

1) Many of our common foods, such as potatoes, soya, groundnuts, maize, etc., were only introduced in Europe and Asia after _____ accidentally discovered the vast continent that would later become known as the Americas.

- a) Christopher Columbus
- b) Vasco da Gama
- c) Marco Polo
- d) None of the above

Answer: (a)

2) Precious metals, particularly _____, from mines located in present-day Peru and Mexico enhanced Europe's wealth and financed its trade with Asia.

- a) Copper
- b) Bauxite
- c) Iron Ore
- d) Silver

Answer: (d)

3) Many expeditions set off in search of El Dorado, the fabled city of _____.

- a) Silver
- b) Emerald
- c) Diamonds
- d) Gold

Answer: Option (d)

4) America's original inhabitants had no immunity against diseases that came from Europe. _____, in particular, proved a deadly killer.

- a) Chickenpox
- b) Measles
- c) Smallpox

d) Filaria

Answer: Option (c)

5) Reduced role of _____ and the rising importance of the Americas gradually

moved the centre of world trade westwards.

a) China

b) Japan

c) Korea

d) None of the above

Answer: Option (a)

6) Which country passed the ‘Corn Laws’ to restrict the import of corn?

a) France

b) Great Britain

c) Spain

d) USA

Answer: Option (b)

7) Demand for _____ led to the migration of people to America and Australia.

a) Capital

b) Raw materials

c) Labour

d) Both (a) and (b)

Answer: option (c)

8) Between 1820 and 1914, world trade is estimated to have multiplied 25 to 40 times. Nearly _____ percent of this trade comprised ‘primary products’.

a) 10

b) 20

c) 40

d) 60

Answer: Option (d)

9) One of the oldest livestock markets in _____ was at Smithfield.

a) London

b) Liverpool

c) Manchester

d) Edinburg

Answer: Option (a)

10) Animals were slaughtered for food at the starting point – in America, Australia or New Zealand, and then transported to _____ as frozen meat, thereby reducing the shipping costs and reducing meat prices.

a) Asia

b) Europe

c) Africa

d) Middle East

Answer: Option (b)

11) In 1885, the big European powers met in _____ to complete the carving up of Africa between them.

a) Paris

b) London

c) Berne

d) Berlin

Answer: Option (d)

12) The US also became a colonial power in the late 1890s by taking over some colonies earlier held by _____.

a) Belgium

b) Portugal

c) Spain

d) France

Answer: Option (c)

13) In Africa, in the 1890s, a fast-spreading disease of _____ had a terrifying impact on people's livelihoods and the local economy.

- a) Rinderpest
- b) Smallpox
- c) Measles
- d) Scurvy

Answer: Option (a)

14) Europeans came to _____ hoping to establish plantations and mines, but they faced the problem of Labour shortage.

- a) Africa
- b) Asia
- c) Middle East
- d) South America

Answer: Option (a)

15) Rinderpest arrived in Africa in the late 1880s. It was carried by infected cattle imported from British Asia to feed the Italian soldiers invading _____ in East Africa.

- a) Kenya
- b) Eritrea
- c) Ethiopia
- d) Sudan

Answer: Option (b)

16) The loss of _____ destroyed African livelihoods.

- a) Cattle
- b) Human lives
- c) Land
- d) Forests

Answer: option (a)

17) The main destinations of Indian indentured migrants were the ____.

- a) Caribbean Islands
- b) Fiji
- c) Mauritius
- d) All of the above

Answer: Option (d)

18) Most Indian indentured workers came from the present-day regions of ____.

- a) Bihar
- b) Eastern Uttar Pradesh
- c) Central India
- d) All of the above

Answer: Option (d)

19) Migrants from _____ went to Ceylon and Malaya.

- a) Andhra Pradesh
- b) Orissa
- c) Tamil Nadu
- d) Karnataka

Answer: Option (c)

20) India's nationalist leaders began opposing the system of indentured labour migration as abusive and cruel. It was abolished in ____.

- a) 1921
- b) 1931
- c) 1919
- d) 1911

Answer: Option (a)

Q1. What is meant by making of the Global World?

- A. People interacting with each other from different countries
- B. involvement of trade, of migration, of people in search of work, the movement of capital between different countries and political & social involvement
- C. Political involvement of different nations
- D. Migration and trade between countries

Q2. Active coastal trade linked the Indus valley civilisations as far back as

.....

- A. 3000 BCE
- B. 2000 BCE
- C. 1000 BCE
- D. 2500 BCE

Q3. What was the currency used for more than a millennia in the ancient trade?

- A. Coins
- B. paper notes
- C. cowries (the Hindi cowdi or seashells)
- D. no currency , barter system

4. What is meant by the ‘Silk Routes’ ?

- A. points to the importance of West-bound Chinese silk cargoes travelling on the various routes
- B. import – export of silk
- C. Asian routes used
- D. routes used in and out of Asia

Q5. Which were these routes that were identified by the historians?

- A. Between only Asia and Europe
- B. over land and by sea, knitting together vast regions of Asia, and linking Asia with Europe and northern Africa.
- C. only sea routes through Asia, Europe, Africa
- D. only land routes through Asia and Europe

Q6. What exchange did Europe return to Asia in the form of trade?

- A. gold and silver – flowed from Europe to Asia
- B. currency came from Europe

- C. cowries
- D. barter system of different goods

Q7. Which foods were introduced in Europe and Asia after Christopher Columbus discovered America?

- A. potatoes, soya, groundnuts, maize, tomatoes, chillies, sweet potatoes
- B. meats
- C. wheat and rice
- D. seafood

Q8. Europe's poor began to eat better and live longer with the introduction of the humble

- A. maize
- B. potato
- C. soya
- D. rice

Q9. Which goods from the American continent enhanced Europe's wealth and financed its trade with Asia after its discovery in the 16th century?

- A. food products
- B. cash crops
- C. Precious metals, particularly silver
- D. pottery and arts

Q10. What was South America's El Dorado fabled as in the 17th century?

