

Chapter-4

The Making of a global world

1 marks Questions

1. What was the Bretton wood system?

- (a) Post war the military system**
- (b) Post war political system**
- (c) Post war international economic system**
- (d) None of these**

Ans. (c) Post war international economic system

2. What did indentured labour mean?

- (a) Cheap Labour**
- (b) Free Labour**
- (c) Bonded Labour**
- (d) None of these**

Ans. (c) Bonded Labour

3. What were ‘Canal Colonies’?

- (a) Large Colonies**
- (b) Sea Ports**
- (c) Large Canals**
- (d) Irrigated areas**

Ans. (d) Irrigated areas

4. Which food traveled west from china to be called “Spaghetti”?

-
- (a) Soya**
 - (b) Groundnuts**
 - (c) Potato**
 - (d) Noodles**

Ans. (d) Noodles

5. Which disease spread like wild fire in Africa in the 1890's?

- (a) Cattle plague**
- (b) Small pox**
- (c) Pneumonia**
- (d) None of these**

Ans. (a) Cattle plague

6. Which was the Tabled city of gold?

- (a) Peru**
- (b) Mexico**
- (c) El Doeodo**
- (d) Spain**

Ans. (c) El Doeodo

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

- (a) Samuel Morse**
- (b) Henry Ford**
- (c) T. Cuppla**
- (d) Imam Husain**

Ans. (b) Henry Ford

8. The Descendants of indentures workers is a Noble Prize winning writer is-

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- (a) Bob Morley**
 - (b) V. S. Naipaul**
 - (c) Amartya Sen**
 - (d) Ram Naresh Sarwan**

Ans (b) V. S. Naipaul

9. The great Depression begin in

- (a) 1927**
- (b) 1928**
- (c) 1929**
- (d) 1930**

Ans. (c) 1929

10. The Chutney music popular in-

- (a) North America**
- (b) South America**
- (c) Japan**
- (d) China**

Ans. (b) South America

11. Rinderpest is a?

- (a) Cattle disease in Africa**
- (b) Cattle disease in China**
- (c) Cattle disease in India**
- (d) Cattle disease in Russia**

Ans. (a) Cattle disease in Africa

12. Which of the following is not a economic exchange?

-
- (a) Flow of Labour**
 - (b) Flow of Capital**
 - (c) Flow of Knowledge**
 - (d) Flow of Trade**

Ans. c) Flow of Knowledge

13. Name the route which knitted together vast regions of Asia, and linked Asia with Europe and Northern Africa.

Ans. Silk Route

14. Who discovered America?

Ans. Christopher Colombes

15. Who was known as the ‘Bismarck of Italy’?

Ans. Garibaldi was known as the Bismarck of Italy.

16. Which disease proved deadly killer for people of America?

Ans. Smallpox

17. Which law restricts the British Government to restrict the import of corn?

Ans. Corn Laws

18. Who was V S Naipaul?

Ans. He was a writer, whose forefather migrated as indentured worker.

19. Name the countries which were considered allied powers.

Ans. Britain, France and Russia

20. Who made the best cost cutting decision?

Ans. Henry Ford

21. What was the time period of Great Depression?

Ans. 1929-1930

22. The common foods were not known to our ancestors. Name some of the common foods.

Ans. Many of our common foods such as potatoes, soya, groundnuts, maize, tomatoes, chilies, sweet potatoes were not known to our ancestors.

23. In the mid 1940s Ireland's thousands of poorest peasants died of starvation. Why?

Ans. Ireland's poorest peasants become so independent on potatoes that when disease destroyed the potatoes crop in the mid 1840s hundreds of thousands died of starvation.

24. Why all over the world some 150 millions are estimated to have left their homes, crossed oceans and settle down in vast distances?

Ans. In search of better future.

25. Which was the most powerful weapon used by Spanish to conquer America?

Ans. Germs

26. Which method was used by Henry Ford to increase car production?

Ans. Assembly line

27. Which food item came from Arab region to Sicily?

Ans. Pasta

28.What is meant by Rinderpest?

Ans. It was a deadly cattle disease. It spread in Africa in 1880s.

