) Peasants' indebtedness increased.
- (d) Led to widespread unrest in rural India.
7. Which of the following enabled the Europeans to conquer and control the Africans?
- (a) Victory in war
- (b) Control over the scarce resource of cattle
- (c) Death of Africans due to rinderpest
- (d) Lack of weapons in Africa to fight against the Europeans
8. Who discovered the vast continent, later known as America?
- (a) Vasco da Gama
- (b) Christopher Columbus
- (c) V.S. Naipaul
- (d) None of these
9. Until 18th century which two countries were considered the richest in the world?
- (a) India and China
- (b) China and Japan
- (c) England and France
- (d) England and Italy
10. Why were the Europeans attracted to Africa?
- (a) By its natural beauty
- (b) By the opportunities for investment
- (c) For its vast land resources and mineral wealth
- (d) For recruitment of labour
11. Transport of perishable goods over long distance was possible because of
- (a) improved railways
- (b) airline services
- (c) refrigerated ships
- (d) steam ships
12. The World Bank was set-up to
- (a) finance rehabilitation of refugees.
- (b) finance post war construction.
- (c) finance industrial development.

(d) help third world countries.

13. Most Indian indentured workers came from: [CBSE 2011]

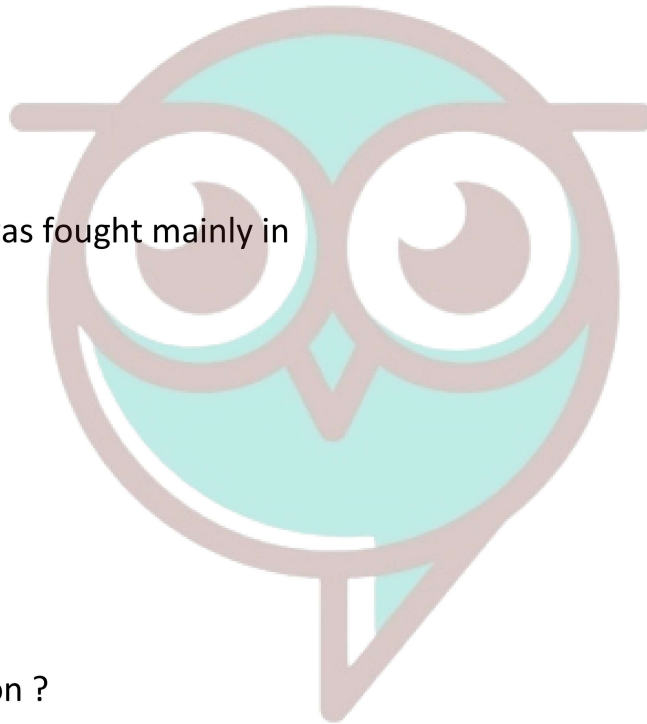
- (a) Eastern Uttar Pradesh
- (b) North-eastern states
- (c) Jammu and Kashmir
- (d) None of these

14. Who adopted the concept of an assembly line to produce automobiles?

- (a) Henry Ford
- (b) Karl Benz
- (c) V.S. Naipaul
- (d) Samuel Morse

15. The First World War was fought mainly in

- (a) Asia
- (b) Europe
- (c) America
- (d) Africa.



Very Short:

1. What is globalisation ?
2. How were human societies interlinked in ancient times ?
3. Which was the earliest active coastal trade link ?
4. Name one earliest form of currency.
5. To which century the long distance spread of disease-carrying germs may be traced ?
6. Mention one example of vibrant pre-modern trade and cultural link between distant parts of the world.
7. What does the name 'silk routes' point to ?
8. Who took pasta to Sicily ?
9. Name the foods that were introduced in Europe and Asia after the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus.
10. What was the effect of potatoes on the lives of the poorest in Europe ?

Short Questions:

1. When did the Great Irish Potato Famine take place and what were its results ?

2. How did the discovery of America in the 16th century transform trade and lives everywhere? Give one example.
3. What was the most powerful weapon of the Spanish conquerors of America?
4. Why did the Europeans leave Europe for America in the nineteenth century?
5. What was the position of China and India among the countries in the 18th century?
6. By the eighteenth century in America, how did the plantations work and what was grown there?
7. Which were the three types of movements or flows within international economic exchanges?
8. State any one reason that was responsible for the increased demand for food grains in Britain in the late eighteenth century.
9. What were Corn Laws? Why were they passed?
10. Mention two steps that were taken to meet the increased demand for food in Britain.

