

# WARRIOR

## ONE SHOT SERIES

*Class 10<sup>th</sup> Board*

**History**

**The Making of The Global World**

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# TOPICS *to be covered*



**1**

**The Pre-Modern World**

**2**

**19th Century (1815-1914)**

**3**

**Inter War Economy**

**4**

**Rebuilding a World's Economy: Post-war Era**



History (India and the Contemporary World - II)			Suggestive no. of periods = 60	20 inclusive of map pointing
Section	Chapter No.	Chapter name	No. of periods	Marks allocated
I Events and processes	I	The Rise of Nationalism in Europe	17	18 + 2 map pointing *
	II	Nationalism In India	17	
II Livelihoods, Economies and Societies	III	The Making of a Global World <b>(To be evaluated in the Board Examination - Subtopics:1 to 1.3 Pre Modern World to Conquest, Disease and Trade)</b>	6	
		<b>Interdisciplinary project as part of multiple assessments</b> (Internally assessed for 5 marks Sub topics 2 to 4.4 The nineteenth century (1815-1914) to end of Bretton Woods & the beginning of "Globalisation.")	4	
	IV	The Age of Industrialization <b>(To be assessed as part of Periodic Assessments only)</b>	6	
III Everyday Life, Culture and Politics	V	Print Culture and the Modern World	10	* Marks as mentioned above



# The Pre-Modern World



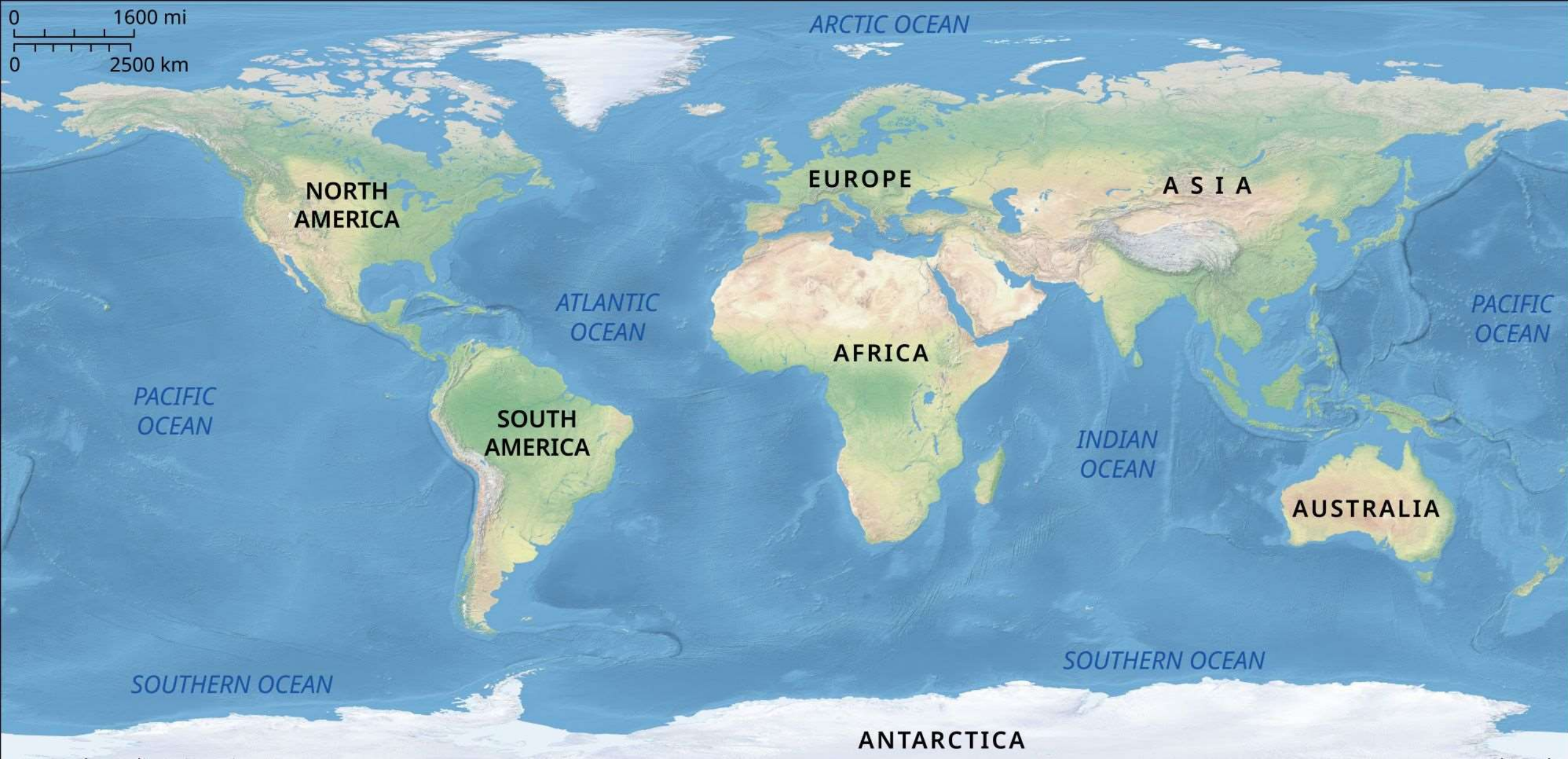
**Globalization refer to an economic system that has emerged since last 50 years or so.**