29.When were the first Multinational Companies established?

Ans. 1920s.

30.What are cowries?

Ans. Cowries are seashells, used as a currency in olden days.

31. What was the importance of the Indian trade for the British?

Ans. 1. Trade Surplus – Britain had a Trade Surplus with Indian. Britain used this Surplus to balance its trade deficit with other countries.

2. Home Charges – Britain's trade Surplus in India also helped to pay the so called homecharges that included private remittance home by British officials and traders, interestpayments on India's external debt and pensions of British officials in India.

3. Major Supplier of cotton – India remained a major supplier of raw cotton to British whichwas required to feed the cotton textile industry of Britain.

4. Supplier if indenture workers – Many indenture workers from Bihar, U.P., central Indiamigrated to other countries to work in mines and plantations.

32. How Bretton Woods System Worked?

Ans. 1. The international monetary system is the system linking national currencies and monetarysystem.

2. The Briton woods system was based on fixed exchange rates. In this system the nationalcurrencies were pegged to the dollar at a fixed exchange rate.

3. The Bretton woods system inaugurated an era of unprecedented growth of trade andincomes for the western industrial nations.

33. What were the effects of the British Government's decision to abolish the corn laws?

Ans. 1. Food could be imported into Britain more cheaply than it would be produced within the country.

2. British agriculture was unable to compete with imports. Vast Areas of land were left uncultivated and people started migrating to cities or other countries.

3. As food prices fell, consumption in Britain rose. Faster industrial growth in Britain also led to higher incomes and therefore more food imports.

4. Around the world in eastern Europe, Russia, America and Australia land was cleared and food production expanded to meet the British demand.

34. What were the advantages of invention of refrigerated ship?

Ans. 1. This reduced the shipping costs and lowered meat prices in Europe.

2. The poor in Europe could now consume a more varied diet.

3. To the earlier, monotony of Bread and Potatoes many, not all could add meat, butter or egg.

4. Better living conditions promoted social peace within the country and support for imperialism abroad.

3 marks Questions

1. Explain the impacts of the First World War?

- Ans.**
1. It was the first modern industrial war which involved industrial nations.
 2. Machine guns, tanks, aircraft, chemical weapons etc are used on a massive scale.
 3. Unthinkable death and destruction.
 4. Most of the people killed and injured were men of working age.
 5. Declined the household income.
 6. Men were forced to join in the war.
 7. Women stepped into undertake jobs which they were not used to.
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2. What were the effects of the great Depression on the Indian economy?

- Ans.**
1. The economy depression immediately affected Indian Trade, as India's exports and imports nearly halved between 1928-1934
 2. Agriculture prices fell sharply, but the colonial government refused to reduce revenues. Peasants producing for the world markets were worst hit.
 3. Raw jute was produced, processed in the industries to make gunny bags. Its exports collapsed and prices fell by 60% peasants of Bengal fell into debt traps.
 4. Peasants used up their savings mortgaged lands and sold their precious jewelry to meet their expenses.
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3. 19th century indenture has been described as a 'New system of slavery'. Explain .

- Ans.** In the 19th century, hundreds of thousands of Indians and Chinese laborers went to work on plantations in mines and in mines and in road and railways construction projects

around the world.

1. In India, indentured laborers were hired under contracts which promised return travel to India after they had worked for five years on plantations.
2. Gradually in India cottage industries declined, land rents rose, land was cleared for mines and plantations. All this affected the lives of the poor. They failed to pay their rents, became indebted, and were forced to migrate in search of work.
3. The main destinations of Indian indentured migrants were the Caribbean islands, Trinidad, Guyana, Surinam, Mauritius, Fiji and Ceylon and Malaya.
4. Recruitment was done by an agent engaged by employers and paid small commission.

4. “One important feature of the US economy in the 1920’s was mass production.” Explain.

- Ans.**
1. A well known pioneer of mass production was the car manufacturer, ‘Henry Ford’.
 2. He adopted an assembly line technique of a slaughter house.
 3. He realized that the ‘Assembly line’ method would allow a faster and cheaper way of producing vehicles.
 4. This method forced workers to repeat a single task mechanically and continuously.
 5. This was a way of increasing output per worker by speeding up the pace of work.
 6. This doubling of daily wages was considered ‘best cost – cutting decision’ he had ever made.

