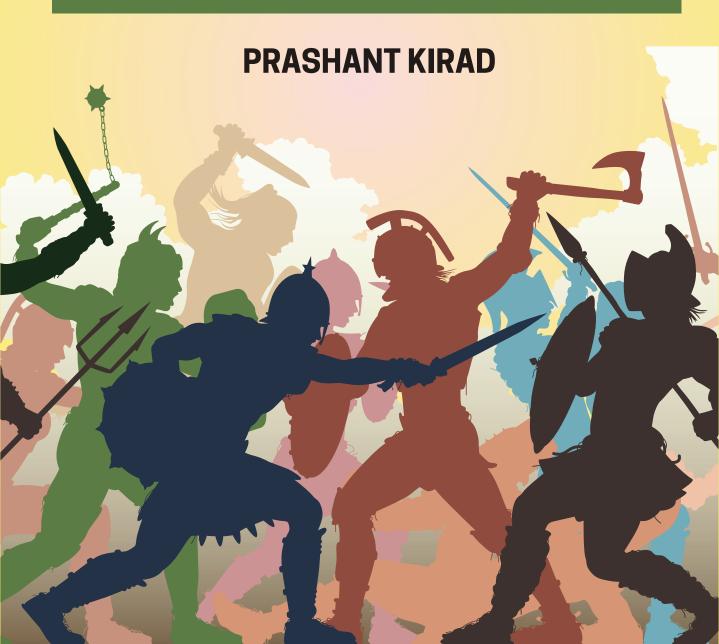
CLASS 10 NOTES

HISTORY

The Making of a Global World



THE MAKING OF A GLOBAL WORLD

1. The Pre-modern World

 As far back as 3000 BCE (Before the Common Era), a thriving coastal trade network connected the Indus Valley civilization to what is now West Asia. This historical link underscores how trade, the migration of people, the flow of capital, goods, ideas, inventions, and various other factors collectively played a pivotal role in shaping a globalized world in ancient times.

Christopher Columbus:

• Christopher Columbus was the explorer who discovered the vast continent of America. He took the sea route to reach there.

First World War:

 The conflict that erupted in 1914 swept across nearly the entire globe, unfolding in Europe, Asia, Africa, and the Pacific. Recognized for its unparalleled scale and all-encompassing nature, this war is commonly referred to as the First World War.

1.1 Silk Routes Link the World

- The term 'silk routes' highlights the significance of Chinese silk shipments heading westward along this pathway.
- The silk routes serve as a notable illustration of dynamic pre-modern trade and cultural connections bridging distant regions across the globe, connecting Asia with Europe and North Africa.
- Throughout these routes, trade and cultural interchange were inseparable. Buddhist preachers, Christian missionaries, and Muslim preachers journeyed along these pathways.



1.2 Food Travels: Spaghetti and Potato

- Traders and travelers have historically introduced novel crops to the lands they traversed.
- Many commonplace foods, such as potatoes, soybeans, groundnuts, maize, tomatoes, chillies, and sweet potatoes, were unfamiliar to our ancestors until roughly five centuries ago. Christopher Columbus's discovery of America played a crucial role in bringing these foods to Europe and Asia.
- The culinary landscape has been enriched by the westward journey of noodles from China, transforming into the well-known spaghetti.
- The exchange of goods and agricultural practices through exploration has significantly shaped the diversity of our global food culture.

1.3 Conquest, Disease and Trade ←



- The redirection of trade routes by Europeans toward Europe, coupled with the influx of abundant resources from the Americas, reshaped global trade and lifestyles.
- The Europeans wielded an unconventional but devastating weapon in the form of germs, particularly smallpox, altering the course of history.
- Despite facing poverty and hunger until the nineteenth century, Europe gradually emerged as the focal point of world trade, while historically prosperous nations like China and India withdrew into isolation after the fifteenth century.



– The Irish Potato Famine, Illustrated London News, 1849. Hungry children digging for potatoes in a field that has already been harvested, hoping to discover some leftovers. During the Great Irish Potato Famine (1845 to 1849), around 1,000,000 people died of starvation in Ireland, and double the number emigrated in search of work.

E.M.A



Slaves for sale, New Orleans, Illustrated London News, 1851. A prospective buyer carefully inspecting slaves lined up before the auction. You can see two children along with four women and seven men in top hats and suit waiting to be sold. To attract buyers, slaves were often dressed in their best clothes.

2 The Nineteenth Century (1815-1914)

In the 19th century, global transformations were shaped by the interplay of economic, political, social, cultural, and technological factors. Three key movements were trade in goods, labor migration, and the movement of capital for investment. The Industrial Revolution fueled increased production and global trade. People moved for jobs, impacting demographics and cultures. Capital flowed across borders for short-term speculation and long-term investments, influencing economic growth. These dynamics were interconnected and laid the foundation for the modern globalized world.