- A. the trade city
- B. city of gold
- C. city of merchants
- D. the beautiful city

Q11. Which disease travelled from Europe to America and was responsible for mass deaths of the original inhabitants of America?

- A. Plague
- B. Hay fever
- C. Smallpox
- D. Chickenpox

Q12. Who said that smallpox signalled God's blessing for the colonists: '... the natives ... were neere (near) all dead of small Poxe (pox), so as the Lord hathe (had) cleared our title to what we possess'

- A. Alfred Crosby
- B. John Winthrop, the first governor of the Massachusetts
- C. Christopher Columbus
- D. Michael Fitzgerald

Q13. Who was a Dissenter ?

- A. believer in all religious practices
- B. preacher
- C. follower of religion and politics
- D. One who refuses to accept established beliefs and practices

Q14. Until well into the eighteenth century, which two countries were among the world's richest countries?

- A. England and America
- B. China and India
- C. Africa and England
- D. America and Africa

Ans. B

Q15. Later which subcontinent became the centre of the world trade?

- A. America
- B. India
- C. Africa
- D. Europe

Q16. Identify three types of movement or 'flows' within international economic exchanges in the 19th century?

- A. trade in goods, flow of labour- the migration of people in search of employment, movement of capital for investment
- B. trade in goods, type of transport movement, flow of labour
- C. slave trade, trade in goods, capital investment
- D. trade in goods, type of transport movement, slave trade

Q17. What were the "corn laws" about in Britain in the late 18th century?

- A. more corn to be imported due to increase in population
- B. duties on imported corn
- C. pushing up the prices of corn in the country
- D. restriction made on the import of corn

Q18. In the mid 19th century, which countries became involved in food production to meet the British demand?

- A. India, China, Russia, America
- B. China, Russia, America
- C. Eastern Europe, Russia, America and Australia
- D. India and China

Q19. Where was the demand for labour more, that led to more migration?

- A. Russia
- B. America and Australia
- C. Africa
- D. Europe

Q20. By which year had the global agricultural economy had taken shape, accompanied by complex changes in labour movement patterns, capital flows, ecologies and technology?

- A. 1890
- B. 1870
- C. 1900
- D. 1880

Q21. How was meat transported to Europe after new technology set in?

- A. live animals were transported on ships
- B. some were slaughtered before, some kept alive for transport
- C. through refrigerated ships, which enabled the transport of perishable foods and meats over long distances animals were slaughtered for food at the starting point – in America, Australia or New Zealand – and then transported to Europe as frozen meat
- D. air transport

Q22. In Africa, in the 1890s which disease had a terrifying impact on people's livelihoods and the local economy?

- A. Smallpox
- B. Plague
- C. hay fever
- D. cattle plague also known as rinderpest

Q23. Why were the Europeans attracted to Africa?

- A. due to its vast resources of land and minerals

- B. due to abundance of food crop
- C. due to abundance of labour
- D. due to abundance of oil

Q24. What was the problem that the Europeans faced in Africa to carry out the work of plantations?

- A. shortage of water
- B. shortage of labour- willing to work for wages
- C. lack of technology
- D. Rinderpest

Q25. What methods did the Europeans use to recruit and retain labour in Africa?

- A. paid heavy wages
- B. Heavy taxes were imposed, Inheritance laws were changed to their disadvantage, confinement in the compound
- C. Inheritance laws were changed to their advantage
- D. low taxes to win their minds over

Q26. What is Indentured labour?

- A. contractual labour
- B. bonded labour for life
- C. labour without wages
- D. 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

Q27. In India, indentured labourers were hired under contracts which promised return travel to India after they had worked for years on their employer's plantation.

- A. ten
- B. three
- C. five
- D. two

Q28. Which areas did the Indian indentured workers come from?

- A. eastern Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, central India and the dry districts of Tamil Nadu.
- B. Rajasthan and Gujrat
- C. Bengal and Assam
- D. Punjab

Q29. What was the condition of these indentured workers?

- A. living conditions were bearable
- B. described as a ‘new system of slavery’, Living and working conditions were harsh, and there were few legal rights.
- C. they were treated fairly well in the new lands that they were exported to
- D. they were given no legal rights

Q30. Britain grew in India and exported it to China and, with the money earned through this sale, it financed its tea and other imports from China.

- A. Cotton
- B. Rice
- C. Opium
- D. Wheat

Q31. Britain had a ‘trade surplus’ with India. Britain used this surplus to balance its trade deficits with other countries – that is, with countries from which Britain was importing more than it was selling to. What is this system called?

- A. Trade Surplus System
- B. Deficit Balance System
- C. Multilateral Settlement System
- D. Trade Settlement System

Q32. Britain’s trade surplus in India also helped pay private remittances home by British officials and traders, interest payments on India’s external debt, and pensions of British officials in India. What were these payments called?

- A. lateral payments
- B. home charges
- C. Company charges
- D. miscellaneous charges

Q33. Which were the Central Powers against the allies in world war 1, 1914-18?

- A. Germany, Prussia, Ottoman Turkey
- B. Germany, Austria-Hungary, Italy
- C. Germany, Italy, Ottoman Turkey
- D. Germany, Austria-Hungary and Ottoman Turkey

Q34. Who were the Allies in World War 1?

- A. Britain, France and Russia (later joined by the US)
- B. Britain, France, Holland
- C. Britain, Russia, USA
- D. Russia, USA, Holland

Q35. What major change occurred for the US after World War I?

- A. US owed money to many countries
- B. The war transformed the US from being an international debtor to an international creditor, as Britain had borrowed a lot of money from the US.
- C. US lost credentials in the world economy
- D. US suffered many losses

Q36. What was the important feature of the US economy in the 1920s ?

- A. Stock Market boost
- B. Agriculture products profit
- C. Mass Production
- D. Profit in Trade

Q37. Who was a well-known pioneer of mass production in the US at the time?

- A. Henry Ford
- B. John Ford
- C. David Ford
- D. Micheal Ford

Q 38. What technique did Henry Ford use for ha Mass production of cars?