5. Give evidences to prove that there was a vibrant pre-modern trade and cultural link between different parts of the world.

- Ans.**
1. The travelers, traders, priests and pilgrims carried goods, money, values, skills, ideas and inventions.
 2. The Indus valley civilization had an active coastal trade linked with the present-day West Asia around 3000 BCE.

3. The Silk routes are a good example of vibrant pre-modern trade and cultural links between distant parts of the world.

6. In what ways did food items offer scope for long distance cultural exchange?

Ans. 1. Food offers many examples of long distance cultural exchange. Traders and travelers introduced new crops to the lands they traveled.

2. It is believed that noodles travelled to the West from China to become spaghetti. Arab traders took pasta in fifth century Sicily in Italy.

3. Many of our common foods such as potatoes, soya, groundnuts, maize, tomatoes, chilies, and sweet potatoes and so on were not known to India until about five centuries ago. These foods were only introduced in Europe and Asia after Columbus accidentally discovered America.

7. “The most powerful weapon of Spanish conquest of America was not the conventional military weapon at all” Explain.

Ans. 1. The Portuguese and Spanish conquests colonized America by the mid-sixteenth century. European conquest was not a result of superior firepower.

2. They carried a lot of germs such as those of smallpox on their person.

3. America's original inhabitants had no immunity against this disease that came from Europe. Smallpox proved a deadly killer.

4. Once introduced, it killed and decimated whole communities, paving the way of conquest.

8. Describe the important developments that greatly shrank the pre-modern world.

Ans. 1. The world changed a lot in the nineteenth century. Many economic, political, social, cultural and technological factors interacted in complex way to transform societies and reshape relations between countries.

2. One can identify three types of movements or flows in the transaction. The first is the flow of trade which in the nineteenth century referred largely to trade in goods.

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3. The second is the flow of labour-migration of people in search of employment.
 4. The third is the movement of capital for short or long term investments over long distances.
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9. Why were corn laws introduced and later abolished in Britain in the late 18th century?

- Ans.** 1. Population growth from the late 18th century had increased the demand for food grains in Britain pushing up the prices.
2. Under pressure from farmers, the government restricted the import of corn. These laws were commonly known as the Corn Laws.
3. The industrialists and people living in cities forced the government to abolish Corn Laws.
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10. Describe the impact of food imports on Britain in the nineteenth century.

- Ans.** 1. After the Corn Laws were abolished, food could be imported into Britain more cheaply than it could be produced within the country.
2. British agriculture was unable to compete with imports.
3. Vast areas of land were now left cultivated, and thousands of men and women were thrown out of work.
4. They flocked to the cities or migrated overseas.
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11. Explain the three types of flow or movements within international economic exchange.

- Ans.** 1. The first is the flow of trade which in the nineteenth century referred largely to trade.
2. The second is the 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

distance.

12. When and why did world Bank and IMF start financial interventions in the developing countries?

Ans. 1. The International Monetary fund and the World Bank were created to meet the financial needs of the industrial countries.

2. When Europe and Japan rapidly rebuilt their economy, these become less dependent on the IMF and the World Bank. Thus from the late 1950s the Breton Woods institutions, World Bank and IMF, began to turn their attention towards developing countries.

3. The newly independent countries facing problem of poverty came under the guidance of international agencies dominated by the former colonial powers.

13. Why did the developing countries organize the G-77?

Ans. 1. The developing countries did not benefit from the fast growth the western economies experienced in the 1950s and 1960s under the guidance of World Bank and IMF.

2. They organized themselves as a group –the group of 77- to demand a new international economic order.

3. NIEO means 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 manufacturing goods in developed countries markets.

14. Why did fixed exchange rate system collapsed in the 1960s?

Ans. 1. Despite years of stable and rapid growth, not all was well in this post-war world. From the rising costs of its overseas involvements weakened the US's finances and competitive strength.