**But, Making of global world has a long history of:**

- Trade
- Migration in search of work
- People in search of work of capital
- Movement of capital



0 1600 mi  
0 2500 km



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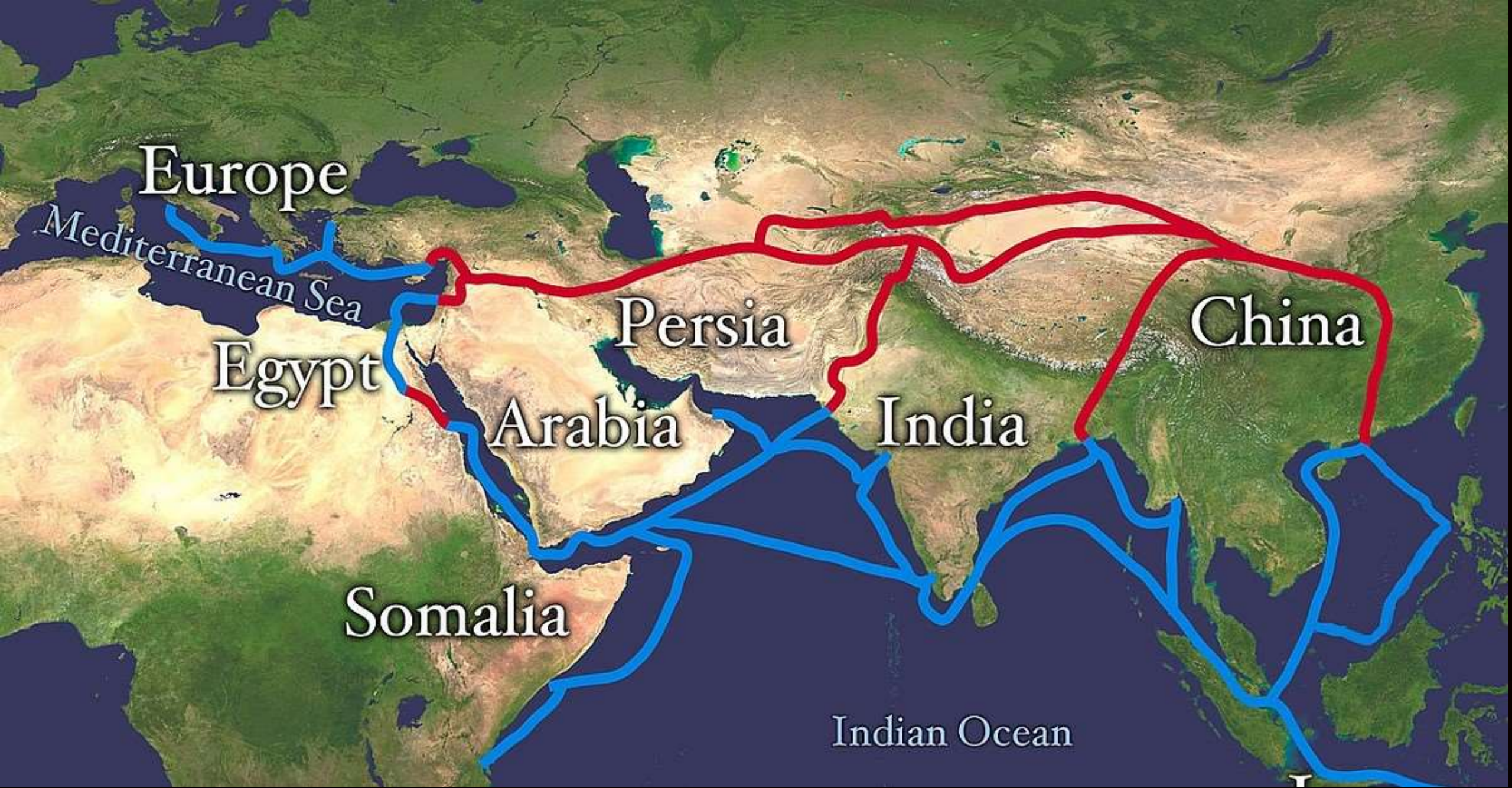


# The Pre-Modern World

## Interlinking of human societies











# The Pre-Modern World

## Silk routes link the World:

Silk routes are good example of vibrant pre-modern Trades culture links between parts of the World.

