



# INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR

<b>Class: X</b>	<b>Department: Social Science</b>	<b>Sub: History</b>
<b>Chapter-5</b> <b>Question Bank:5</b>	<b>Topic: The Making Of a Global World</b>	<b>Year: 2022-2023</b>

1	<p><b>Give two examples of different types of global exchanges which took place before the 17th century, choosing one example from Asia, and one from America.</b></p> <p><b>Ans.</b></p> <p><b>Asia:</b> The silk routes are a good example of vibrant pre-modern trade before the 17th century. The historians have identified several silk routes, overland and by sea, linking Asia with Europe and northern Africa. These routes were used for trades in Chinese pottery, textiles and spices from India and Southeast Asia. In return, precious metals – gold and silver – came from Europe to Asia. Secondly, Christian missionaries and later Muslim preachers travelled through these routes. It may be mentioned here that in ancient times, Buddhism too spread in several directions through intersecting points on the silk routes.</p> <p><b>Americas:</b> After the discovery of the Americas by Christopher Columbus, many of our common foods such as potatoes, soya, groundnuts, maize, tomatoes, chilies came from America's original inhabitants i.e., the American Indians. From the sixteenth century, America's vast lands, abundant crops and minerals transformed trade and lives everywhere. Precious metals like silver from mines in Peru and Mexico enhanced Europe's wealth and financed its trade with Asia. Legends spread in seventeenth-century Europe about South America's fabled wealth. Many expeditions set off in search of El Dorado, the fabled city of gold. Thus there were global exchanges before the seventeenth century.</p>
2	<p><b>Explain how the global transfer of disease in the pre-modern world helped in the colonization of the Americas.</b></p> <p><b>Ans:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The colonization of the Americas took place in the mid-sixteenth century. It was, however, not due to the superior military strength of the Spanish conquerors. The most powerful weapon of the Spanish conquerors was not a conventional military weapon at all but it was primarily due to the global transfer of disease that helped in the colonization of the Americas.</li><li>• The Spaniards carried on their person, the germs such as those of smallpox into the Americas. The local inhabitants had no immunity against these diseases due to their long isolation.</li><li>• It resulted in spread of these diseases in the continent. Smallpox in particular killed and decimated many communities and paved the way for conquest and colonization of the Americas.</li></ul>
3	<p><b>Write a note to explain the effect of the following:</b></p> <p><b>a) The British government's decision to abolish the corn laws</b></p> <p><b>Ans:</b></p> <p>The British government's decision to abolish the Corn Laws was due to pressure from the landed groups, who were unhappy with the high price of food and the cheap inflow of agricultural products from Australia and America. As a result, many English farmers left their profession and</p>

migrated to towns and cities. Some went overseas. This indirectly led to global agriculture and rapid urbanization, a prerequisite of industrial growth.

**b) The coming of rinderpest to Africa**

**Ans:**

- Rinderpest (a fast-spreading disease of cattle plague) arrived in Africa in the late 1880s. It had a terrifying impact on people's livelihoods and the local economy. It started in East Africa and soon spread to the other parts of the continent.
- Within five years, it reached the Cape of Good Hope (Africa's Southernmost tip) by which it had killed 90 % of the cattle population in that part of Africa. It spread through infected cattle imported from British Asia to feed the Italian soldiers invading Eritrea in East Africa.
- Using this situation to their advantage, colonizing nations conquered and subdued Africa by monopolizing scarce cattle resources to force Africans into the labour market. The Africans were forced to work for a wage due to the loss of their livelihood due to the effect of Rinderpest.

**c) The death of men of working-age in Europe because of the World War**

**Ans:**

- The First World War was the first modern industrial war. It saw the use of machine guns, tanks, aircraft, chemical weapons etc. on a massive scale. To fight such a war millions of soldiers had to be recruited from around the world and moved to the frontlines on large ships and trains.
- The scale of death and destruction was unlike any other conflict in the modern era. Most of the killed and maimed were men of working age; the deaths and injuries of these men drastically reduced the able-bodied workforce in Europe.
- Within fewer members within the family, household incomes declined after the war. Thus women stepped in to do the jobs that were earlier done by men. It increased the role of women led to a demand for equal status in society. It made the feminist movement even stronger

**d) The Great Depression on the Indian Economy**

**Ans:**

- In the nineteenth century, colonial India had become an exporter of agricultural goods and importer of manufactures. The impact of the Great Depression in India was felt, especially in the agricultural sector.
- It was evident that the Indian economy was closely becoming integrated into the global economy. India was a British colony and exported agricultural goods and imported manufactured goods.
- As international prices crashed so did the prices in India. The wheat prices in India fell by 50 % between 1928 and 1934.

**e) The decision of MNCs to relocate production to Asian countries**

**Ans:**

Wages were relatively low in Asian countries like China. Thus, they became lucrative destinations for investment by foreign MNCs competing to dominate world markets. The relocation of industry to low-wage countries stimulated world trade and capital flow.