2.1 A World Economy Takes Shape

- The surge in population during the late 18th century heightened the demand for food grains in Britain.
- Faced with pressure from landed groups, the government imposed restrictions on corn imports.
- These regulations, widely referred to as the 'Corn Laws,' empowered the government to take such measures.

more about 'corn law': E.M.A

- As urban centres expanded and industry grew, the demand for agricultural products went
- up, pushing up food grain prices.
- Under pressure from landed groups, the government also restricted the import of corn.
- The laws allowing the government to do this were commonly known as the Corn Laws
- Unhappy with high food prices, industrialists and urban dwellers forced the abolition of the
- Corn Laws

Impact of the abolition of corn laws

- Imported food proved more economical in Britain than domestically produced alternatives.
- British agriculture struggled to rival the affordability of imported goods.
- Extensive tracts of land remained unused, displacing numerous workers.
- Many individuals migrated to urban areas or overseas as a result.

2.2 Role of Technology



- Key technological innovations such as railways, steamships, and the telegraph significantly reshaped the 19th-century world. However, these advancements frequently stemmed from broader social, political, and economic influences.
- Colonization led to increased investments and improvements in transportation, including swift railways, efficient wagons, and larger ships, enabling the cost-effective and rapid movement of food from distant farms to end markets.
- The transportation of live animals from America to Europe until the 1870s, coupled with these advancements, made meat, once considered a luxury beyond the reach of the European poor, accessible. This broke the monotony of relying solely on bread and potatoes, allowing many to diversify their diet with meat, butter, and eggs.

2.3 Late nineteenth-century Colonialism

- The late nineteenth century witnessed flourishing trade and expanded markets, yet this economic growth had a darker side. In many regions, closer ties to the global economy resulted in the loss of freedoms and livelihoods.
- The year 1885 saw major European powers convene in Berlin to finalize
 the division of Africa among themselves. During this meeting, Britain
 and France significantly increased their overseas territories, while
 Belgium and Germany emerged as new colonial powers.
- The United States, in the late 1890s, entered the realm of colonial powers by acquiring territories previously nell by Spain.
- While trade and market expansion market this era, it also brought about consequences such as the loss of freedoms and livelihoods in various parts of the world, underscoring the complexities of global economic relationships.

2.4 Rinderpest, or the Cattle Plague E.M.A

- In the 1890s, a cattle plague swept through Africa, severely affecting livelihoods and the local economy. Despite Africa's abundant land and minerals, Europeans encountered a challenge: a shortage of people willing to work for wages.
- In the late 19th century, Europeans sought to establish plantations and mines in Africa for exporting crops and minerals, but encountered an unexpected challenge—a shortage of labor willing to work for wages.
- By the late 1880s, Riderpest, introduced through infected cattle from British Asia, reached Africa, devastating local livelihoods, especially in East Africa where Italian soldiers in Eritrea relied on these cattle, leading to significant economic losses for Africans.

2.4 Indentured Labour Migration from India \leftarrow

E.M.A

- During the 19th century, many people from India were hired to work in other countries under a contract known as indentured labor. These workers were mainly from certain regions of India and were sent to places such as the Caribbean, Mauritius, Fiji, and Assam.
- Indentured laborers faced harsh working conditions akin to slavery. In Trinidad, a religious procession evolved into a carnival uniting workers of diverse religions, fostering the emergence of Rastafarianism, linked to Indian migrants. In the early 1900s, Indian leaders opposed indentured labor, leading to its abolition in 1921.

INDENTURED LABOUR — A BONDED LABOURER UNDER CONTRACT TO WORK FOR AN EMPLOYER FOR A SPECIFIC AMOUNT
OF TIME TO PAY OFF HIS PASSAGE TO A NEW COUNTRY OR HOME

2.5 Indian Entrepreneurs Abroad

 Shikaripuri shroffs and Nattukottai Chettiars were key financiers in Central and Southeast Asia, supporting export agriculture. They utilized personal capital or obtained loans from European banks to assist local farmers in cultivating crops for the global market.

2.6 Indian Trade, Colonialism and the Global System

- Europe received exports of cotton from India.
- In Britain, cloth import tariffs led to a reduction in the influx of fine
 Indian cotton.
- Indigo, a crucial cloth dye, was a significant export for years, but British manufactures inundated the Indian market.
- British exports to India exceeded imports, creating a trade surplus for Britain.
- This surplus helped Britain offset trade deficits with other nations, where it imported more than it sold.

