

## The Making of a Global World

### SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS (3 MARKS)

#### PREVIOUS YEAR'S QUESTIONS

**Q.1. How did silk routes link the world? Explain with three suitable examples. [Delhi 2008]**

**Ans.** (i) The most well-known silk route connected China to Europe. West bound Chinese silk cargoes travelled on this route. Chinese pottery also travelled through this route.  
(ii) Historians have identified several silk routes over land and sea knitting together vast regions of Asia, linking Asia with North Africa. These resulted in vibrant pre-modern trade. Through this route Chinese pottery, Indian textiles and spices from South East Asia travelled to Europe and North Africa.  
(iii) Trade and cultural exchanges went hand in hand. Early Christian missionaries and later the Muslim preachers travelled by these routes. Buddhist missionaries went from India to China and Chinese Buddhist travelers came to India using the silk route.

**Q.2. How did the British manufacturers attempt to take over the Indian market with the help of advertisements? Explain with three examples. [Delhi 2008]**

**Ans.** The British manufacturers attempted to take over Indian market by using advertisement in following ways:  
(i) They tried to persuade the customers and buyers by using such advertisements which would appeal to the Indians and by making the products appear desirable and necessary, for example, the Wood wards gripe water bottle for babies was advertised with an image of baby Krishna.  
(ii) Images of numerous Indian gods and goddess such as Kartika, Lakshmi, Saraswati are shown in imported cloth labels approving the quality of products being marketed.  
(iii) Sunlight soap calendar of 1934 carried a covering showing God Vishnu bringing sunlight from across the skies. These figures in the advertisements appeared familiar to the buyers, who could identify themselves with these.

**Q.3. Explain the three types of flows within the international economic exchanges during 1815-1914**

**[AI 2008]**

**Ans.** (a) **Flow of Trade:** During this period trade referred largely to trade in goods such as cloth, wheat, etc.  
(b) **Flow of Labour:** Migration of people in search of employment.  
(c) **Flow of Money:** Movement of capital for short-term and long-term investment over long distances.

**Q.4. How did rinderpest help the European colonies to conquer and subdue Africa? Explain.**

**[Foreign 2008]**

**Ans.** For centuries, land and livestock sustained African livelihood and people rarely worked for a wage. In late 19th century, Europeans were attracted to Africa due to its vast resources of land and minerals. They came to Africa hoping to establish plantations and mines to produce crops and minerals for export to Europe. But there was an unexpected problem - shortage of labour. No one was willing to work for wages, so they adopted various methods to get people to work. Then the rinderpest or the deadly disease of cattle plague arrived in Africa through infected British cattle imported to Africa and the infectious disease killed 90% of the African cattle. The loss of cattle destroyed African livelihood. Planters, mine owners and colonial governments now successfully monopolized their power and forced Africans to work for wages. Control over scarce cattle resource enabled European colonisers to conquer and subdue Africa.

**Q.5. Explain the two factors responsible for the Great Depression in the world in 1929. [Foreign 2008]**

**Ans.** The Great Depression of 1929 was caused by a combination of several factors: First by agricultural overproduction remained a problem. This was made worse by falling agricultural prices. As prices slumped and agricultural income declined, farmers tried to expand production and bring a larger volume of produce to the market to maintain their overall income. This worsened the situation by pushing down the prices further. Secondly by mid — 1920s many countries financed their investment through loans from US. US overseas lenders panicked at the sign of trouble and withdrew their amount. Countries that depended on US loans now faced acute financial crisis.

### **NCERT QUESTIONS**

**Q.6. Give two examples of different types of global exchanges which took place before the 17th century, choosing one example from Asia and one from the Americas.**

**Ans.** Two examples of different types of global exchange:  
(i) Before 17th century, China exported silk and pottery in exchange of textile and spices from India and south east Asia.  
(ii) America traded in goods, crops, labour, and minerals with other countries.