Name	Silk routes
Significance	Importance of West bound Chinese silk cargoes along this route.
More finding	Historians have identified several silk routes, over land and by sea.
Connected	A. Knitted wide areas of Asia. B. Linked Asia with Europe and Northern Africa.
Existence	Before Christian Era, thrived till 15th century.
Trade in	A. Chinese pottery. B. Textile and spices from India and southeast Asia. C. In return, Precious metals like Gold and Silver (From Europe to Asia).





# The Pre-Modern World

## Food Travels: Spaghetti and potato

Food offers many examples of long – distance culture exchange.

Food	Story
Spaghetti and Noodles	Believed that noodles travelled West from China to become spaghetti.
Pasta:	Arab traders took pasta to 5th century Sicily,
Not known for long	Potato, Soya, Groundnuts, Tomato and sweet potato, Chillies and maize.

New food crops: Life and Death (Humble potato, death in Ireland)



# The Pre-Modern World



## Conquest, Disease and Trade:

Food offers many examples of long - distance culture exchange.

Story

Americas long Isolation.

Original inhabitants not immune to such disease.

Smallpox in particular was deadly killer.

Spread deep into continent, even before reach of Europeans.

Guns could be captured and turned against but disease can't.

Conquerors were mostly immune.

Killed and decimated whole community, paving way for conquest.





# The Pre-Modern World

## Conquest, Disease and Trade:

- **Poverty and hunger common in Europe until 19th Century.**
- **Cities were crowded.**
- **Deadly disease was widespread.**
- **Religious conflict was common.**

**Thousands fled from Europe to America.**

**China's reduced role, rising Americas → Centre of world trade: Westwards**



## 19th Century (1815–1914)

### **A world Economy Takes Shape:**

- Population grew, food demand grew, Industry grew, prices rose.
- Corn law imposed under pressure from landed groups.
- High prices, Industrialist unhappy, abolished corn law.

### **This resulted in :**

- Cheap food, unhappy farmers, farmer migration, uncultivated land.
- Since prices fell, consumption rose.
- Increased income, more imports.
- Food started to be grown outside – Eastern Europe, America, Russia.

**Only clearing land was not enough.**

**By 1890s, Global agriculture economy had taken shape.**

**Dramatic change on smaller scale: In West Punjab.**





# 19th Century (1815–1914)



## Role of Technology





# 19th Century (1815–1914)



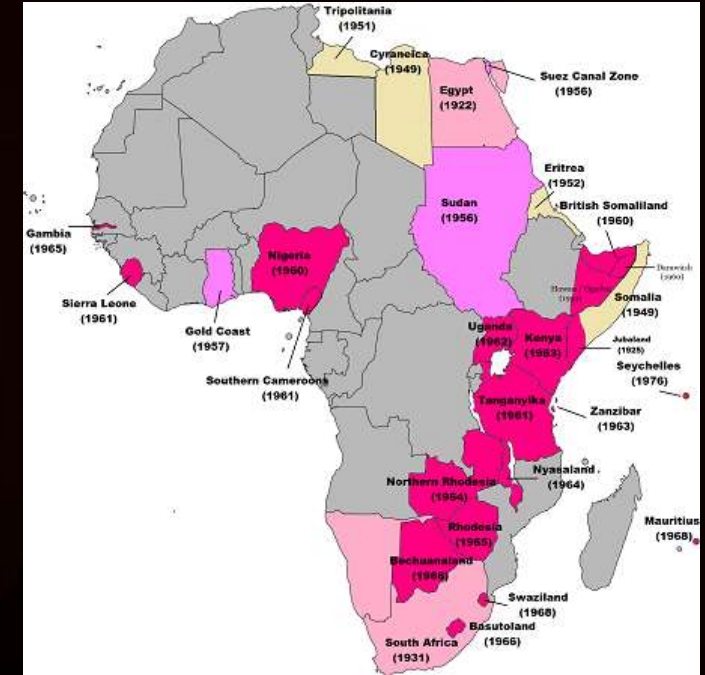
## Late nineteenth-century Colonialism:

Darker side

Loss of freedom and Livelihood.