3 The Inter-war Economy

Although the First World War (1914-18) unfolded in Europe, its repercussions resonated globally, triggering widespread economic and political instability.

3.1 Wartime Transformations

 The First World War (1914-1918), involving major industrial nations, saw the Allied Powers against the Central Powers. It featured extensive use of modern technology, causing high casualties and destruction. The conflict transformed the global economy, with Britain borrowing heavily from the US, turning the US into a creditor nation and leaving lasting impacts that shaped the 20th century.

3.2 Post-war Recovery

- Post-World War I, numerous nations recovered economically, but Britain encountered an extended crisis. The development of industries in India and Japan during the war hindered Britain's ability to reclaim its previous dominance in the Indian market and compete with Japan globally.
- Moreover, Britain grappled with substantial post-war external debts, exacerbating its economic challenges. Persistent anxiety and uncertainty about employment became integral to the post-war situation in Britain.
- In general, the post-war era presented formidable challenges for Britain, necessitating adaptation to the evolving economic dynamics and emerging global competitors.

3.3 Rise of Mass Production and Consumption

- In the early 1920s, the US swiftly recovered from the post-war period, experiencing robust economic growth.
- Mass production, pioneered by Henry Ford with the TModel Ford in Detroit, became a key feature, spreading across the US and Europe in the 1920s.
- Fueled by loans, there was a booming demand for appliances like refrigerators and washing machines, contributing to the US becoming the largest global lender by 1923.

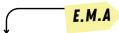
3.4 The Great Depression ←

- E.M.A
- The Great Depression spanned from around 1929 to the mid-1930s.
- Globally, during this time, there were severe declines in production, employment, incomes, and trade.
- The depression resulted from a combination of factors, including agricultural overproduction.
- Many countries had financed their investments through US loans, and the withdrawal of these loans had widespread repercussions.
- The unfortunate collapse of the US banking system occurred as thousands of banks went bankrupt and were compelled to close.



3.5 India and the Great Depression ←

- The Great Depression significantly hit Indian trade, causing a sharp
 decline in agricultural prices. Despite the economic downturn, the colonial
 government persisted in maintaining high revenue demands, worsening the
 situation. India's economic strain increased as it became a net exporter
 of precious metals, notably gold.
- The Great Depression deeply affected rural India, leading to widespread unrest. In 1931, Mahatma Gandhi initiated the civil disobedience movement at the peak of the depression, with the goal of challenging the policies and practices of the colonial government.



4 Rebuilding a World Economy: The Post-war Era

The Second World War caused immense human casualties and economic devastation. It involved conflict between the Axis powers, primarily Nazi Germany, Japan, and Italy, and the Allies, consisting of Britain, France, the Soviet Union, and the US.

Post-war reconstruction was molded by two pivotal factors:

- The rise of the US as the preeminent economic, political, and military power in the Western world.
- The dominance exerted by the Soviet Union.

4.1 Post-war Settlement and the Bretton Woods Institutions

- Inter-war economic lessons emphasized the necessity of mass communication to sustain mass production.
- The Bretton Woods conference established the International Monetary Fund (IMF) in 1947 to address external surpluses and deficits of member nations.
- The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank) was also created during the conference to finance postwar reconstruction, marking the commencement of financial operations in 1947.

4.2 The Early Post-war Years

 The Bretton Woods agreement marked the beginning of a remarkable era of trade and income growth for Western industrial nations and Japan. Throughout this decade, technology and enterprise were disseminated globally.

4.3 Decolonisation and Independence

- Post-World War II, the IMF and World Bank initially served the financial needs of industrial nations under European colonial rule.
- In the late 1950s, these institutions shifted focus to developing countries, despite most not benefiting from the rapid growth experienced by Western economies in the 1950s and 1960s.
- The Group of 77 (G-77) emerged, representing developing nations, and advocated for a New International Economic Order (NIEO) to gain more control over natural resources, increased development assistance, fairer prices for raw materials, and enhanced access to developed countries' markets for their manufactured goods.

TARIFF — TAX IMPOSED ON A COUNTRY'S IMPORTS FROM THE REST OF THE WORLD. TARIFFS ARE LEVIED AT THE POINT OF ENTRY. I.E., AT THE BORDER OR THE AIRPORT.

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

- From the 1960s, the US encountered a decline in financial and competitive strength, attributed to rising costs associated with foreign engagements.
- The 1970s witnessed alterations in the international financial system and a surge in unemployment in the industrial world.
- Low-wage Asian countries, including China, became key destinations for multinational corporations, while recent times have seen substantial economic growth in India, China, and Brazil, reshaping the global economic landscape.