2. The US dollar now no longer commanded confidence as the world's principal currency. It could not maintain its value in relation to gold.

3. This eventually led to the collapse of the system of fixed exchange rates.

15. Explain how Bretton Wood's institution inaugurated an era unprecedented growth for western industrial nations and Japan.

Ans. 1. The IMF gave money to developed countries to help them reconstruct and reshape their economy.

2. They aimed at global stability of economies and better employment opportunist.

3. To make this possible, they gave credit loans. They also maintained a balance a world trade.

4. Japan and other western countries were helped by these institutions in post war reconstruction and to help them have stable economies.

16. Explain the impact of Great Depression of 1929 on the Indian economy giving three points.

Ans. 1. Indian imports as well as exports almost halved between 1928 and 1934.

2. As International prices crashed prices in India also plunged.

3. Wheat prices fell by 50%.

4. Although agricultural prices fell sharply yet the colonial government refused to reduce revenue demands.

17. Describe the significance of silk route in the pre-modern period in the field of Trade, cultural exchange and religion.

Ans. 1. Pre-modern world changed with the discovery of new sea routes to America. It shrank greatly in the sixteenth century after European sailors found a sea route to Asia and also successfully crossed the western ocean to America.

2. Before its discovery America had been cut off from regular contact with the rest of the world. But from the sixteenth century, its vast lands and abundant crops and minerals began to transform trade and lives everywhere.

3. Precious metals particularly silver, from mines located in present day Peru and Mexico

enhanced Europe's wealth and financed its trade with Asia.

18. Enumerate the importance of silk routes.

Ans. 1. The name of silk routes points to the importance of west-bound Chinese silk cargoes along this route.

2. Historians have identified several silk routes, over land and by sea, knitting together vast regions of Asia, and linking Asia with Europe and northern Africa.

3. Early Christian missionaries travelled through this route to Asia, as did early Muslims preachers a few centuries later.

19. Highlight three main features of life of African people before the coming of Europeans.

Ans. 1. Africa had abundant land and a relatively small population.

2. For centuries land and livestock sustained African livelihoods. Agriculture and animal rearing was the main occupation of the people. Most of the villages and families were self sufficient.

3. People rarely worked for a wage. There were a few consumer goods that wages could buy.

20. What is the meaning of cultural fusion?

Ans. 1. Cultural fusion is a phenomenon which emerges when two or more cultures intermingle and produce a new culture.

2. Indentured labour used to live and work in very harsh conditions. This forced them to seek new avenues of comforts and relaxations. This balanced different cultural form.

21. Give three examples how indentured labour system led to cultural fusion.

Ans. 1. In Trinidad the annual Muharram procession was transformed into a riotous carnival called Hoesy in which workers of all races and religion joined.

2. The protest religion of Rastafarianism is also said to reflect social and cultural links with Indian Migrants to the Caribbean.

3. Chutney music is another creative contemporary expression of the post-indenture experience.

22. What attracted the Europeans to Africa? Give any three reasons.

Ans. 1. Africa had vast resources of land and minerals. Its population was very small and land was abundant.

2. Europeans were hoping to establish plantations and mines to produce crops for minerals for export to Europe. They faced a shortage of labour willing to work for wages. But they used many methods like heavy taxes to recruit and retain labour.

3. In Africa industrial revolution did not take place. Also African countries were militarily weak and backward.

23. Explain any three factors responsible for the Great Depression of 1929.

Ans. 1. Due to agricultural over production, prices slumped and income declined. Farmers expanded the production to maintain their overall income. This worsened the glut in the market.

2. In the mid-1920s, US financed many countries through loans but in 1929 these countries faced an acute crisis. US loan withdrawal affected the whole Europe.

3. Major Banks collapsed along with currencies such as British pound and sterling. The US attempts to protect its economy in depression by doubling its import duties affected the world badly.

24. How did the great depression of 1929 affected the farmers in India?

Ans. 1. Earlier colonial India had become an exporter of agricultural goods and importer of manufacturers. Due to Great Depression, India's exports and imports nearly halved between 1928 and 1934. During this period, wheat prices in India fell by 50%. Peasants producing for

the world market were the worst hit.