- A. Process manufacturing
- B Assembly line technique
- C.Batch manufacturing
- D. made to order production

Q39. When did the Great Depression set in?

- A. 1931
- B. 1928
- C. 1929-30
- D. 1932

Q40. What were the effects of the Great Depression on the US Economy?

- A. Effected only agriculture prices
- B agricultural overproduction, falling agricultural prices, US could not lend

money, businesses collapsed
C. industrial backlash
D. famines and disease

Q41. What were the effects of the Great Depression on India?

A. affected Indian trade, exports and imports nearly halved, wheat prices in India fell by 50%, colonial government refused to reduce revenue, agricultural prices fell sharply
B. Indian economy was not affected much
C. partial industrial losses
D. only agricultural problems

Q42. Who were the Axis powers in World War II?

A. Nazi Germany, Japan and Italy
B. Germany, Austria-Hungary, Italy
C. Germany, Italy, Ottoman Turkey
D. Germany, Italy, Austria-Hungary

Q43. Who were the Allies in World War II?

A. Britain, France, the Soviet Union
B. Russia, USA, Holland
C. Britain, France, the Soviet Union and the US
D. France, the Soviet Union, USA

Q44. It had made huge sacrifices to defeat Nazi Germany, and transformed itself from a backward agricultural country into a world power during the very years when the capitalist world was trapped in the Great Depression. Which country is being mentioned here?

A. France
B. Soviet Union
C. USA
D. Britain

Q45. An industrial society based on mass production cannot be sustained without

A. export market
B. international market
C. Mass consumption
D. mass disposal

Q46. What steps were taken at the Bretton Woods Conference in 1944?

- A. discussed how to stabilize world economy
- B. decided various measures to fulfill the loss of nations post war
- C. suggested steps for industrial upliftment
- D. established the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (popularly known as the World Bank)

Q47. Which country has an effective right of veto over key IMF and World Bank decisions?

- A. UK
- B. USA
- C. Japan
- D. Germany

Q48. Developing countries demanded a new international economic order (NIEO), What purpose did it solve?

- A. real control over natural resources, more development assistance, fairer prices for raw materials, and better access for their manufactured goods in developed countries' market
- B. fairer prices for raw materials, better exports
- C. for better human resource development
- D. manufacture to consumption benefits

Q49. What brought many countries back into the fold of the world economy in the 20th century?

- A. World Bank set new policies
- B. revolution of manufacturing for self in Asia
- C. new economic policies in China and the collapse of the Soviet Union and Soviet-style communism
- D. New Land and Industrial policies

Q50. What change did low-cost structure of the Chinese economy, most importantly its low wages bring about?

- A. investment by MNCs
- B. investment by world bank
- C. investment by developing countries
- D. investment by super powers

Answer key

Q.No.	Answer	Q. No.	Answer	Q. No.	Answer
1	B	21	C	41	A
2	A	22	D	42	A
3	C	23	A	43	C
4	A	24	B	44	B
5	B	25	B	45	C
6	A	26	D	46	D
7	A	27	C	47	B
8	B	28	A	48	A
9	C	29	B	49	C
10	B	30	C	50	A
11	C	31	C		
12	B	32	B		
13	D	33	D		
14	B	34	A		
15	D	35	B		
16	A	36	C		
17	D	37	A		
18	C	38	B		
19	B	39	C		
20	A	40	B		

QUESTIONS OF 1 MARK

Answers should not exceed 30 words.

Question 1.

What is globalisation ?

Answer:

Globalisation refers to an economic system that has emerged for the last 50 years or so.

Question 2.

How were human societies interlinked in ancient times ?

Answer:

In ancient times human societies were interlinked by travellers, traders, priests and pilgrims who travelled vast distances for knowledge, opportunity and spiritual fulfillment or to escape persecution.

Question 3.

Which was the earliest active coastal trade link ?

Answer:

As early as 3000 BCE an active coastal trade linked the Indus Valley civilisations with the present day West Asia.

Question 4.

Name one earliest form of currency.

Answer:

Cowries (the Hindi cowdi or seashells) were used as a form of currency.

Question 5.

To which century the long distance spread of disease-carrying germs may be traced ?

Answer:

Seventh Century.

Question 6.

Mention one example of vibrant pre-modern trade and cultural link between distant parts of the world.

Answer:

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

Question 7.

What does the name 'silk routes' point to ?

Answer:

The name 'silk routes' points to the importance of West-bound Chinese silk cargoes along the route.

Question 8.

Who took pasta to Sicily ?

Answer:

Perhaps Arab traders took pasta to fifth century Sicily, an island now in Italy.

Question 9.

Name the foods that were introduced in Europe and Asia after the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus.

Answer:

The foods were potatoes, soya, groundnuts, maize, tomatoes, chillies and sweet potatoes.

Question 10.

What was the effect of potatoes on the lives of the poorest in Europe ?

Answer:

The new crops of potatoes made a great change in the lives of the poor in Europe because they began to eat better and live longer. In Ireland poorest peasants became so dependent that when disease destroyed the potato crop in the mid 1840s, thousands died of starvation.

Question 11.

When did the Great Irish Potato Famine take place and what were its results ?

Answer:

The Great Irish Potato Famine took place during 1845-1849. As a result of it, around 1,000,000 people died of starvation in Ireland and double the number emigrated in search of work.

Question 12.

How did the discovery of America in the 16th century transform trade and lives

every where ? Give one example.

Answer:

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

Question 13.

What was the most powerful weapon of the Spanish conquerors of America ?

Answer:

The most powerful weapon of the Spanish conquerors was not a conventional military weapon at all. It was the germs such as those of smallpox that they carried on their person.

Question 14.

Why did the Europeans leave Europe for America in the nineteenth century ?

Answer:

The reasons were poverty, hunger, diseases, religious conflicts and persecution of religious dissenters.

Question 15.

What was the position of China and India among the countries in the 18th century ?

Answer:

1. Until well into the eighteenth century, China and India were among the world's richest countries.
2. They were also pre-eminent in Asian trade.

