

The Making of a Global World Class 10 Important Questions with Answers

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Class 10 History Chapter 3 The Making of a Global World

Most Important Questions for CBSE 2022-23 Board Exam



Get all Important Questions from Chapter 3 The Making of a Global World Class 10 History. This chapter is quite lengthy and one of the most important chapters from class 10 social science. These questions are compiled by CBSE Guidance from various sources like CBSE PYQs, sample papers, NCERT Book, etc. Students must prepare these questions thoroughly to score maximum marks in Class 10 board exams.

Chapter 3 The Making of a Global World Important Questions with Answers

Q. No. 1) Multiple Choice Questions:

i. 'Silk routes' are known to have existed before the _____ and thrived almost till the _____.

- a. Christian era, 14th-century
- b. Christian era, 15th-century
- c. Christian era, 16th-century
- d. Christian era, 17th-century

Ans. Option (b).

ii. Which of the following statements correctly identifies the Corn laws?

- a. Allowed the import of corn to England**
- b. Restricted the import of corn to England**
- c. Imposed a tax on corn**
- d. Abolished the sale of corn**

Ans. Option (b).

iii. Economists identify three types of movement of flows within international economic exchanges. Which one type does not exist among them?

- a. Flow of trade**
- b. Flow of labor**
- c. Flow of capital**
- d. Flow of raw materials**

Ans. Option (d).

iv. Which of the following was not a destination for Indian indentured migrants?

- a. Caribbean islands**
- b. Fiji**
- c. Japan**
- d. None of the above**

Ans. Option (c).

v. Match the following and choose the correct option.

Column I	Column II
A. Silk routes	1. Institution set up to finance post-war reconstruction.
B. G-77	2. Carnival in Trinidad.
C. Canal colonies	3. Pre-modern trade links.

D. World Bank 4. Countries demanding a new international economic order.

E. Hosay 5. Semi-desert wastes in Punjab transformed by irrigation.

a. A → 1, B → 5, C → 3, D → 4, E → 2

b. A → 4, B → 1, C → 2, D → 3, E → 5

c. A → 2, B → 5, C → 4, D → 1, E → 3

d. A → 3, B → 4, C → 5, D → 1, E → 2

Ans. Option (d).

vi. What helped in the colonization of Asian and African countries? Identify the correct statement from the following options.

a. Intergovernmental policies for the expansion of trade

b. Governmental invite to the mother countries for expansion

c. Technology, investments, and improvement in transport

d. Capitalists of these regions wanted to trade with colonial powers

Ans. Option (c).

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

a. V. S. Naipaul

b. T. Cupola

c. Henry Ford

d. Samuel Morse

Ans. Option (c).

viii. Which of the following is the direct effect of the 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. This led to widespread unrest in rural India.

Ans. Option (b).

ix. The institutions well known as Bretton Woods Institutions are

a. UNICEF and IMF

b. WHO and World Bank

c. IMF and World Bank

d. UNESCO and UNICEF

Ans. Option (c).

x. Assertion (A): During the Great Depression, agricultural regions and communities were worst affected.

Reason (R): The fall in agricultural prices was greater and more prolonged than that in the prices of industrial goods.

a. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).

b. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).

c.(A) is true but (R) is false.

d.(A) is false but (R) is true.

Ans. Option (a)

Q. No. 2) Fill in the blanks:

1. Chutney music was popular in _____ and _____.

2. _____ movement was launched at the height of the Great Depression.

3. The famous economist _____ thought that Indian gold exports promoted global economic recovery.

Ans.

1. Trinidad and Guyana.

2. Civil Disobedience Movement

3. John Maynard Keynes

Q. No. 3) “The silk routes are a good example of pre-modern trade and cultural links between distant parts of the world.” Explain with examples.

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

- Historians have identified several silk routes over land and by sea connecting vast regions of Asia with Europe and northern Africa.
- The name 'silk routes' points out the importance of West-bound Chinese silk cargoes along this route.
- Chinese pottery also traveled the same route, as did textiles and spices from India and Southeast Asia.
- In return, precious metals (gold and silver) flowed from Europe to Asia.
- Early Christian missionaries and Muslim preachers traveled this route to Asia. Much before all this, Buddhism from Eastern India spread in several directions through intersecting points on the silk routes.

Q. No. 4) 'Even 'ready' foodstuff in distant parts of the world might share common origins.' Justify the statement with a relevant example.

Ans.