Long Questions:

1. Describe how human societies have become steadily more interlinked in the ancient times.

Or

Mention any three sources of interlinkage between nations in ancient times

2. "Food offers many examples of long distance cultural exchange." Support your answer with three examples.
3. Explain with example, how the new crops could make the difference between life and death for people. Explain with an example from Ireland.

Or

Show the importance of new crops for the poor.

4. Describe the main features of the pre-modern world before the sixteenth century. How did it change with the discovery of new sea routes to America? Give any three examples to explain the statement.
5. Describe three types of movements or flows within international economic exchanges in the nineteenth century. What were its effects?

Assertion Reason Questions:

1. In the following questions, the Assertions (A) and Reason(s) (R) have been put forward. Read both statements carefully and choose the correct answer from the below:

(a) Only Assertion is true.

(b) Only reason is correct

(c) Both Assertion and Reason correct, and Reason is correct explanation of Assertion.

(d) Both Assertion and Reason correct, and Reason is not correct explanation of Assertion.

Assertion (A) – As International prices crashed. Between 1928 to 1934 wheat prices in India fell by 50 percent.

Reason (R) – The depression immediately affected Indian trade. India's export and import nearly halved between 1928 to 1934

2. In the following questions, the Assertions (A) and Reason(s) (R) have been put forward. Read both statements carefully and choose the correct answer from the below:

(a) Only Assertion is true.

(b) Only reason is correct

(c) Both Assertion and Reason correct, and Reason is correct explanation of Assertion.

(d) Both Assertion and Reason correct, and Reason is not correct explanation of Assertion.

Assertion (A) – Rinderpest arrived in Africa in the late 1880's. It reached the Cape, African southernmost tip five year later. Along the way rinderpest killed 90 percent of the cattle.

Reason (R) – It was carried by infected cattle imported from British India to feed the Italian soldiers invading Eritrea in East Africa.

Case Study Questions:

1. When the Second World War ended, large parts of the world were still under European colonial rule. Over the next two decades, most colonies in Asia and Africa emerged as free independent nations. They were, however, overburdened by poverty and a lack of resources, and their economies and societies were handicapped by long periods of colonial rule. The IMF and the World Bank were designed to meet the financial needs of the industrial countries. They were not equipped to cope with the challenge of poverty and lack of development in the former colonies. But as Europe and Japan rapidly rebuilt their economies, they grew less dependent on the IMF and the World Bank. Thus, from the late 1950s, the Bretton Woods institutions began to shift their attention more towards developing countries. As colonies, many of the less developed regions of the world had been part of Western empires. Now, ironically, as newly independent countries facing urgent pressures to lift their populations out of poverty, they came under the guidance of international agencies dominated by the former colonial powers. Even after many years of decolonization, the former colonial powers still controlled vital resources such as minerals and land in many of their former colonies. Large corporations of other powerful countries, for example, the US, also often managed to secure rights to exploit developing countries' natural resources very cheaply.

- i. **Why were the Bretton Woods Institutions established? Choose the correct option from the following:**