2. Though agricultural prices fell sharply.

3. Peasants fell deeper into debt. They used up their savings, mortgaged land.

25. How did the great depression of 1929 affected the middle classes in India?

Ans. 1. Because of falling prices, those with fixed income- urban landlords who received rents, salaried employees, found themselves better-off. Everything costs less.

2. Industrial investment also grew as the government extended tariff protection to industries under the pressure of nationalist opinion.

26. Examine the impact of First World War on European societies.

Ans. 1. The First World War cost mass scale death and destruction. More than nine million people were dead and about twenty million people were injured.

2. During the war, industries were restructured to produce war related goods.

3. Entire societies were also reorganized for war related goods.

27. Explain the impact of the Great Depression of 1929-1934 on the world's economy.

Ans. 1. There happened deterioration of the economic conditions of the capitalist.

2. There had been great fall in the industrial production as the demand for goods of all types also fell.

3. Unemployment soared very high.

4. There was a great fall in the living standard of the people.

5. Agricultural prices fell disastrously.

28. Highlight the main problems occurred after the First World War.

Ans. 1. The main problem of post war recovery was to preserve economic stability and full employment in the industrial world. Anxiety and Uncertainty about work become an enduring part of the post war scenario.

2. Britain which was the world's leading economy in the pre-war period, in particular faced a prolonged crisis.

3. Britain was burdened with huge external debts. Many industrial economies were in crisis.

29. Briefly explain the key lessons which economists and politicians drew out from inter-war economic experiences.

Ans. 1. An Industrial society based on mass production cannot be sustained without mass consumption for which there was a need for stable incomes guaranteed by stable employment. This economic stability had to be ensured by the government.

2. The goal of full employment could only be achieved if governments had power to control flows of goods, capital and labour.

3. The main aim of the post war international economic system was to preserve economic stability and full employment in the industrial world.

30. How can you say that ancient silk routes helped in spreading of the values of one place to another?

Ans. 1. These routes helped in spreading science and technology.

2. Spread of religious thoughts and religious practices.

3. Spread of various clothing patterns.

4. Spread of spiritual ideas and moral values.

31. Colonization led to which changes?

Ans. 1. It stimulated new investment in foreign lands.

2. It led to improvement in transport and communication.

Faster railways, lighter wagons and larger ships to move food more quickly and cheaply from faraway places to final market were introduced.

32. Explain any three problems faced by Indian cotton textile weavers by the turn of the 19th century.

Ans. 1. The first was the Industrial Revolution in England as result of which England stopped all imports of textiles from India.

2. It flooded the Indian market with machine made cloths which were cheaper and more attractive.

3. The East India Company bought almost all the cotton from the Indian bazaars and sent to England to feed the cotton factories there. Almost no or very little cotton as a raw material was left for the Indian textile industries.

33. Describe briefly the effects of Rinderpest in Africa in the 1890s.

Ans. 1. As a result of this fatal disease, 90% of the cattle in Africa died.

2. Completely impoverished and broken Africans were forced into the labour market, which they were resisting for long.

3. The loss of cattle destroyed livelihood of many Africans.

34. Why did fixed exchange rate system collapsed in the 1960s?

Ans. 1. Despite years of stable and rapid growth, not all was well in this post-war world. From the rising costs of its overseas involvements weakened the US's finances and competitive strength.

2. The US dollar now no longer commanded confidence as the world's principal currency. It could not maintain its value in relation to gold.

3. This eventually led to the collapse of the system of fixed exchange rates.

5 marks Questions

1. After nineteenth century, how did the indentured laborers discover own ways of survival? Explain.

Ans. 1. Migrants were provided false information about living and working conditions. On arrival at the plantations, these labourers found the conditions harsh. There were a few legal rights.

2. The indentured workers discovered their own ways of surviving. Many of them escaped into wilds. Though if caught, they face severe punishment.

3. Others developed new forms of individual and collective self expression, blending different cultural forms, old and new.

4. In Trinidad, the annual Muharram procession was transformed into a riotous carnival, called Hosay in which workers of all races and religions joined.