**Q.7. Give two examples from history to show the impact of technology on food availability.**

**Ans.** Impact of technology on food availability:  
(i) With invention of modern ships carrying food from one country to other became much easier.  
(ii) The technique of cold storage and use of refrigerated ships boosted export of perishable goods without fear of loss. Meat exported from America could be sent to areas where meat or any other item was scarce.

**Q.8. Explain how the global transfer of disease in the pre-modern world helped in the colonisation of the Americas. Or Explain how the spread of smallpox help in the conquest of new lands by Europeans?**

**Ans.** Till 16th century America had been cut off from regular contact with the rest of the world. Because of their long isolation, America's original inhabitants had no immunity against these diseases which were brought by European conquerors. The diseases, once introduced, spread very fast. These killed and decimated whole communities, paving the way for conquest.

**Q.9. What is meant by the Bretton Woods Agreement?**

**Ans.** Bretton Woods Conference. United Nations Monetary and Financial Conference was held at Bretton Woods in New Hampshire, USA in July 1944 to decide on a framework of an economic system for preserving economic stability and full employment.

### **ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS**

**Q.10. Mention any two economic effects of Second World War.**

**Ans.** 2<sup>nd</sup> World War had disastrous effects on most countries of the world specially Britain. Household income declined after the war-set back to economies due to widespread unemployment. The war led to the snapping of economic links between the world's largest economic powers. Britain borrowed large sums of money from US. The war transformed US into an international creditor.

**Q.11. How did the silk route help in trade and cultural exchange?**

**Ans.** The route connecting China with the western countries for exporting silk cargoes is known as silk route. Later many other silk routes over land and sea had been identified by the historians. Like China, India too exported silk and textiles to south east Asia and got spices in return. These routes, besides linking various regions Asia, Africa and Europe for trade resulted in cultural exchange and shared religious ideas.

**Q.12. How did food habits travel from one place to another in the process of cultural exchange?**

**Ans.** In the process of long distance cultural exchange, food habits are often imbibed by others. For example common food such as potatoes soya, groundnut, maize, tomatoes, chilies sweet potatoes, which are part of Indian food now, were not known to Indians five centuries ago. The noodles and pasta which are supposed to be of Italian origin were originally brought by the Arabs to Sicily.

**Q.13. Identify various types of flows or movements within international economic exchange. How do these affect economy?**

**Ans.** Economists identify three types of movement or 'flows' within international economic exchanges. These are flow of trade, the flow of labour (migration of people) in search of employment) and capital for investment over long distance trade. These are closely interwoven and affect the life of the people deeply.

**Q.14. Which part of India had the first experience of new agricultural economy? How did this happen? What were the canal colonies of Punjab?**

**Ans.** Punjab had the first experience of new agricultural economy. In Punjab, the British government made some experiments in new agricultural economy. It built a network of irrigational canals to transform semi-desert wasteland into agricultural lands that could grow wheat and cotton for export. Peasants from different parts of Punjab were encouraged to settle here. These settlements were known as canal colonies.

**Q.15. Explain how with new technology people of one part of the world could have imported varieties of food from other parts of the world at a lower cost?**

**Ans.** Important inventions like railways and steamships facilitated import and export of varieties of food from other parts at a lower cost than before. Lighter wagons and larger ships move food more cheaply and quickly from far away farms to final markets. In 1870s animals were shipped live from America to Europe. Live cattle occupy large space, they often died in voyage or became ill and unfit to be taken. High prices kept the production down until refrigerated ships were invented which enabled the transport of perishable foods to a long distance at a lower cost. The poor in Europe could now consume a more varied diet imported from other countries.

**Q.16. How did the rinderpest reach Africa? How did this create a havoc for the African people?**

**Ans.** Rinderpest arrived in the late 1880s. It was carried by infected cattle imported from British Asia to feed Italian soldiers invading Eritrea in the east Africa. Very soon it moved westward like forest fire to Atlantic coast. Along the way rinderpest killed nearly 90% of the cattle. Since livelihood of the Africans depended on cattle wealth, losing cattle meant losing livelihood to them. The Africans had no other way but to join the labour force. Very soon control over the resources of these Africans paved the way for European conquest.