- It is believed that Arab traders took pasta to fifth-century Sicily, an island now in Italy.
- It is believed that noodles traveled west from China to become spaghetti.

Q. No. 5) Illustrate with examples that food offers many opportunities for long-distance cultural exchange.

Ans.

- Traders and travelers introduced new crops to the lands they traveled.
- Even 'ready' foodstuff in distant parts of the world might share common origins like spaghetti and noodles or, perhaps, Arab traders took pasta to 5th century Sicily, an island now in Italy.
- Similar foods were also known in India and Japan, so the truth about their origins may never be known. Yet such guesswork suggests the possibilities of long-distance cultural contact even in the pre-modern world.
- Many of our common foods such as potatoes, soya, groundnuts, maize, tomatoes, chillies, sweet potatoes, and so on were not known to our ancestors until about five centuries ago.
- These foods were only introduced in Europe and Asia after Christopher Columbus accidentally discovered the vast continent that would later become known as the Americas.

Q. No. 6) The Spanish conquest and colonization of America were decisively underway by the mid-sixteenth century. Explain with examples.

Or,

How did the global transfer of disease in the pre-modern world help in the colonization of the Americas?

Ans. The Portuguese and the Spanish conquered America not just with conventional military weapons but also with the germs such as smallpox.

Smallpox was carried on their person (Spanish invaders were immune to this disease) to America. Because of their long isolation, America's original inhabitants had no immunity against these diseases that came from Europe. Once introduced, it spread deep into the continent and killed and decimated whole communities, paving the way for conquest. These diseases could not be bought or captured and turned against the European invaders unlike guns and other conventional weapons.

Q. No. 7) Why did Europeans flee to America in the 19th century? Explain.

Or,

Why did merchants move to the countryside of Europe during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries? Explain.

Ans. European flee to America in the 19th century:

- Poverty and hunger were common in Europe.
- Cities were crowded and deadly diseases were widespread.
- Religious conflicts were common and religious dissenters were persecuted.
- Therefore, thousands fled Europe for America where plantations were worked by slaves captured in Africa for growing cotton and sugar for European markets.

Q. No. 8) Explain the three types of movements or flows within the international economic exchange. Mention any one example of any one type of flow from India and one from England.

Ans. There were three types of movements or flows noticed by the economist in the international market:

- Flow of trade in which there was large-scale trade of goods such as clothes and foodstuffs.
- Flow of labor in which the people migrated from one place to another in large numbers in search of employment.
- Flow of capital in which capital moved over long distances for short-term or long-term investments.

Railways, ports, harbors, and settlements were developed in America and Australia for the smooth supply of foodstuffs and for industrial raw materials. All this required capital (which flowed from financial centers such as London) and labor. During this period, around 50 million people migrated from Europe to America and Australia and around 150 million people migrated all over the world in search of a better future.

The indentured laborers were hired from India (Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Central India, and dry districts of Tamil Nadu) for a period of five years to work on plantations.

Q. No. 9) Explain the effects of the abolition of Corn Laws.

Ans. The effects of the abolition of the Corn Laws were:

- Food could be imported into Britain more cheaply than it could be produced within the country.
- British agriculture was unable to compete with imports. Vast areas of land were now left uncultivated.
- Thousands of men and women were thrown out of work.
- They flocked to the cities or migrated overseas.
- As food prices fell, consumption in Britain rose.

Q. No. 10) How did technology help to solve the hardship of food availability throughout the world in the late-nineteenth century? Explain with examples.

Or,

What was the impact of technology on food availability?

Ans. The impacts of technology on food availability in the late-19th century were:

- The railways, steamships, and the telegraph, were important inventions that shaped the 19th-century world.
- Faster railways, lighter wagons, and larger ships helped move food more cheaply and quickly from faraway farms to final markets.
- To solve the problems of the meat trade, refrigerated ships were developed for carrying these for a longer distance. The animals were slaughtered at the starting point and then transported as frozen meat to Europe which solved the problems of space, shipping costs, and the price of the meat in the European market.
- As the price of meat decreased in the market, the European poor could also consume butter, eggs, and meat which helped in better living conditions and social peace in the country.

Q. No. 11) Trade flourished and markets expanded in the late 19 century but there was a darker side to this process. Comment.

Ans.

- In many parts of the world, the expansion of trade and a closer relationship with the world economy also meant a loss of freedoms and livelihoods.
- Late nineteenth-century European conquests produced many painful economic, social, and ecological changes through which the colonized societies were brought into the world economy.
- In 1885 the big European powers met in Berlin to complete the carving up of Africa between them.
- Britain and France made vast additions to their overseas territories in the late nineteenth century.
- Belgium and Germany became new colonial powers. The US also became a colonial power in the late 1890s by taking over some colonies earlier held by Spain.