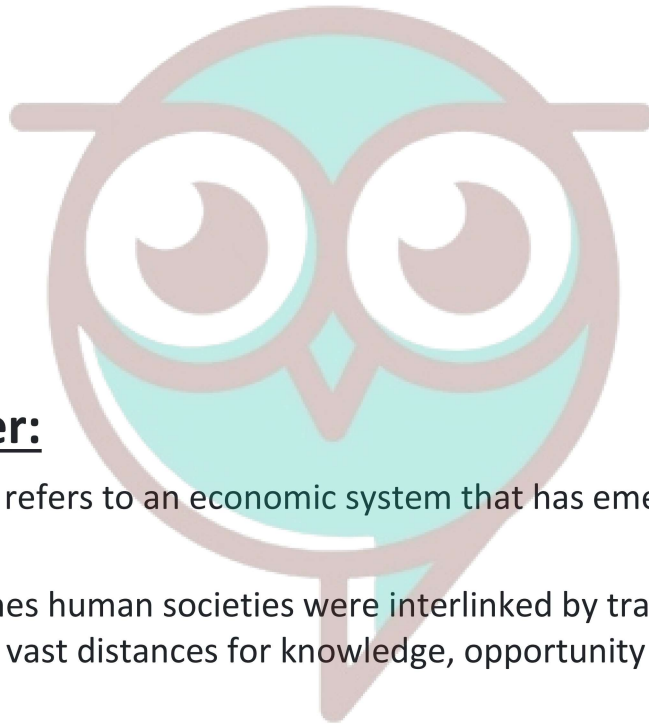
- (a) To promote the International Trade
(b) To reconstruct the economies damaged during the Second World War
(c) To improve the adverse Balance of Payment situation of the non-member countries
(d) All of the above
- ii. **What factors led to decolonisation after the Second World War? With reference to the above context, infer the appropriate option.**
- (a) After World War-II, European countries lacked the wealth and political support necessary to suppress the revolts.
(b) There were strong independence movements in colonies.
(c) Both (a) and (b)
(d) Financial needs of European countries were not favoured as they were colonial powers.
- iii. **Which of the following countries has an effective right of veto over key IMF and World Bank decisions? Select the best suitable option from the following reference to the context:**
- (a) France
(b) Australia
(c) Russia
(d) USA
- iv. **Why did the Bretton Woods Institutions shift their focus from industrial countries to colonies? Identify from the given options.**
- (a) As upliftment of poor countries was a central notion.
(b) Because industrial countries had rebuilt their economies.
(c) Because financial support was a need for the establishment of administration in colonies.
(d) As industrial countries tried to establish their control on Bretton Woods Institutions.
- v. **How did Bretton Woods Institutions failed in maintaining the idea of decolonisation?**
- (a) The European rulers played a dominant role in Bretton Woods Institutions.
(b) As its focus was to improve the European industrial centres.
(c) Through Bretton Woods Institutions, European rulers continued their control over colonies resources.
(d) All of the above

ANSWER KEY

MCQ:

1. Answer: c

2. Answer: c
3. Answer: a
4. Answer: a
5. Answer: a
6. Answer: b
7. Answer: b
8. Answer: b
9. Answer: a
10. Answer: c
11. Answer: c
12. Answer: b
13. Answer: a
14. Answer: a
15. Answer: b



Very Short Answer:

1. **Answer:** Globalisation refers to an economic system that has emerged for the last 50 years or so.
2. **Answer:** In ancient times human societies were interlinked by travellers, traders, priests and pilgrims who travelled vast distances for knowledge, opportunity and spiritual fulfillment or to escape persecution.
3. **Answer:** As early as 3000 BCE an active coastal trade linked the Indus Valley civilisations with the present day West Asia.
4. **Answer:** Cowries (the Hindi cowdi or seashells) were used as a form of currency.
5. **Answer:** Seventh Century.
6. **Answer:** The silk routes are a good example of vibrant pre-modern trade and cultural links between distant parts of the world.
7. **Answer:** The name 'silk routes' points to the importance of West-bound Chinese silk cargoes along the route.
8. **Answer:** Perhaps Arab traders took pasta to fifth century Sicily, an island now in Italy.
9. **Answer:** The foods were potatoes, soya, groundnuts, maize, tomatoes, chillies and sweet potatoes.
10. **Answer:** The new crops of potatoes made a great change in the lives of the poor in Europe because they began to eat better and live longer. In Ireland poorest peasants became so dependent that when disease destroyed the potato crop in the mid 1840s, thousands died of

starvation.

Short Answer:

1. Answer:

The Great Irish Potato Famine took place during 1845-1849. As a result of it, around 1,000,000 people died of starvation in Ireland and double the number emigrated in search of work..

2. Answer:

Precious metals, particularly silver, from mines located in present-day Peru and Mexico enhanced Europe's wealth and financed its trade with Asia.

3. Answer:

The most powerful weapon of the Spanish conquerors was not a conventional military weapon at all. It was the germs such as those of smallpox that they carried on their person.

4. Answer:

The reasons were poverty, hunger, diseases, religious conflicts and persecution of religious dissenters.

5. Answer:

- i. Until well into the eighteenth century, China and India were among the world's richest countries.
- ii. They were also pre-eminent in Asian trade.

6. Answer:

- i. In America by the eighteenth century, plantations worked by slaves captured in Africa.
- ii. They were growing cotton and sugar for European markets.

7. Answer:

- i. Flow of trade i.e., trade in goods.
- ii. Flow of labour i.e., migration of people in search of employment.

Movement of capital for short-term or long-term investments over long distances.

8. Answer:

Population growth.