Question 16.

By the eighteenth century in America, how did the plantations work and what was grown there ?

Answer:

1. In America by the eighteenth century, plantations worked by slaves captured in Africa.
2. They were growing cotton and sugar for European markets.

Question 17.

Which were the three types of movements or flows within international economic

exchanges ?

Answer:

1. Flow of trade i.e., trade in goods.
2. Flow of labour i.e., migration of people in search of employment.
3. Movement of capital for short-term or long-term investments over long distances.

Question 18.

State any one reason that was responsible for the increased demand for food grains in Britain in the late eighteenth century.

Answer:

Population growth.

Question 19.

What were Corn Laws ? Why were they passed ?

Answer:

1. The laws allowing the government to restrict the import of corn were known as Corn Laws.
2. Under pressure from landed groups, the government had passed these laws.

Question 20.

Mention two steps that were taken to meet the increased demand for food in Britain.

Answer:

1. Lands were cleared in Eastern Europe, Russia, America and Australia to expand food production to meet the British demand.
2. New harbours were built and old ones expanded to ship the new cargoes.

Question 21.

What were Canal Colonies in Punjab ?

Answer:

The Canal Colonies consisted of areas irrigated by the new canals. These were settled by peasants from other parts of Punjab.

Question 22.

State any one bad effect of expansion of trade and a closer relationship with the

world economy.

Answer:

It resulted in a loss of freedoms and livelihoods. African continent was divided by big European powers between them.

Question 23.

What was Rinderpest ?

Answer:

It was a fast-spreading disease of cattle plague that affected Africa in the 1890s.

Question 24.

State any one feature of Africa's society before the nineteenth century.

Answer:

Africa had abundant land and a relatively small population. As a result of it land and livestock sustained African livelihoods and people rarely worked for a wage.

Question 25.

Why were the Europeans attracted towards Africa ?

Answer:

Europeans were attracted to Africa due to its vast resources of land and minerals. They hoped to establish plantations and mines to produce crops and minerals for export to Europe.

Question 26.

What do you understand by indentured-labour ?

Answer:

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.

Question 27.

What were the main destinations of Indian indentured migrants in the nineteenth century ?

Answer:

Main destinations were the Caribbean islands i.e., Trinidad, Guyana and Surinam, Mauritius and Fiji.

Question 28.

Why Indian workers were forced to migrate in search of work as indentured

workers in the
19th century ?

Answer:

The reasons were as mentioned below :

1. Decline of cottage industries.
2. Rise in land rent.
3. Clearing of lands for mines and plantations.

Question 29.

Name a few important persons who have descended from indentured labour migrants from India. When was this system abolished ?

Answer:

(a)

1. V.S. Naipaul – Noble Prize winning writer.
2. Shivnarine Chanderpaul – Cricketer.
3. Ramnaresh Sarwan – Cricketer.

(b) The indentured labour migration was abolished in 1921.

Question 30.

Which crop was grown in India and exported to China by the Britishers ? What was its importance ?

Answer:

1. Opium.
2. The money earned through the export of opium was used to finance tea and other imports from China.

Question 31.

What were 'home charges' ?

Answer:

Home charges included private remittances to home by British officials and traders, interest payments on India's external debt, and pensions of British officials in India.

Question 32.

Which were the two power blocs that fought the First World War ?

Answer:

1. Allies – Britain, France and Russia later joined by the US.
2. Central powers – Germany, Austria-Hungary and Ottoman Turkey.

Question 33.

Why the First World War is called the first modern industrial war ?

Answer:

Because machine guns, tanks, aircraft, chemical weapons etc. were used. These were products, of modern large scale industry.

Question 34.

Describe one feature of ‘assembly line’ method.

Answer:

The ‘assembly line’ method would allow a faster and cheaper way of producing vehicles because it forced workers to repeat a single task mechanically and continuously – such as fitting a particular part to the car – at a pace dictated by the conveyor belt.

Question 35.

What was the advantage of mass production ?

Answer:

Mass production lowered costs and prices of engineered goods.

Question 36.

What was the period of the Great Depression ?

Answer:

The Great Depression began around 1929 and lasted till the mid-1980s.

Question 37.

State any one factor for the Great Depression.

Answer:

Agricultural overproduction and falling agricultural prices was one of the factors responsible for the Great Depression.

Question 38.

Describe two effects of the Great Depression on India.

Answer:

1. India's exports and imports nearly halved between 1928 and 1934.
2. Wheat prices too fell by 50 percent.

Question 39.

During the Great Depression how did the Indian peasants meet their expenses ?

Answer:

The Indian peasants used up their savings, mortgaged lands, and sold whatever jewellery and precious metals they had to meet their expenses.

Question 40.

Why did the Great Depression prove less grim for urban India ?

Answer:

Because of falling prices urban people such as middle-class salaried employees found themselves better off as everything cost less.

Question 41.

What did famous economist John Maynard Keynes say about Indian gold exports during the Great Depression ?

Answer:

He thought that Indian gold exports promoted global economic recovery.

Question 42.

State any one factor responsible for shaping post-war reconstruction.

Answer:

Emergence of the US as the dominant economic, political and military power in the Western world.

Question 43.

Describe one key lesson which the economists and politicians drew from the inter-war economic experiences.

Answer:

The goal of full employment could only be achieved if governments had power to control flows of goods, capital and labour.

Question 44.

Which institutions were established by the Bretton Woods Conference in July 1944 and why ?

Answer:

1. International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, popularly known as World Bank.
2. These institutions known as Bretton Woods twins were set up to finance post-war construction.

Question 45.

Which problems were faced by the independent nations that became free after the Second World War ?

Answer:

These nations faced the problems as mentioned below :

1. Poverty,
2. Lack of resources,
3. Their economies were handicapped by long period of colonial rule.

Question 46.

Why did the most developing countries organise themselves as a group – the Group of 77 ?

Answer:

They organised themselves as a group – Group of 77, because they did not benefit from the fast growth of western economies experienced in the 1950s and 1960s.

Question 47.