Impact of MNC's decision to relocate production in Asian Countries was as follows:

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It provided a cheap source of labour for MNCs</li> <li>• It stimulated world trade and increased capital inflow in the Asian Countries</li> <li>• c. The local population now had a greater choice of goods and services along with prospects of greater employment opportunities for them.</li> </ul>
4	<p><b>Give two examples from history to show the impact of technology on food availability.</b>  <b>Ans:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improved transportation systems: Improved transportation systems helped the foods get delivered on time to the markets without any harm. Faster railways, lighter wagons and larger ships helped move food cheaply and quickly from faraway farms to final markets.</li> <li>• Refrigerated ships: The development of refrigerated ships enabled the transport of perishable foods over long distances. Animals were slaughtered for food at the starting point -in America, Australia or New Zealand – and then transported to Europe as frozen meat. This reduced shipping costs and lowered meat prices in Europe. The poor in Europe could now add meat to their diet, which was monotonous with only bread and potatoes.</li> </ul>
5	<p><b>What is meant by the Bretton Woods Agreement?</b>  <b>Ans:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In order to preserve economic stability and full employment in the industrial world, the post-war international economic system was established. To execute the same, the United Nations Monetary and Financial Conference was held in July 1944 at Bretton Woods in New Hampshire, USA. The Bretton Woods Conference established the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to deal with external surpluses and shortages of its member-nations. The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (popularly known as the World Bank) was set up to financial post-war reconstruction, and they started the financial operations in 1947.</li> <li>• Under the agreement, currencies were pegged to the price of gold, and the US dollar was seen as a reserve currency linked to the price of gold. Decision-making authority was given to the Western industrial powers. The US was given the right of veto over key IMF and World Bank decisions.</li> <li>• The Bretton Woods system was based on fixed exchange rates. The Bretton Woods system Opened an era of unique growth of trade and incomes for the Western industrial nations and Japan.</li> </ul>
6	<p><b>Explain the three types of movements or flows within the international economic exchange. Find one example of each type of flow which involved India and Indians, write a short account of it.</b>  <b>Ans:</b></p> <p>The three types of movements or flows within the international economic exchange are trade flows, human capital flows and capital flows or investments. These can be explained as—the trade in agricultural products, migration of labour, and financial loans to and from other nations.</p> <p><b>The flow of trade (trade in goods, e.g. cloth or wheat):</b></p> <p>India was a hub of trade in the pre-modern world, and it exported textiles and spices in return for gold and silver from Europe.</p> <p>Fine cotton was produced in India and was exported to Europe. With industrialization, British cotton manufacture began to expand, and industrialists pressurized the government to restrict cotton imports and protect local industries. As a result of the tariffs that were imposed on cloth imports, the inflow of fine Indian Cotton began to decline.</p>

	<p><b>The flow of labour (the migration of people in search of employment):</b> In the field of labour, indentured labour was provided for mines, plantations and factories abroad, in huge numbers, in the nineteenth century. This was an instrument of colonial domination by the British. Indentured labourers were hired under contracts which promised return travel to India after they had worked five years on their employer's plantation. The living conditions were harsh, and the labourers had little protection of the law or from it as they had little rights.</p> <p><b>The movement of capital (investments) :</b> Lastly, Britain took generous loans from the USA to finance the World War. Since India was an English colony, the impact of these loan debts was felt in India too. Food and other crops for the world market required capital. Large plantations could borrow it from banks and markets.</p>
7	<p><b>Explain the causes for the Great Depression</b> <b>Ans:</b> The Great Depression was a result of many factors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agriculture overproduction was a major problem. As a result, agricultural prices fell. As prices fell, so did agricultural incomes. This increased the volume of goods in the market. The situation got worsened in the market. Prices fell down further. Farm produce began to rot due to the lack of buyers.</li> <li>• Prosperity in the USA during the 1920s created a cycle of higher employment and incomes. It led to a rise in consumption and demands. More investment and more employment created tendencies of speculations which led to the Great Depression of 1929 up to the mid-1930s. The stock market crashed in 1929. It created panic among investors and depositors who stopped investing and depositing. As a result, it created a cycle of depreciation.</li> <li>• The withdrawal of US loans affected the rest of the world in many different ways. In Europe, it led to the failure of the major banks and the collapse of major currencies such as the British pound sterling. Some of the banks closed down when people withdrew all their assets, leaving them unable to invest. Some banks called back loans taken from them at the same dollar rate, in spite of the falling value of the dollar.</li> </ul>
8	<p><b>Explain what is referred to as the G-77 countries. In what ways can G-77 be seen as a reaction to the activities of the Bretton Woods twins?</b> <b>Ans:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• After the Second World War, many parts of the world were still under European colonial rule, and it took over two decades for the colonies in Asia and Africa to become free independent nations. When they became free, they faced many other problems such as poverty, lack of resources, etc. Economies and societies were handicapped for being under colonial rule for long periods.</li> <li>• As colonies, many of the less developed regions of the world had been part of Western empires. The policy of the Bretton Woods twins tilted more in favour of the developed nations of the Western world. 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.</li> <li>• Therefore, these colonies organized themselves as a group – the Group of 77 (or G-77) – to demand a new international economic order (NIEO). By the NIEO they meant a system that would give them real control over their natural resources, more development assistance, fairer prices for raw materials, and better access for their manufactured goods in developed countries' markets.</li> </ul>