**Q.17. Examine the conditions in 19th century which compelled the Indians to become indentured labour and migrate to other countries in search of work.**

**Ans.** In 19th century, hundreds of Indian labourers went to work on plantations, in mines and in other road and railway construction projects around the world. Indian rural people experienced many changes in 19th century. The

cottage industries declined, land rents rose and lands were cleared for plantation. These affected the lives of the poor, people failed to pay rent, became deeply indebted and were forced to migrate to other countries in search of work.

**Q.18. Why was 19th century indenture system referred to as the new 'system of slavery'?**

**Ans.** The indenture labourers lived in harsh working conditions and had few legal rights. They were under contract to work free to pay for their passage which they could never earn, as a result they were almost in bondage. If anyone wanted to run away, they were caught and severely punished that is why indenture has been described as the new system of slavery.

**Q.19. Why did the British impose tariff on the import of cotton textiles after 19th century?**

**Ans.** From the early 19th century British manufacturers began to see overseas markets for their textile products. Since Indian textiles had great demand in European markets, the British government imposed heavy tariff on the import of Indian textiles to prevent entry of Indian goods in England. It was to prevent competition of British goods with Indian goods.

**Q.20. How did Britain's trade surplus from India help her to balance its other trade deficits?**

**Ans.** In 19th century British manufactures flooded Indian markets. The value of British exports to India was a much higher than the value of British imports from India. Britain thus had a trade surplus with India. Britain used this surplus to balance its trade deficits with other countries - that is with countries from which Britain was importing more than it was selling to.

**Q.21. How did the First World War transform US economy to make it an international creditor from international debtor?**

**Ans.** The First World War was the first industrial war. Britain borrowed large sums of money from US banks as well as from companies to pay off loans. US though a party to war was physically unaffected. It witnessed industrial boom and increase in agricultural production. The US was in a position to lend to European countries to recover from the shock of war. As a result, US emerged as an international creditor from a debtor. By end of war US and its citizens owned more overseas assets than foreign governments and citizens owned in the US.

**Q.22. What was the effect of the First World War on the economy of Britain?**

**Ans.** Britain which was the world's leading economy before the war faced a prolonged crisis.

After the war, Britain found it difficult to recapture its earlier position of dominance in Indian market and to compete with other countries.

Post-war economic recovery proved difficult. Britain borrowed large sums of money from the US banks as well as the US public. This was in addition to the money Britain borrowed to meet war expenditure. Britain thus was burdened with huge external debts. In 1921, one in every five Britons was unemployed. Uncertainties of employment led to social tension.

**Q.23. In the context of industrial production what is meant by assembly line method?**

**Ans.** 'Assembly line' was a method of faster and cheaper way of producing vehicles. This was introduced by Henry Ford in one of his new car plants. The assembly line forced workers to repeat a single task mechanically and continuously at a pace dictated by the conveyor belt.

**24. What were the major economic effects of the Second World War?**

**Ans. Economic Effects of the Second World war:** The Second World War, like the First, caused immense amount of economic damage and devastation. Vast parts of Europe and Asia were destroyed. US emerged as the dominant economic and political power.

Emergence of Soviet Union as a super power is another important effect. Being the leader of the communist bloc it posed great threat to capitalist economy.

Economists and politicians drew a key lesson from the inter war experiences that an industrial society can-not be sustained without mass production and mass consumption. To establish this a stable income and full employment is required. Fast growth of economy is a feature of this period.

Second World War shattered the economy of the colonies. International Monetary Fund and World Bank were set up to ensure economic stability. The new international economic order was founded by NAM countries to improve the economy of the developing nations.