What do you understand by exchange rates ?

Answer:

The exchange rates link national currencies for purposes of international trade.

Question 48.

What is the difference between fixed exchange rates and flexible exchange rates ?

Answer:

When exchange rates are fixed, the governments intervene to prevent movements in them. On the other hand, flexible or floating exchange rates fluctuate depending on demand and supply of currencies in foreign exchange markets is principle without interference by the governments

QUESTIONS OF 3/4 MARKS

Answers should be in about 80/100 words.

Question 1.

Describe how human societies have become steadily more interlinked in the ancient times.

Answer:

It is true to say that the human societies have become steadily more interlinked in the following ways :

1. From ancient times, travellers, traders, priests and pilgrims travelled vast distances for knowledge, opportunities and spiritual fulfillment or to escape persecution.
2. They carried goods, money, values, skills, ideas, inventions and even germs and diseases.
3. As early as 3000 BCE an active coastal trade linked the Indus Valley civilisation with present-day West Asia.
4. For more than a millenia, cowries (in Hindi cowdi or sea-shells) were used as a form of currency. From the Maldives they found their way to China and East Africa.
5. The long distance spread of disease-carrying germs are traced as far back as the seventh century. By the thirteenth century it had become an unmistakable link.
6. From the ninth century, images of ships appear regularly in memorial stones found in the western coast, indicating the significance of oceanic trade.

Question 2.

“Food offers many examples of long distance cultural exchange.” Support your answer with three examples.

Answer:

Food offers many examples of long distance cultural exchange as mentioned below :

1. Travellers and traders introduced new crops to the lands they travelled. Even ‘ready’ foodstuff in distant parts of the world might share common origins. For example, noodles travelled west from China to become spaghetti.
2. Arab traders took pasta to fifth century Sicily (Italy). Similar foods were known to the Indians and Japanese people. Their origins cannot be

ascertained, but the fact remains that there was long distance cultural contact even in the pre-modern world.

3. Our major common foods are potatoes, soya, groundnuts, maize, tomatoes, chillies, sweet potatoes. These were not known in India until about five centuries ago. These were introduced in Europe and Asia after the discovery of Americas by Christopher Columbus. Actually many of our common foods came from America's original inhabitants i.e., the American Indians.

Question 3.

Explain with example, how the new crops could make the difference between life and death for people. Explain with an example from Ireland.

Or

Show the importance of new crops for the poor.

Answer:

Sometimes new crops make remarkable difference in the lives of the poor people. For example, with the introduction of potatoes in Europe, the poor began to eat better and live longer. In Ireland, the poorest peasants were so much dependent on potatoes that when disease destroyed the potato crop in the mid-1840s, hundreds of thousands died of starvation. Hungry children used to dig for potatoes in the fields that had already been harvested. Thousands of people emigrated in search of work.

Question 4.

Describe the main features of the pre-modern world before the sixteenth century. How did it change with the discovery of new sea routes to America ? Give any three examples to explain the statement. ‘

Answer:

(a) The main features of the pre-modern world before the sixteenth century were as mentioned below :

1. Before the sixteenth century, the Indian Ocean had known for a bustling trade, with goods, people, knowledge, customs etc. cross-crossing its waters.
2. The Indian subcontinent was central to these flows and a crucial point in their networks. However the entry of Europeans helped expand or redirect some of these flows towards Europe.

(b) In the sixteenth century, European sailors discovered sea route to Asia and also successfully crossed the western ocean to America. With these discoveries, the pre-modern world shrank and changed in the following ways :

1. With the discovery of America, its vast lands, abundant crops and minerals transformed trade and lives every where in the world.
2. Precious metals, particularly silver, from mines located in present day Peru and Mexico enhanced Europe's wealth and financed its trade with Asia.
3. Legends spread in seventeenth century Europe about South America's abundant wealth. Thus many expeditions were sent in search of El Dorado, the Tabled city of gold.

Question 5.

“The Spanish conquest and colonisation of America was decisively underway by the mid-sixteenth century.” Explain with examples.

Or

How did the smallpox prove as the most powerful weapon of the Spanish f conquerors in the early modern phase ? Explain.

Answer:

See Textbook Question 2.

Question 6.

Describe the centers of world trade before and after the eighteenth century.

Answer:

Before the eighteenth century the center of world trade was Asia. China and India were among the world's richest countries. They were also pre-eminent in Asian trade. However from the fifteenth century, China restricted overseas contacts and retreated into isolation. China's reduced role and the rising importance of the America's gradually moved the center of world trade westwards. Europe now emerged as the center of world trade.

Question 7.

Describe three types of movements or flows within international economic exchanges in the nineteenth century. What were its effects ?

Answer:

(a) The economists identify three types of movement or flows within international economic exchanges. These are as mentioned below :

1. The first is the flow of trade which is referred largely to trade in goods e.g., cloth or wheat.
2. The second is flow of labour – the migration of people in search of employment.

3. The third is the movement of capital for short-term or long-term investments over long distances.

(b)

1. All these flows were closely interwoven and affected people's lives more deeply now than ever before.
2. The interconnection could sometimes be broken, for example, labour migration was often restricted than goods or capital flows.

Question 8.

What were Com Laws ? Why were these laws abolished ? How did the abolition of 'Com Laws' affect the people of England ?

How was the food problem solved by Britain after scrapping the Com Laws ? Explain.

Answer:

(a) The Corn Laws were laws that allowed the government to restrict the import of corn.

(b) In Britain, population growth in the late eighteenth century had increased the demand for food grains. As urban centers expanded and industry grew, the demand for agricultural products increased leading to rise in food grain prices. The landed group put pressure on the government to restrict the import of corn.

(c) After the abolition of the Corn Laws, food could be imported cheaply. British agriculture could not compete with imports. Thus, vast areas of land were left uncultivated and unemployment increased. They flocked to the cities for jobs or migrated overseas. This also led to lowering in the living standard and social conflict.

(d) From mid-nineteenth century faster industrial growth in Britain led to higher income and more foods were imported. To meet this demand, lands were cleared around the world in eastern Europe, Russia, America and Australia.

