The Making of a Global World

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Very Short Answer Type Questions (1 marks each)

Q. 1. Name the two hostile groups of Second World War. [CBSE OD, Set 1, 2020]

Ans. **Axis powers :** Germany, Italy and Japan.
Allied powers : France, Britain, USSR, USA, China.

Q. 2. Define the term 'Veto.' [CBSE Delhi, Set 1, 2020]

Ans. The term 'Veto' refers to a constitutional right to reject a decision or proposal made by a lawmaking body.

Short Answer Type Questions-II (3 marks each)

Q. 1. How had Indian trade been beneficial for the British during seventeenth century ? Explain.[CBSE OD, Set 1, 2020]

Ans. The Indian trades had been beneficial for the British during seventeenth century due to following reasons:

(i) Cotton, silk, indigo dye, saltpetre and tea were in demand in Britain and their availability from India enhanced the quality of life for the British.

(ii) Trade Surplus - Britain had a Trade Surplus with Indian. Britain used this Surplus to balance its trade deficit with other countries.

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

Q. 2. Explain any three effects of population growth in England in the eighteenth century. [CBSE Delhi, Set 1, 2020]

Ans. The three effects of population growth in England in the eighteenth century are :

(i) It had increased the demand for food grains in Britain.

(ii) The expansion of urban centres and the growth of industries led to the increase in demand for agricultural products, which lead to the increase in food grain prices.

(iii) Government restricted the import of corn under the pressure of landowners through 'corn laws'. Unhappy with high food prices industrialists and urban dwellers forced the abolition the corn laws.

Q. 3. Describe the impact of 'Rinderpest' on people's livelihoods and local economy in Africa in the 1890s. [CBSE, 2018]

Ans. Impact of 'Rinderpest' on people's livelihoods and local economy in Africa were:

(i) Rinderpest killed 90% of cattle in Africa.

(ii) The loss of cattle destroyed Africa livelihood.

(iii) Forced Africans into labour market.

During the eighteenth century, Indian cotton was in high demand throughout the world. But with the starting of nineteenth century, the demand for cotton declined drastically. The main reasons were:

(i) Industrial revolution in England: With the growth of cotton industry in England, Britain stopped importing cotton textile from India. Thus, the Indian textile industry started losing its control over the international trade.

(ii) Indian weavers failed to compete in market: The local market was flooded with Manchester goods (goods imported from Britain). Those imported cotton goods were so cheap that Indian weavers could not easily compete with them.

(iii) Shortage of raw material: Due to the American civil war, cotton supplies from the US was cut off, Britain turned to India. As cotton exports from India increased, the price of raw cotton increased. Weavers in India did not get sufficient cotton and they were forced to buy raw cotton at high prices.

Q. 4. The silk routes are a good example of trade and cultural link between distant parts of the world. Explain with examples. [CBSE, Term 1, 2016]

Ans. The silk routes are a good examples of trade and cultural link between distant parts of the world, it can be explained as follows:

(i) Historians have identified several silk routes, over land and sea, knitting together vast regions of Asia and linking Asia with Europe and Northern Africa.

(ii) Chinese pottery travelled the same route, as did textile and spices from India.

(iii) Precious metals like gold and silver flowed from Europe to Asia.

(iv) Buddhism emerged from India and spread in several directions through intersecting points on the silk route.

Q. 5. What attracted the Europeans to Africa? Give any three reasons. [CBSE, Term 1, 2015]

Ans. Europeans were attracted towards Africa due to following reasons:

(i) They were attracted towards Africa due to it's vast mineral and land resources.

(ii) Crop production and plantation prospects attracted them.

(iii) Poor and backward military resistance power of Africa, made it easy for europeans to conquer.

Q. 6. Why did the developing countries organize the G-77? Give three reasons. [CBSE, Term 1, 2015]

Ans. The developing countries of the world organise the G-77 because:

(i) Developing countries are getting nothing from the growth and development of western economy along with the World Bank and International Monetary Fund (IMF). So, they need to organize them as G-77 group. They also need a New International Economic Order (NIEO).

(ii) NIEO provides developing countries a right to control their own resources, helps in the development and the fair pricing of their raw materials and develops market to access the manufacturing goods.

(iii) G-77 wanted a change in the international financial system which was proposed by Bretton Woods conference. There was no work done for the eradication of poverty and there was no development in their colonies.

Long Answer Type Questions (5 marks each)

Q. 1. Describe the role of 'technology' in transformation of the world in the nineteenth century.

Ans. The making of modern global world was characterized by major discoveries and inventions. Technological inventions helped the world develop in these ways:

(i) Railways, steamships, telegraphs transformed the trade and led to easy transportation of goods and raw materials.

(ii) Technological advancements stimulated the process of industrialization, which expanded production of goods and trade.

(iii) Refrigerated ships made transportation of perishable products, like meat, over long distances easy.

(iv) There was also development of the printing press that lead to the print revolution.

(v) Communication was made easy with the invention of telephones, computers and other things like cabels, network towers etc.

Q. 3. Describe the factors that led to the Great Depression of 1929.

[CBSE, Term 1, 2016]

Ans. Factors that led to the Great Depression of 1929 were:

(i) Over production in crops remained a problem and it was made worse by fall in the prices of the crops.

(ii) As prices slumped and agricultural income declined, farmers tried to expand production and bring a larger volume of production to the market but it pushed down the prices.

(iii) In the mid of 1920's many countries financed their investments through loans from the US. It was extremely easy to raise loans in the US when the going was good.

(iv) In the first half of 1928 countries that depended crucially on US for loans faced an acute crisis.

(v) The withdrawal of US loans affected the rest of the world in different ways in Europe, it led to the failure of small major banks and the collapse of currencies.

(vi) In Latin America, it identified the slump in agricultural and raw material prices.

(vii) The US's attempt to protect its economy during the depression by doubling import duties also dealt another severe blow to the world trade.

Q. 4. Explain the effects of the Great Depression of 1929 on the Indian economy.

[CBSE, Term 1, 2015]

Ans. The great depression of 1929 was a world wide economic depression that lasted, for 10 years. It began on "black thursday" October 24, 1929, when the traders sold 12.9 million of shares of stock in one day. It was triple of the usual amount garnered over the next four days. The stock prices fell 23 percent due to the effects of the Great depression. It can be explained as—

(i) The great depression of 1929 devasted the US economy. Half of the banks failed.

(ii) Employment rose upto 25 per cent and homelessness increased.

(iii) Global trade collapsed by 60 per cent.

(iv) Prices fell by 10 per cent per year.

(v) It took 25 years of the stock market to recover, economy shrank 50 percent in the first five years of depression.