Q. No. 12) Explain the methods adopted by the Europeans to recruit and retain labor in Africa.

Ans. European employers used the following methods to recruit and retain labor:

- Heavy taxes were imposed which could be paid only by working for wages on plantations and mines.
- Inheritance laws were changed. Only one member of a family was allowed to inherit the land. As a result, the others were pushed into the labor market.
- Mineworkers were also confined in compounds and not allowed to move about freely.
- Cattle disease like Rinderpest was introduced which killed 90% of the cattle. The loss of cattle destroyed African livelihood and so they were forced into the labor market.

Q. No. 13) How did 'Rinderpest' become instrumental in subjugating the Africans?

Or,

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

Or,

Describe the impact of 'Rinderpest' on people's livelihoods and the local economy in Africa in the 1890s.

Ans. Rinderpest was a disease of cattle plague spreading rapidly in Africa in the 1880s. It had a terrible impact on the livelihood and the local economy in Africa.

This disease was carried by the infected cattle which were imported from British Asia in order to feed the Italian soldiers who were deputed for invading Eritrea in east Africa.

Rinderpest spread from east Africa to west Africa and reached the Atlantic coast of Africa in the year 1892 and the southernmost tip of Africa (the Cape) in 1897.

Along the way from East to West Africa, this Rinderpest killed 90% of the cattle which destroyed the livelihoods of the Africans.

Now the leftover or scarce cattle was monopolized by the planters, mine owners, and the colonial governments. This incident helped the European powers to conquer and subdue Africa and easily forced the Africans into the labor market.

Q. No. 14) What is indentured labor? Why were indentured laborers hired from India and China? Can you name some prominent Indians whose descendants were migrant indentured laborers in West Indies?

Ans. Indentured labor: A bonded labor under contract to work for an employer for a specific amount of time, to pay off his passage to a new country or home.

In the nineteenth century, thousands of Indian and Chinese laborers were hired to work on plantations, mines, and road and railways construction projects as indentured laborers.

Nobel Prize-winning writer V. S. Naipaul and West Indies cricketers Shivnarine Chandrapaul and Ramnaresh Sarwan.

Q. No. 15) “The indentured labor gave rise to a new culture in the Caribbean islands.” Justify this statement with suitable examples.

Ans. Cultural fusion is a phenomenon that emerges when two or more cultures intermingle and produce a new culture. Indentured laborers used to live and work in very harsh conditions. This forced them to seek new avenues of comfort and relaxation. This blended different cultural forms.

Examples:

- Hosay: In Trinidad, the Annual Muharram procession was transformed into a riotous carnival called Hosay, in which workers of all races and religions joined.
- Chutney Music: It is another creative contemporary expression of the post-indentured experience.
- Rastafarianism: The protest religion of ‘Rastafarianism’ is also said to reflect social and cultural links with Indian migrants to the Caribbean.

Q. No. 16) Define trade surplus. Why did Britain have a trade surplus with India?

Ans. Trade surplus is a condition in which the value of exports exceeds the value of imports.

Earlier, India was the main exporter of fine cotton to Britain but when the British cotton industries began to expand after industrialization they put pressure on the government to restrict the import of cotton to Britain. As a result, tariffs were imposed on the import of cotton cloth from India which protected the local manufacturers in Britain, and thus the inflow of fine cotton from India declined. Thus Britain had a trade surplus with India which means that the value of British exports to India was more than the value of British imports from India.

Q. No. 17) Discuss the impact of the First World War on the British Economy.

Ans. Post-war economic recovery proved difficult for Britain:

- While Britain was preoccupied with war, industries developed in India and Japan. After the war, Britain found it difficult to recapture its position of dominance in the Indian market and to compete with Japan internationally.
- Britain had borrowed liberally from the US to finance war expenditures. At the end of the war, Britain was burdened with huge external debts.
- The war had led to an economic boom, i.e., a large increase in demand, production, and employment. When the war ended, production contracted and unemployment increased.
- At the same time, the government reduced bloated war expenditures to bring them in line with peacetime revenues. These developments led to huge job losses in 1921 – one in every five British workers was out of work.