Question 9.

From mid-nineteenth century, how the demand for more food led to the flow of capital and labour all over the world ?

Answer:

Lands were cleared and food production was expanded to meet demand for more food but it was not enough because there was need for secondary and tertiary activities as given below :

1. Railways' services were required to link the agricultural regions to the ports.
2. New harbours had to be built and old ones expanded to ship the new cargoes.
3. People had to settle on the lands to bring them under cultivation.
4. These activities required labour and capital which came from financial centers such as London. The demand for labour in places where labour was in short supply – as in America and Australia – led to more migration.
5. Nearly 50 million people emigrated from Europe to America and Australia in the nineteenth century.
6. All over the world some 150 million left their homes in search of better future.

Question 10.

Explain major features of global agricultural economy that had taken shape towards the close of 19th century.

Answer:

By the end of the 19th century, a global agricultural economy had taken shape. It has the following features :

1. There were changes in labour movement patterns, capital flows, ecologies and technology.
2. The food requirement was met not from a nearby village but from places that were thousands of miles away. For example, the British demand for more food was met by expansion of food production in Eastern Europe, Russia, America and Australia.
3. The work in a field was not done by a peasant tilling his own land but by an agricultural worker working on a large farm which was a forest earlier.
4. Agricultural produce was transported by railways and ships.
5. Low paid workers from other distant places such as Southern Europe, Asia, Africa and the Caribbean were employed in the ships and railways.
6. In addition to food, the cultivation of cotton also expanded worldwide to fulfil the needs of the British textile mills.
7. Regional specialisation developed so rapidly that between 1820 and 1914 the world trade multiplied 25 to 40 times. Nearly 60 percent of this trade was of agricultural products such as wheat and cotton and mineral such as coal.

Question 11.

Describe any three dramatic changes that occurred in west Punjab in the 19th century, in the field of agriculture.

Answer:

When the global agricultural economy was taking place, some dramatic changes occurred in west Punjab in the 19th century as mentioned below :

1. The British government in India built a network of irrigation canals to transform semi-desert wastes into fertile agricultural lands for production of wheat and cotton for export.
2. The Canal Colonies came into existence.
3. These colonies were settled by peasants from other parts of Punjab.

Question 13.

“Trade flourished and markets expanded in the late 19th century but there was a darker side to the process.” Explain.

Answer:

In many parts of the world, the expansion of trade and a closer relationship with the world economy led to a loss of freedoms and livelihoods. Colonised societies suffered in many ways as mentioned below :

1. European conquests produced many painful economic, social and ecological changes through which the colonised societies were brought into the world economy. For example, the African continent was divided by the European powers at a Berlin conference in 1885 without caring for the local inhabitants.
 2. Britain and France made vast additions to their overseas territories.
 3. Belgium and Germany became colonial powers. The US also became colonial power in the late 1890s by taking over some colonies earlier held by Spain.
 4. The explorations by Sir Henry Morton Stanley and other explorers helped the conquest of Africa. These explorations were not driven by an innocent search for scientific [information. They were directly linked to imperial projects.
 5. A fast-spreading disease of cattle plague or rinderpest affected the people's livelihood and local economy in Africa. It killed 90 per cent of the cattle between Atlantic coast and the Cape (Africa's Southernmost tip).
 6. Africans rarely worked for a wage but the Europeans imposed heavy taxes in order to compel them to work for wages on plantations and mines. Peasants were displaced from land to work in labour market.
 7. Control over scarce resources of cattle enabled European colonisers to conquer and subdue Africa.
- It shows how in the era of conquest even a disease affecting cattle reshaped the lives and fortunes of thousands of people and their relations with the rest of the world.

Question 14.

What attracted the Europeans to Africa in the late nineteenth century ? Give any three reasons.

Answer:

In the late nineteenth century the main reasons for the attraction of Europeans to Africa were as mentioned below :

1. There were vast resources of land and minerals.
2. Europeans hoped to establish plantations to produce crops.
3. They wanted to control mines to produce minerals for export to Europe.

Question 15.

Before the arrival of outsiders, most of the Africans had a little reason to work for a wage. Explain three reasons.

Answer:

Three reasons were as mentioned below :

1. Africa had abundant land and a relatively small population.
2. Land and livestock sustained African livelihoods. People rarely worked for a wage.
3. There were few consumer goods that wages could buy. If you had been an African possessing land and livestock, there would have been no reason to work for a wage. The fact was that there was plenty of land and livestock.

Question 16.

Describe various methods employed by the Europeans to recruit and retain labour in Africa.

Answer:

The following methods were used by the Europeans to recruit and retain labour in Africa:

1. Heavy taxes were imposed which could be paid only by working for wages on plantations and mines.
2. Inheritance laws were changed which displaced the peasants from land. Only one member of a family was allowed to inherit land, as a result of which the others were pushed into the labour market.
3. Mine workers were also confined in compounds and not allowed to move about freely.

Question 17.

Write any three factors responsible for indentured labour migration from India.

Answer:

Most Indian indentured workers came from the present-day regions of eastern Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, central India and the dry districts of Tamil Nadu.

The causes for the migration were as given below :

1. In mid-nineteenth century, cottage industries had declined in the above regions.
2. Land rents had risen.
3. Lands were cleared for mines and plantations.

The above factors affected the lives of the poor. They failed to pay their rents and became deeply indebted and were forced to migrate in search of work.

Question 18.

Highlight the methods used for recruitment of the Indentured labour in the nineteenth century.

Answer:

In the nineteenth century hundreds of thousands of Indian and Chinese labourers went to work on plantations, in mines and in road and railway construction projects around the world.

The methods used for recruitment of the indentured labour in the nineteenth century were as mentioned below :

1. In India indentured labourers were hired under contracts which promised return travel to India after they had worked five years on their employer's plantation.
2. Their recruitment was done by agents engaged by employers and paid a small commission.
3. Agents tempted the prospective migrants by providing false information about final destination, modes of travel, the nature of work and living and working conditions.
4. Sometimes agents even forcibly abducted less willing migrants.
5. Their living conditions were harsh.
6. They had no legal rights. That is why it has been described as a new system of slavery.
7. Often migrants were not told that they were to embark on long sea voyage.