EXCHANGE RATES - THEY LINK NATIONAL CURRENCIES FOR PURPOSES OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE. THERE ARE ARE FIXED AND GOVERNMENTS INTERVENE TO PREVENT BROADLY TWO KINDS OF EXCHANGE RATES: FIXED EXCHANGE RATE AND FLOATING EXCHANGE RATE

FIXED EXCHANGE RATES - WHEN EXCHANGE RATES MOVEMENTS IN THEM

FLEXIBLE OR FLOATING EXCHANGE RATES - THESE RATES FLUCTUATE DEPENDING ON DEMAND AND SUPPLY OF CURRENCIES IN FOREIGN EXCHANGE MARKETS, IN PRINCIPLE WITHOUT INTERFERENCE BY GOVERNMENTS





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

- (i) Europeans were attracted due to the resources of land and minerals of Africa.
 - (ii) They came to Africa to establish plantations and exploit mines.
 - (iii) African countries were militarily weak and backward. So, it was easy to conquer them.

Q. Explain how the global transfer of disease in the pre-modern world helped in the colonisation of the Americas?

- Global transfer of disease in the pre-modern world helped in the colonisation of the Americans:
 - (i) America was not conquered and colonised by Europeans with the help of superior firepower alone.
 - (ii) Germs, such as those of smallpox were helpful to a great extent.
 - (iii) Americans had no immunity against them as a result of long isolation. Once introduced, the germs spread deep into the continent decimating whole communities and paving way for conquest.
 - Q. Explain any three effects of population growth in England in the late eighteenth century.
- (i) Food could now be imported into England.
 - (ii) Demand for food grains increased as urban centres expanded.
 - (iii) Due to pressure from land groups, the government restricted the import of corn by enacting the Corn Laws.
 - Q. "Trade and cultural exchange always went hand in hand". Explain the statement in the light of silk route.
- There were several silk routes over land and sea which helped in trade and cultural links between the different countries of the world especially Asia, North Africa and Europe.
 - The silk routes got their name due to the Chinese silk cargoes along these routes which were actively functional before the Christian era and up to the 15th century. Chinese pottery, Indian spices The Making of a Global World 83 and precious metals like gold and silver from Europe travelled through these silk routes.
 - These silk routes were also used for cultural exchange by Christian missionaries, Muslim preachers and the Buddhists.

- Q. Give three examples to show that the premodern world changed with the discovery of new sea routes to America.
- \bigcirc A few examples are as follows:
 - (i) Many common foods, e.g., potatoes, soya, tomatoes, maize, etc., were introduced to Europe from America. These crops made a difference between life and death. The poor began to eat better and live longer in England with the introduction of potatoes.
 - (ii) Religious dissenters from Europe fled due to the fear of persecution in Europe and migrated to America.
 - (iii) Slave trade was started. European traders captured slaves in Africa and took them to America where they worked on plantations. Europe became the centre of world trade.
 - (iv) Precious metals, e.g., silver from mines located in present-day Peru and Mexico also enhanced Europe's wealth and financed its trade.
 - Q. Explain the role of technology in shaping the world economy of 19th century.
- Role of Technology:
 - (i) The railways, steamships, and the telegraph for example were important inventions without which we cannot imagine the transformed nineteenth-century world.
 - (ii) Technology advances were often the result of larger social, political and economic factors.
 - (iii) Colonization stimulated new investments.
 - (iv) Improvement in transport.
 - (v) Larger ships helped to move food more cheaply.
 - Q. Analyse any two factors that were responsible for the Great Depression in America during 1929.
- i. Agricultural overproduction remained a problem and it was made worse by falling agricultural prices.
 - ii. As prices slumped and agricultural incomes declined, farmers tried to expand production and bring a larger volume of produce to the market but it pushed down prices.
 - iii. 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.
 - iv. But in the first half of 1928 countries that depended crucially on US 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 such as the British pound sterling.



3000 BC: West Asia today and the Indus valley civilization are connected by inactive coastal trade.

1870: Live animals were transported from

America to Europe until the 1870s.

1880 : In Late 1880s rinderpest arrived in Africa

1885: In 1885 the big European powers met in Berlin to complete the carving up of Africa between them

1890 : By 1980 a global agricultural economy had taken shape

1920s: The housing and consumer Boom of the 1920 created the basic of prosperity of the US 1929: By 1929 the world would be plunged into a depression such as it had never experienced before

1929 to mid 1930: The Great Depression begin Between 1928 and 1934: India's exports and imports nearly Halved.

1935: By 1935, most industrialised nations were experiencing a mild economic recovery.