5. The protest religion Rastafarianism reflects social and cultural links with Indian migrants to Caribbean. Many cultural things from different places get mixed lose their original characteristics and become something entirely new.

2. How was the food problem solved in Britain after scrapping of the Corn Laws?

Ans. 1. After scrapping of the Corn Laws, food could be imported into Britain more cheaply than it could be produced within the country. So Britain began to import food grains from rest of the world.

2. Around the world, especially in Eastern Europe, Russia, America and Australia, land was cleared and food production expanded to meet the British demand.

3. There had been complex changes in labour movements patterns, capital flow, ecology and technology.

4. Crops were not grown by a peasant tilling his, own land but by an agricultural worker. Food came from thousands of mile away.

5. Food and other essential commodities were transported by railways and by ships manned by low paid workers from southern Europe, Asia, Africa and Caribbean islands.

3. Why have the historians described the nineteenth century indentured as a ‘new system of slavery’? Explain any five reasons.

Ans. 1. Recruiting agents gave false information to tempt the labourers.

2. Labourers were some time, forcibly abducted.

3. On arriving at the plantation, they found conditions to be different from but they had imagined.

4. Their living conditions were very harsh.

5. Their payments were very little. Deductions were made from wages if the work was found unsatisfactory. The workers had no legal rights.

4. What was Rinderpest? State any four effects of the coming of Rinderpest in Africa.

Ans. 1. Rinderpest is a cattle plague that affected the cattle of Africa. It was carried by infected cattle imported from British Asia to feed the Italian soldiers invading Eritrea in east Africa.

2. In the late nineteenth century Europeans were attracted to Africa due to its vast resources of land and minerals and hoping to establish plantations and mines.

3. But they faced a problem of shortage of labour willing to work for wages.

4. Africans had and livestock and were not ready and willing to work for wages.

5. Rinderpest, the cattle plague was brought into the country by imported cattle and had a

devastating effect on the indigenous cattle wiping out 90% of Africa's cattle.

6. The loss of cattle forced the Africans to come into the labour market and work in plantation and mines.

5. What was the impact of technology on food availability? Explain with the help of examples.

Ans. 1. Technology in the form of improvements in transport- faster railways, lighter wagons and larger ships helped to move food more cheaply and quickly from far away farms to final markets.

2. Earlier animals were shipped alive from America to Europe and then slaughtered when they arrived there. Meat was hence an expensive luxury beyond the reach of the European poor.

3. Then came a technology namely refrigerated ships, which enabled to transport of perishable foods over long distances.

4. Now animals were slaughtered for food and then transported to Europe as frozen meat. This reduced shipping cost and lowered meat prices in Europe.

5. To the earlier monotony of bread and potatoes many, though not all, could now add meat to their diet.

6. Define the term Trade Surplus. How was the income received from trade surplus with India used by Britain?

Ans. 1. When the value of exports is higher than value of imports, it called as Trade Surplus.

2. 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.

3. This is how a multi-lateral settlement system works-it allows one country's deficit with another country to be settled by its surplus with a third country.

4. By helping Britain balance its trade deficits, India played a crucial role in the late 19th century world economy.

5. Britain's trade surplus in India also helped to pay the so called home charges that included private remittances home by British official and traders, interest payments on India's external debt, and pension of British officials in India.

7. Why is it said that India played a crucial role in the Nineteenth century world economy? Explain.

Ans. 1. In the nineteenth century, Britain was a major economic power, she had built a trade network worldwide and had a huge income.

2. The value of British exports to India was much higher than the value of British imports from India. Thus, Britain had trade surplus with India.

3. There were some countries where Britain was spending more on her imports and earning deals from exports, Britain had to meet trade deficit with these countries.

4. Britain used her trade surplus with India to balance her trade deficits with other countries.

5. Britain's trade surplus with India also helped her to pay the so called home charges. Thus by helping Britain balance its deficits, India played a crucial role in the late nineteenth century world economy.

8. From where did Henry Ford draw inspiration, regarding the assembly line method? Describe the assembly line method in the industrial production sector.