**In 1885:** Big European powers met in Berlin.

- To complete carving of Africa.
- **Britain and France:** Made vast additions to overseas territories.
- **Belgium and Germany US also** became colonial power.
- In late 1890s, taking over colonies that were held by Spain.



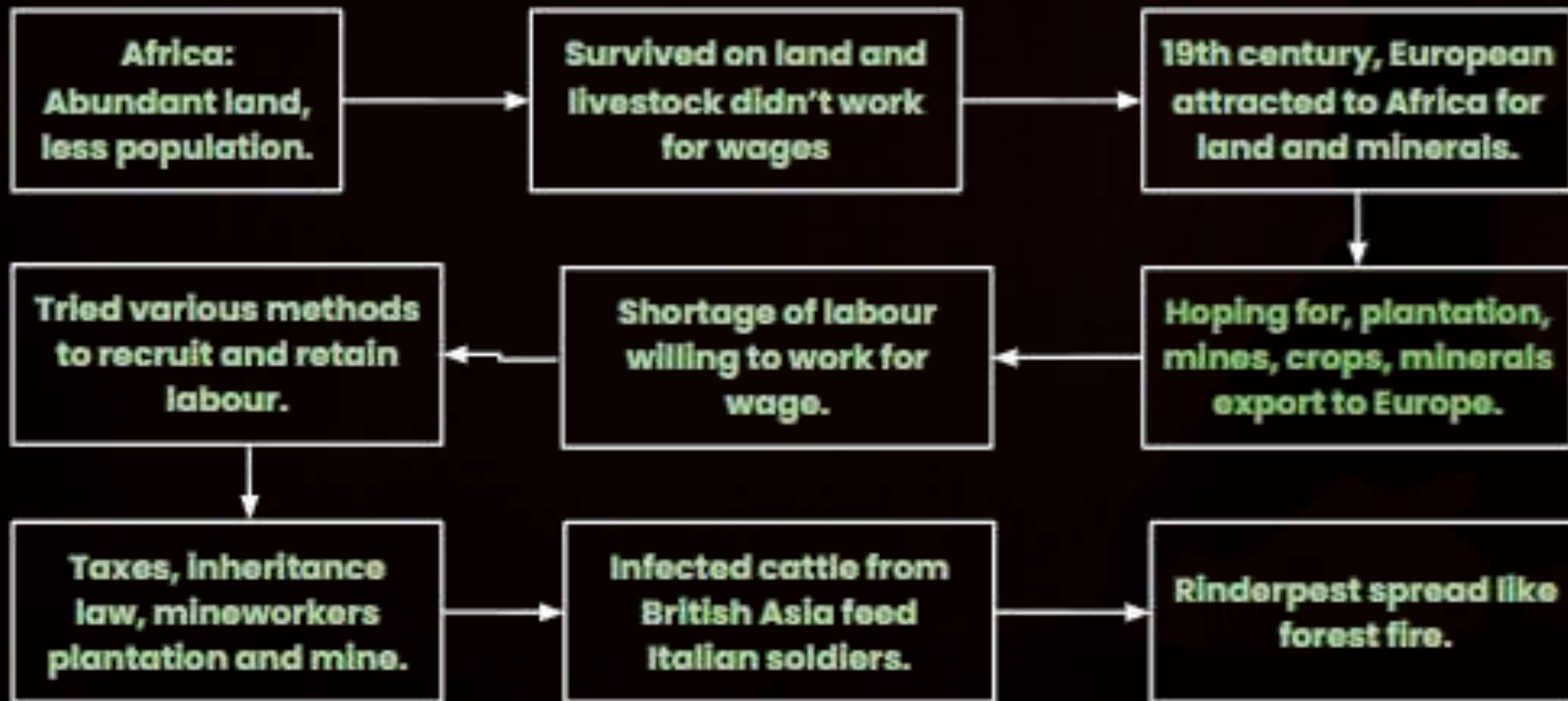




## 19th Century (1815–1914)



### Rinderpest, or cattle Plague:





## 19th Century (1815–1914)



### Indentured Labour Migration from India:

- **Reason** : Higher income for some , great misery for other.
- **Labour from India belonged to** : UP, TN, Bihar, Central India.
- **Main destination** : Fiji, Caribbean Island, Mauritius.
- **Recruitment done by** : Agents made fake agreements.
- **Living** : Many fled to wild, beaten up when found, many learned new forms of living and settled.
- **People** : V.S. Naipaul, Srinivas Chandrapaul, Ramnaresh Sarwan.
- Abolished in 1921.