Q. No. 18) Write a short note on The Great Depression.

Ans. The Great Depression began around 1929 and lasted till the mid-1930s. During this period most parts of the world experienced catastrophic declines in production, employment, incomes, and trade. The exact timing and impact of the depression varied across countries. But in general, agricultural regions and communities were the worst affected. This was because the fall in agricultural prices was greater and more prolonged than that in the prices of industrial goods.

The two main reasons for this Great Depression were the overproduction in the US and the withdrawal of US loans which caused the failure of some major banks and the collapse of currencies in Europe.

Q. No. 19) Analyze the factors that were responsible for the Great Depression in America during 1929.

Ans. The factors responsible for the Great Depression in America during 1929 were:

- Agricultural overproduction remained a problem and it was made worse by falling agricultural prices.
- As prices slumped and agricultural incomes declined, farmers tried to expand production and bring a larger volume of produce to the market but it further pushed down prices.
- In the mid-1920s, 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. But the US overseas lenders panicked at the first sign of trouble.
- In the first half of 1928 countries that depended crucially on US loans faced an acute crisis.
- 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 such as the British pound sterling.

Q. No. 20) How did the withdrawal of US loans during the phase of the Great Depression affect the rest of the world?

Ans. During the First World War, the US financed through loans to a number of countries. The withdrawal of US loans affected the rest of the world in the following ways:

- It caused the failure of some major banks and the collapse of currencies in Europe.
- The banks in the US slashed domestic lending and called back loans but many households were unable to repay the loan due to a decline in the sale of agricultural products.
- In Latin America and elsewhere it intensified the slump in agricultural and raw material prices.
- The collapse of business and falling income finally resulted in the collapse of the US banking system.

- To protect its economy, the US doubled the import duties which led to another severe blow to world trade.

Q. No. 21) Explain the effects of the Great Depression of 1929 on the United States.

Ans. The US was the most severely affected by the depression:

- With the fall in prices and the prospect of a depression, US banks had also slashed domestic lending and called back loans.
- Farms could not sell their harvests, households were ruined, and businesses collapsed.
- Faced with falling incomes, many households in the US could not repay what they had borrowed and were forced to give up their homes, cars, and other consumer durables.
- As unemployment soared, people trudged long distances looking for any work they could find.
- Ultimately, the US banking system itself collapsed. Unable to recover investments, collect loans, and repay depositors, thousands of banks went bankrupt and were forced to close.

Q. No. 22) Describe the impact of the Great Depression on the Indian Economy.

Ans. The impact of the Great Depression on the Indian Economy was:

- India's exports and imports nearly halved between 1928 and 1934.
- As agricultural prices fell sharply internationally as a result of this prices plunged in India.
- Despite of this, the colonial government refused to reduce revenue demands.
- Peasants' indebtedness increased. They used up their savings, mortgaged lands, and sold their jewelry and precious metals.
- India became an exporter of precious metals (gold).
- Town dwellers found themselves better off.
- Industrial investment grew.

Q. No. 23) When was the Bretton Woods conference convened? State the main aim of the conference.

Ans. The framework for preserving economic stability and full employment was agreed upon at the UN monetary and financial conference which was held in July 1944, at Bretton Woods in New Hampshire (USA). The Bretton Woods twins or the Bretton Woods institutions are – the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank which commenced its financial operations in the year 1947.

Though these two institutions are controlled by the western industrial powers, the US has the right of veto over the key decisions.

The IMF was established at the Bretton Woods conference for dealing with the external surpluses and deficits of its member countries whereas the World Bank was set up to finance the post-war reconstruction.

The Bretton Woods system was based on fixed exchange rates in which the national currencies were pegged to the dollar at a fixed rate of exchange.

Q. No. 24) Describe the circumstances responsible for the formation of G-77.

Ans. The developing countries were not benefitted from the fast-growing western economies so they organized together and formed a Group of 77 which is commonly referred to as G-77 and demanded a new international economic order (NIEO).

Their demand for NIEO was to get real control over their own natural resources, development assistance, and fairer prices for the raw materials and access to their manufactured goods in the markets of the developed nations.

Q. No. 25) “The relocation of industry to low-wage countries stimulated world trade and capital flows.” Justify the statement.

Ans. It is true to say that the relocation of industry to low-wage countries stimulated World trade and capital flows. Wages were relatively low in countries like China. Thus they became attractive destinations for investment by foreign MNCs competing to capture world markets. From the 1970s the MNCs shifted their production operations to low-wage Asian countries where they could maximize their profits. This step of the MNCs again stimulated world trade and capital flows.

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