Ans. 1. Henry Ford was car manufacturer.

2. He drew inspiration regarding the assembly line method from a Chicago Slaughter house.

3. The assembly line forced workers to repeat a single task mechanically and continuously such as fitting a particular part to the car at a pace dictated by the conveyer belt.

4. This was way of increasing the output per worker by speeding up the pace of work as he could not afford to delay the motion or take a break.

5. This could not allow the worker to have even a friendly word with the workmate. As a

result, Henry Ford's cars came off the assembly line at three minute intervals.

9. How far is it correct to say that the first world war was the first modern industrial war? Explain.

Ans. 1. The fighting involved the world's leading industrial nations which now harnessed the vast powers of modern industry to inflict the greatest possible destruction on their enemies.

2. It saw the use of machineguns, tanks, aircrafts, and chemical weapons on a massive scale. These were all increasingly products of modern large scale industry.

3. The scale of death and destruction was vast that is nine million dead and twenty million injured.

4. It was unthinkable before the industrial age, without the use of industrial arms.

5. During the war, industries were restricted to produce war related goods.

10. Explain any three effects of the great depression 1929-1930 on the United States.

Ans. . United states were greatly affected by the great depression of 1929. With the fall in prices US banks had also slashed domestic lending called bank loans.

1. Many houses and businesses collapsed.

2. Faced with falling income, many household were unable to repay the loans.

3. They had to give up their houses, cars and other consumer durables.

4. Unemployed soared, people trudged long distances looking for work.

5. Unable to recover investment and loans and repay depositors, thousands of banks went bankrupt and other forced to close. By 1933, over four thousand banks had closed and one lakhs then thousands companies has collapsed.

Multiple Choice Questions

Q.1: - What was the Bretton wood system?

- (a) Post war the military system**
- (b) Post war political system**
- (c) Post war international economic system**
- (d) None of these**

Ans.(c) Post war international economic system

Q.2: - What did indentured labour mean?

- (a) Cheap Labour (b) Free Labour**
- (c) Bonded Labour (d) None of these**

Ans.(c) Bonded Labour

Q.3: - What were 'Canal Colonies'?

- (a) Large Colonies (b) Sea Ports**
- (c) Large Canals (d) Irrigated areas**

Ans.(d) Irrigated areas

Q.4: - Which food traveled west from china to be called "Spaghetti"?

- (a) Soya (b) Groundnuts**
- (c) Potato (d) Noodles**

Ans.(d) Noodles

Q.5: - Which disease spread like wild fire in Africa in the 1890's?

- (a) Cattle plague (b) Small pox**
(c) Pneumonia (d) None of these

Ans.(a) Cattle plague

Q.6: - Which was the fabled city of gold?

- (a) Peru (b) Mexico**
(c) El Dorado (d) Spain

Ans.(c) El Dorado

Q.7: - Who adopted the concept of assembly line to produce automobiles?14

- (a) Samuel Morse (b) Henry Ford**
(c) T. Cuppla (d) Imam Husain

Ans. (b) Henry Ford

Q.8: - The Descendants of indentures workers is a Noble Prize winning writer is-

- (a) Bob Morley (b) V. S. Naipaul**
(c) Amartya Sen (d) Ram Naresh Sarwan

Ans.(b) V. S. Naipaul

Q.9: - The great Depression begin in

- (a) 1927 (b) 1928 (c) 1929 (d) 1930**

Ans.(c) 1929

Q.10: - The Chutney music popular in-

(a) North America (b) South America

(c) Japan (d) China

Ans.(b) South America

Q.11: - Rinderpest is a?

(a) Cattle disease in Africa (b) Cattle disease in China

(c) Cattle disease in India (d) Cattle disease in Russia

Ans.(a) Cattle disease in Africa

Q.12: - Which of the following is not a economic exchange?

(a) Flow of Labour (b) Flow of Capital

(c) Flow of Knowledge (d) Flow of Trade

Ans.(c) Flow of Knowledge

Short Answer Questions

Q.1:- What was the importance of the Indian trade for the British?