## 19th Century (1815–1914)



### Indian Entrepreneurs Abroad:

Growing food and other crops for world required capital, large plantation could borrow it from banks and markets what about humble peasant?

Enter the Indian Bankers.

Indian Bankers	
Name	ShiKaripuri Shroffs and Nattukotal Chettians.
financed	Export agriculture in central and Southern Asia.
Used	Own funds or borrowed from European land.
System	Sophisticated, indigenous forms of corporate organisation.



## 19th Century (1815–1914)



### Indian Trade, Colonialism and the Global System

- Britain had a **'Trade surplus'** with India.
- India played a crucial role in the late 19th century world economy.
- Working of **multilateral system**.





# Inter War Economy



## Wartime Transformation

- **World War I: 1914–1918**
- Mainly fought in Europe. But its impact was felt around the world.
- **Between:**
- Allies and Central Powers.
- **Industrial War:**
- Fought between Industrial nations, used power of modern industries.
- **Decline in :** Able-bodied workforce, household income, industrial production.

**USA: Transformed from being an international debtor to an international creditor.**





# Inter War Economy



## Post War Recovery:

To finance war expenditures Britain had borrowed liberally from the US, huge external debts by end of war.

- **During war:** Production ↑
- **After war:** Production ↑ and consumption ↓
- **Impact on agriculture:** A glut in wheat output, crisis.



# Inter War Economy



## Rise of Mass Production and Consumption

- The war helped boost the US economy.
- **Mass Production:** Fordist Model.
- Henry Ford, Assembly Line Production.
- Inspired from: Slaughter house in Chicago (Conveyer belt).
- Implemented in: Detroit Car Plants.

### Advantages:

- No delays.
- No breaks.
- No Friendly Relations.
- Increasing worker efficiency.



# Inter War Economy



## Rise of Mass Production and Consumption

### Mass Production: Fordist Model

- Adopted in US, copied in Europe.
- **Lead to:**
  - Lower cost of good, increase in income of worker
  - Mass consumption three.

**US imports and capital exports also boosted European recovery and world trade and income growth over the next six years.**





# Inter War Economy



## Great Depression: 1929–Mid 1930s

Production, employment, incomes, trade

### Reasons:

- Overproduction in agriculture.
- US loans withdrawal.
- Import duties doubled by US.
- Domestic lending reduces by US bank.

**Loan recovery failed, Banking system collapsed.**



# Inter War Economy



## Second World War: 1939–1945

- Axis Power v/s Allies Power
- Took place outside battlefield.

Two crucial influences shaped post-war reconstruction

**U.S.**

**Soviet Union**



# Rebuilding a World's Economy: Post-war Era

## **Post-war Settlement and the Bretton Woods Institutions**

Economists and politicians drew two key lessons from inter-war economic experiences.

- **Mass production needs mass consumption.**
- **Government should control country's Economic link with outside world.**

### **To preserve economic stability and full employment :**

- **United Nations Monetary and Financial Conference,**
- **July 1944 at Bretton Woods in New Hampshire, U.S.A.**





# Rebuilding a World's Economy: Post-war Era

## The Early Post-war Years

### Bretton Woods Institutions

#### International Monetary Fund (IMF).

Established to deal with external surplus and deficits of its member nations.

#### World Bank

Setup to finance post war recovery.

Known as Bretton Wood Twins.

Based on Exchange rate.



# Rebuilding a World's Economy: Post-war Era

## **Decolonisation and Independence:**

Even after decolonisation, The former colonial powers controlled vital resources such as minerals and land in former colonies.

- Most developing countries did not benefit from the fast growth the Western economies,
- Therefore they organised themselves as a group–

## **Group of 77 (or G-77) demanded 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.**



# Rebuilding a World's Economy: Post-war Era

## End of Bretton Woods and the Beginning of 'Globalisation'

### Fixed exchange to floating exchange rate

- Due to decline in position of US dollars as a principle currency.

### Change in role of International Financial System

- Lead to periodic debt crisis, low income, poverty.

### Changed, when MNCs shifted to Asian Countries

- Example, China, Low wages, Greater profits.

### Industries relocated:

- Stimulated world trade and capital flows India, China and Brazil.

Thank  
You

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Keep Fighting Warriors...

