



ONE SHOT

REVISION SERIES

CLASS 10

HISTORY

**THE MAKING
OF A GLOBAL WORLD**





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The Making of a Global World

Introduction

Understand the heading 🤔



The making of a **Global World**



Past



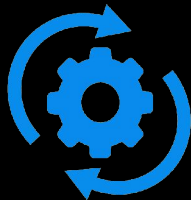
Process



Present

Factors for transition

Role of various tangible and intangible factors
[Trade, Food, Disease, Technology etc in making of global world]



What we are going to study in this video?

- The Pre-modern world
- Silk Routes Link the World
- Food Travels : Spaghetti and Potato
- Conquest, Disease, and Trade

CLASS X COURSE STRUCTURE

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	
	II	Nationalism In India	17	
II Livelihoods, Economies and Societies	III	The Making of a Global World (To be evaluated in the Board Examination - Subtopics: 1 to 1.3 Pre Modern World to Conquest, Disease and Trade)	6	18 + 2 map pointing *
		Interdisciplinary project as part of multiple assessments (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 (To be assessed as part of Periodic Assessments only)	6	
III Everyday Life, Culture and Politics	V	Print Culture and the Modern World	10	* Marks as mentioned above

The Pre - Modern world

Modern **V/S** Global

Globalisation?



The making of the global world has a long history – of trade, of migration, of people in search of work, the movement of capital, and much else.



We need to understand the phases through which this world in which we live has emerged.

From ancient times ➡ Travellers, traders, priests, and pilgrims travelled

Why

- For knowledge, opportunity and spiritual fulfilment, or to escape persecution. 🧐
- They carried goods, money, values, skills, ideas, inventions, and even germs and diseases.

**Inter
connection**



Image of a ship on a memorial stone,
Goa Museum, tenth century CE.

Silk Routes link the world

Silk Routes



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, knitting together vast regions of Asia, and **linking Asia with Europe and northern Africa.**
- They are known to have existed since before the Christian Era and thrived almost till the fifteenth century
- Chinese pottery also travelled 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.**

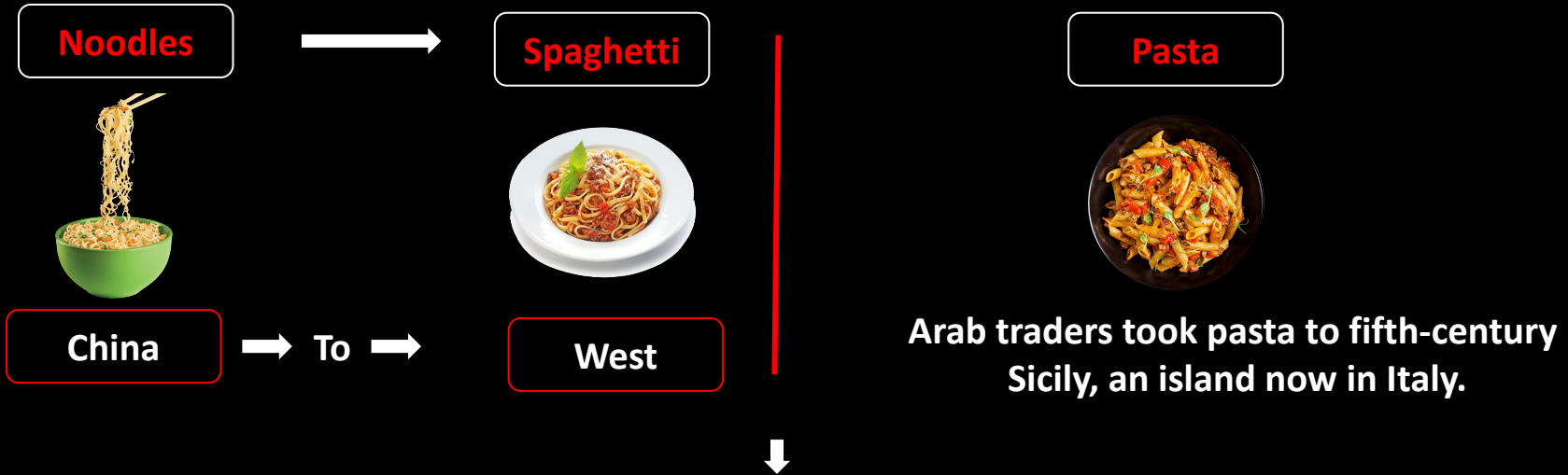
Trade and cultural exchange always went hand in hand.



- **Christian missionaries and Muslim preachers** almost certainly travelled this route to Asia.
- **Buddhism** emerged from eastern India and spread in several directions through intersecting points on the silk routes.

Food Travels: Spaghetti and potato

Traders and travellers introduced new crops to the lands they travelled



Possibilities of long-distance cultural contact even in the pre-modern world.

Christopher Columbus



→ Accidentally discovered Americas 🤔



- 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.
- In fact, many of our common foods came from America's original inhabitants - the American Indians.

The new crops could make the difference between life and death 🤔

↓
How?

↓
The introduction of potatoes made this possible. 🤔

- ↓
- Europe's poor began to eat better and live longer with the introduction of the humble potato.
 - Ireland's poorest peasants became so dependent on potatoes that when disease destroyed the potato crop in the mid-1840s, hundreds of thousands died of starvation.



Conquest, Disease and Trade



Connect with the making of modern world 🤔

European sailors found a sea route to Asia and also successfully crossed the western ocean to America. ➡

Pre modern world shrank



- Indian Ocean had known a bustling trade.
- The Indian subcontinent was central to these flows and a crucial point in their networks.
- The entry of the Europeans helped expand or redirect some of these flows towards Europe.

Discovery of America



Vast lands and abundant crops and minerals began to transform trade and lives everywhere.

- Precious metals, particularly silver, from mines located in present day Peru and Mexico also enhanced Europe's wealth and financed its trade with Asia.
- Expeditions of **EL Dorado**



The Portuguese and Spanish conquest and colonisation of America 🧐



- European conquest was not just a result of superior firepower.
- In fact, the most **powerful weapon of the Spanish conquerors was the germs such as those of smallpox** that they carried on their person.



Explain



How disease helped the Europeans to conquer America? 🤔



America's long isolation



America's original inhabitants had no immunity against these diseases that came from Europe.



Smallpox in particular proved & deadly killer. 🤔



- It spread deep into the continent, ahead even of any Europeans reaching there.
- It killed and decimated whole communities, paving the way for conquest.

Further Expansion of global world 🤔

Until the nineteenth century, poverty and hunger were common in Europe.



Why 🤔



- Cities were crowded and deadly diseases were widespread.
- Religious conflicts were common, and religious dissenters were persecuted.



∴ Thousands therefore fled Europe for America.

Many of them started plantation farming, which was worked upon by the slaves captured from Africa

Change in economic powers in making of Global World



- Until well into the eighteenth century, China and India were among the world's richest countries.
- They were also pre-eminent in Asian trade.
- However, from the fifteenth century, China is said to have restricted overseas contacts and retreated into isolation.
- China's reduced role and the rising importance of the Americas gradually moved the **centre of world trade westwards**.
- Europe now emerged as the centre of world trade.



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