Question 19.

What is meaning of 'cultural fusion' ? Highlight any three forms of cultural fusion

which were part of the making of the global world.

Answer:

(a) Cultural fusion is a part of the making of the global world where things from different places get mixed, lose their original characteristics and become something entirely new.

(b) **Some examples of cultural fusion or a new culture among the indentured workers were as follows :**

1. In Trinidad the annual Muharram procession was transformed into a riotous carnival called “Hosay” (for Imam Hussain). Workers of all races and religions joined in this carnival.
2. The protest religion of Rastafarianism is also another example of social and cultural links with Indian migrants to the Caribbean.
3. ‘Chutney music’ in Trinidad and Guyana is also an example of cultural fusion.

These forms of cultural fusion are part of the making of the global world, where things from different places get mixed, lose their original characteristics and become something entirely new.

Question 20.

Describe the contribution of Indian entrepreneurs in the world market.

Answer:

There was need of capital for growing food and other crops for the world market. Large plantations could borrow capital from banks and markets. Others, such as humble peasants fulfilled their requirements as mentioned below :

1. There were the Shikaripuri Shroffs and Nattukottai Chettiars who were bankers and jr traders that financed export agriculture in Central and South-East Asia. They used their own capital or borrowed from European banks. They had a sophisticated system to transfer money over large distances. They even developed indigenous forms of corporate organisation,
2. Indian traders and moneylenders followed European colonisers into Africa also.
3. Hyderabad Sindhi traders established flourishing emporia at busy ports worldwide.
They sold local and imported curios to the tourists whose numbers were beginning to swell due to the development of safe and comfortable passenger vessels.

Question 21.

How did the industrialisation in Britain affect the export of Indian cotton and textiles ? What was then exported from India ?

Answer:

(a) The industrialisation in Britain affected the export of Indian cotton and cotton textiles in the following ways :

1. With industrialisation, British cotton manufacturers began to expand. The industrialists pressurised the government to restrict cotton imports and protect local industries.
2. Tariffs were imposed on cloth imports into Britain.
As a result of above steps, the inflow of fine Indian cotton began to decline.
3. The share of exports of cotton textiles declined from 30 per cent around 1800 to 3 per cent by the 1870s due to stiff competition in the international markets.

(b) With the decline in the exports of manufactures the following products were exported :

1. Between 1812 and 1871, the share of raw Cotton exports rose from 5 per cent to 35 percent.
2. Indigo was exported for dying cloth.
3. From 1820s British grew opium in India and exported it to China and with the money earned through this sale, it financed its tea and other imports from China.

Question 22.

India played a crucial role in the late 19th century world economy. Explain with examples.

Or

What is meant by 'Trade Surplus' ? Why did Britain have a trade surplus with India ?

Or

Describe the term 'Trade Surplus'. How was the income received from trade surplus with India used by Britain ?

Answer:

(a) When the value of exports is more than the value of imports, it is called 'trade surplus'.

(b) Britain had a trade surplus with India because over the 19th century exports from India to Britain and the rest of the world increased. The value of British exports to India was much higher than the value of British imports from India.

Thus, Britain had 'Trade Surplus' with India.

(c)

1. Britain used this surplus to balance its trade deficits with other countries.
2. In this way, India helped not only Britain to maintain balance but also played a crucial role in the late nineteenth century world economy.
3. Britain's trade surplus in India also helped to pay the so-called 'home charges' that included private remittances home by British officials and traders, interest payments on India's external debt and pensions of British officials in India.

Question 23.

Describe the main features of World War I.

Or

Write a note on wartime transformations.

Answer:

The main features of World War I were as follows :

1. **War between two power blocs :** The war was fought between two power blocs i.e., the Allies – Britain, France and Russia and later joined by the US and the Central Powers – Germany, Austria-Hungary and Ottoman Turkey.
2. **First modern industrial war :** Machine guns, tanks, aircraft, chemical weapons produced on large scale by the industries were used in the war.
3. **Recruitment of soldiers throughout the world :** The soldiers were not only recruited in the main participating countries but throughout the world from the colonies such as India. They were sent to fight in the war on ships and trains.
4. **Death and destruction of property :** It is estimated that nine million people died and about twenty million were injured in the war. Most of the killed and maimed were men of working age. The loss of wealth and property was beyond imagination.
5. **Restructuring of industries :** Industries were restructured to produce war-related goods. Entire societies were reorganised for war as men went to fight war, women started working in factories.
6. **Snapping of economic links between world's largest economic powers :** The war led to snapping of economic links between world's largest economic powers which were now fighting each other.
7. Britain borrowed large sums from US banks as well as US public. US became an international creditor instead of an international debtor.

Question 24.

Explain the impacts of the First World War on British economy.

Or

Describe the condition of Britain after the World War I.

Answer:

The First World War was the first modern industrial war. The fighting involved the world's leading industrial nations. The machine guns, tanks and aircrafts etc. were used on a large scale.

In view of these facts, the war had affected the British economy significantly as mentioned below :

1. Post-war recovery was a difficult process in Britain because during the war industries had developed in Japan and India. After the war, it became difficult for Britain to recapture the earlier position of dominance in the Indian market and to compete with Japan in the international market.
2. It had borrowed huge amount from US to meet war expenditures. Thus, at the end of the war Britain had huge external debts.
3. The war had led to economic boom due to a large increase in demand, production and employment. After the war, production decreased and unemployment increased. The government reduced bloated war expenditure to bring them into line with peacetime revenues. These developments resulted in huge job losses. Thus, in 1921, one in every five British workers was out of work. Anxiety and uncertainty about work became an enduring part of the post-war scenario.

Question 25.

Describe the condition of agricultural economies after the First World War with examples.