9. Answer:

- i. The laws allowing the government to restrict the import of corn were known as Corn Laws.
- ii. Under pressure from landed groups, the government had passed these laws.

10. Answer:

- i. Lands were cleared in Eastern Europe, Russia, America and Australia to expand food production to meet the British demand.
- ii. New harbours were built and old ones expanded to ship the new cargoes.

Long Answer:

1. Answer:

It is true to say that the human societies have become steadily more interlinked in the following ways :

- 1) From ancient times, travellers, traders, priests and pilgrims travelled vast distances for knowledge, opportunities and spiritual fulfillment or to escape persecution.
- 2) They carried goods, money, values, skills, ideas, inventions and even germs and diseases.
- 3) As early as 3000 BCE an active coastal trade linked the Indus Valley civilisation with present-day West Asia.
- 4) For more than a millenia, cowries (in Hindi cowdi or sea-shells) were used as a form of currency. From the Maldives they found their way to China and East Africa.
- 5) The long distance spread of disease-carrying germs are traced as far back as the seventh century. By the thirteenth century it had become an unmistakable link.
- 6) From the ninth century, images of ships appear regularly in memorial stones found in the western coast, indicating the significance of oceanic trade.

2. Answer:

Food offers many examples of long distance cultural exchange as mentioned below :

- 1) Travellers and traders introduced new crops to the lands they travelled. Even 'ready' foodstuff in distant parts of the world might share common origins. For example, noodles travelled west from China to become spaghetti.
- 2) Arab traders took pasta to fifth century Sicily (Italy). Similar foods were known to the Indians and Japanese people. Their origins cannot be ascertained, but the fact remains that there was long distance cultural contact even in the pre-modern world.
- 3) Our major common foods are potatoes, soya, groundnuts, maize, tomatoes, chillies, sweet potatoes. These were not known in India until about five centuries ago. These were introduced in Europe and Asia after the discovery of Americas by Christopher Columbus. Actually many of our common foods came from America's original inhabitants i.e., the American Indians.

3. Answer:

Sometimes new crops make remarkable difference in the lives of the poor people. For

example, with the introduction of potatoes in Europe, the poor began to eat better and live longer. In Ireland, the poorest peasants were so much dependent on potatoes that when disease destroyed the potato crop in the mid-1840s, hundreds of thousands died of starvation. Hungry children used to dig for potatoes in the fields that had already been harvested. Thousands of people emigrated in search of work.

4. Answer:

(a) The main features of the pre-modern world before the sixteenth century were as mentioned below :

- 1) Before the sixteenth century, the Indian Ocean had known for a bustling trade, with goods, people, knowledge, customs etc. cross-crossing its waters.
- 2) The Indian subcontinent was central to these flows and a crucial point in their networks. However the entry of Europeans helped expand or redirect some of these flows towards Europe.

(b) In the sixteenth century, European sailors discovered sea route to Asia and also successfully crossed the western ocean to America. With these discoveries, the pre-modern world shrank and changed in the following ways :

- 1) With the discovery of America, its vast lands, abundant crops and minerals transformed trade and lives every where in the world.
- 2) Precious metals, particularly silver, from mines located in present day Peru and Mexico enhanced Europe's wealth and financed its trade with Asia.
- 3) Legends spread in seventeenth century Europe about South America's abundant wealth. Thus many expeditions were sent in search of El Dorado, the Tabled city of gold.

5. Answer:

(a) The economists identify three types of movement or flows within international economic exchanges. These are as mentioned below :

- 1) The first is the flow of trade which is referred largely to trade in goods e.g., cloth or wheat.
- 2) The second is flow of labour – the migration of people in search of employment.
- 3) The third is the movement of capital for short-term or long-term investments over long distances.

(b)

- 1) All these flows were closely interwoven and affected people's lives more deeply now than ever before.
- 2) The interconnection could sometimes be broken, for example, labour migration was often restricted than goods or capital flows.

Assertion Reason Answer:

1. (c) Both Assertion and Reason correct, and Reason is correct explanation of Assertion.
2. (c) Both Assertion and Reason correct, and Reason is correct explanation of Assertion.

Case Study Answer:

1. i (b) To reconstruct the economies damaged during the Second World War
ii (c) Both (a) and (b)
iii (d) USA
iv (b) Because industrial countries had rebuilt their economies.
v (c) Through Bretton Woods Institutions, European rulers continued their control over colonies resources.



Swotters