Ans.:- 1. Trade Surplus – Britain had a Trade Surplus with Indian. Britain used this Surplus to balance its trade deficit with other countries.

2. Home Charges – Britain's trade Surplus in India also helped to pay the so called home charges that included private remittance home by British officials and traders, interest payments on India's external debt and pensions of British officials in India.

3. Major Supplier of cotton – India remained a major supplier of raw cotton to British which was required to feed the cotton textile industry of Britain.

4. Supplier if indenture workers – Many indenture workers from Bihar, U.P., central India migrated to other countries to work in mines and plantations.

Q.2:- How Bretton Woods System Worked?

Ans.:- 1. The international monetary system is the system linking national currencies and monetary system.

2. The Briton woods system was based on fixed exchange rates. In this system the national currencies were pegged to the dollar at a fixed exchange rate.

3. The Bretton woods system inaugurated an era of unprecedented growth of trade and incomes for the western industrial nations.

Q.3: - What were the effects of the British Government's decision to abolish the corn laws?

Ans.:- 1. Food could be imported into Britain more cheaply than it would be produced within the country.

2. British agriculture was unable to compete with imports. Vast Areas of land were left uncultivated and people started migrating to cities or other countries.

3. As food prices fell, consumption in Britain rose. Faster industrial growth in Britain also led to higher incomes and therefore more food imports.

4. Around the world in eastern Europe, Russia, America and Australia land were cleared and food production expanded to meet the British demand.

Q.4: - What were the advantages of invention of refrigerated ship?

Ans.:- 1. This reduced the shipping costs and lowered meat prices in Europe.

2. The poor in Europe could now consume a more varied diet.

3. To the earlier, monotony of Bread and Potatoes many, not all could add meat, butter or egg.

5. Better living conditions promoted social peace within the country and support for imperialism abroad.

Long Answers Type Questions

Q.1: - Explain the impacts of the First World War?

Ans.:- 1. It was the first modern industrial war which involved industrial nations.

2. Machine guns, tanks, aircraft, chemical weapons etc are used on a massive scale.

3. Unthinkable death and destruction.

4. Most of the people killed and injured were men of working age.

5. Declined the household income.

6. Men were forced to join in the war.

7. Women slapped into undertake jobs which they were not used to.

Q.2: - What were the effects of the great Depression on the Indian economy?

Ans.:- 1. The economy depression immediately affected Indian Trade, as India's exports and imports nearly halved between 1928-1934

2. Agriculture prices fell sharply, but the colonial government refused to reduce revenues. Peasants producing for the world markets were worst hit.

3. Raw jute was produced, processed in the industries to make gunny bags. Its exports collapsed and prices fell by 60% peasants of Bengal fell into debt traps.

4. Peasants used up their savings mortgaged lands and sold their precious jewelry to meet their expenses.

Q.3: - 19th century indenture has been described as a 'New system of slavery'. Explain

Ans.:- In the 19th century, hundreds of thousands of Indians and Chinese laborers went to work on plantations in mines and in mines and in road and railways construction projects around the world.

1. In India, indentured laborers were hired under contracts which promises return travel to India after they had worked for five years on plantations.

2. Gradually in India cottage industries declined, land rents rose, land were cleared for mines

and plantations. All this affected the lives of the poor. They failed to pay their rents become indebted, and were forced to migrate in search of work.¹⁶

3. The main destinations of Indian indentured migrants were the Caribbean islands, Trinidad, Guyana, Surinam, Mauritius, Fiji and Ceylon and Malaya.

4. Recruitment was done by agent engaged by employers and paid small commission.

Q.4: - “One important feature of the US economy in the 1920’s was mass production.” Explain.

Ans.:- 1. A well known pioneer of mass production was the car manufacturer, ‘Henry Ford’.

2. He adopted an assembly line technique of a slaughter house.

3. He realized that the ‘Assembly line’ method would allow a faster and cheaper way of producing vehicles.

4. This method forced workers to repeat a single task mechanically and continuously

5. This was a way of increasing output per worker by speeding up the pace of work.

6. This doubling of daily wages was considered ‘best cost – cutting decision’ he had ever made.