Answer:

The condition of agricultural economies after the First World War was bad as mentioned below :

Many agricultural economies particularly of wheat producers faced a crisis. For example before the war, eastern Europe was a major supplier of wheat in the world market. When this supply was disrupted during the war wheat production in Canada, America and Australia increased significantly. After the war once again production in Eastern Europe was revived leading to more supply of wheat in the market. As a result of it, prices of grain fell and incomes declined and farmers fell deeper into debt. Thus, the agricultural economies suffered more after the war.

Question 26.

Explain any four measures adopted by America for post-war recovery.

Answer:

The US recovery was quicker than the European countries. The war had already helped the US economy. There was, however, some trouble after the war but the US economy , grew in the early 1920s due to following measures :

1. **Mass production :** The growth of US economy was due to mass production. Car manufacturer Henry Ford made significant contribution in this field. He adopted the assembly line of a Chicago slaughter-house in his new car plant in Detroit. As a result of this method, production of cars increased and a car was ready every three-minutes. The T-Model Ford was the world's first mass-produced car.
2. **Hire purchase system :** Increase in wages led to a spurt in the purchase of refrigerators, washing machines, radios etc. through a system of hire purchase i.e., on credit repaid in weekly or monthly installments.
3. This demand was further increased by a boom in house construction and home ownership, financed again by loans.
4. The housing and consumer boom led to prosperity in the US. Large investments in housing and consumer products led to higher employment and income. In view of the above factors there was quicker post-war recovery. In 1923, the US resumed exporting capital to the rest of the world and became the largest overseas lender. US imports and capital exports boosted European recovery and world trade and income growth.

Question 27.

Explain the main features of 'assembly line method of mass production'. What problem was faced by Ford ? How did he overcome it ?

Answer:

(a) Main features of assembly line method were as mentioned below :

1. It would allow a faster and cheaper way of producing vehicles.
2. This method forced workers to repeat a single task mechanically and continuously at a pace dictated by the conveyor belt.
3. Standing in front of the conveyor belt no worker could afford to delay the motions, take a break or even have a friendly word with a workmate.
4. This method increased the output per worker and cars came off the assembly line at three minutes intervals.

5. The workers, however, were not able to work speedily. So they quit in large numbers. To overcome this problem, Henry Ford doubled the daily wages in January 1914. At the same time he banned trade unions from operating in his plants.

(b) Henry Ford recovered the high wage by repeatedly speeding up the production line and forcing workers to work even harder. So much so, he would soon describe his decisions to double the daily wage as the 'best cost-cutting decision' he had ever made.

Question 28.

Explain the causes of the Great Depression.

[Textbook Question]

Answer:

The main causes of the Great Depression were as follows :

1. **Agricultural over-production :** As the agricultural prices were falling and there was decline in agricultural income, the farmers tried to increase their income by more production. However, this resulted in further fall in prices. Farm products rotted in the market for lack of buyers. This created more hardships for the farmers.
2. **Financial dependence of many countries on US and crisis :** Many countries of the world were dependent on US. They had taken loans from that country. It was easy to raise loans in US if everything was fine.
3. But condition did not remain so. In the first half of 1928 the overseas loans had amounted to over \$ 1 billion. A year later it was one quarter of that amount. Countries that depended crucially on US loans now faced an acute crisis.
4. The withdrawal of US loans led to failure of banks, collapse of currencies (the British pound-sterling), slump in agricultural and raw material prices. The US government doubled import duties to protect its economy and it proved to be another severe blow to world trade.

Question 29.

Describe the effects of the Great Depression on the US.

Answer:

Major effects of the Great Depression on the US were as given below :

1. There was fall in prices.
2. **US banks and loans :** US banks reduced domestic lending and asked people to return their loans. People, however, could not repay the loans due to lesser incomes. They were forced to give up their homes, cars and other consumer durables.
3. **Unemployment:** Unemployment increased. People trudged long distances looking for any work they could find.
4. **Collapse of US banking system :** US banking system collapsed as it could not recover loans and repay depositors. Thousands of banks went bankrupt and were closed. By 1933, over 4,000 banks had closed. Between 1929 and 1932 about 1,10,000 companies had collapsed.

Question 31.

In the post-war era, which two crucial influences shaped post-war reconstruction.

Answer:

Two crucial influences that shaped post-war reconstruction were as mentioned below :

1. The first was the US's emergence as the dominant economic, political and military power in the western world.
2. The second was the dominance of the Soviet Union. It had made huge sacrifices to defeat Nazi Germany, and transformed itself from a backward agricultural country to a world power during the very years when the capitalist world was trapped in the Great Depression.

Question 32.

Describe two lessons drawn by the politicians and economists from the inter-war economic experiences.

Answer:

Two lessons are as given below :

1. An industrial society based on mass production cannot be sustained without mass consumption. To ensure mass consumption there should be stable income and full employment which in turn need intervention of the government.
2. The goal of full employment can only be achieved if the government has the power to control flows of goods, capital and labour. It is related to country's economic links with the outside world.

Question 33.

What are IMF and World Bank also known as ? Why did they shift their attention to the developing countries ?

Answer:

(a) See Textbook Question 5.

(b)

1. IMF and World Bank were designed to meet the financial needs of the industrial nations.
2. They were not equipped to cope with the challenge of poverty and lack of development in the former colonies.
3. As Europe and Japan rapidly rebuilt their economies, they grew less dependent on IMF and the World Bank.

In view of the above, from the late 1950s the Bretton Woods institutions began to shift their attention more towards developing countries.

Question 34.

Describe the factors responsible for the end of the Bretton Woods system and the beginning of 'Globalisation'.

Answer:

The factors or circumstances leading to the end of the Bretton Woods system and the beginning of 'Globalisation' are as given below :

1. From the 1960s, US finances and competitive strength weakened due to rising costs of its overseas involvements. US dollar was no longer a principal currency in the world. It could not maintain its value in relation to gold.
2. Weakening of US position led to the collapse of fixed exchange rates. Its place was taken up by floating exchange rates.
3. From mid-1970s, the developing countries were forced to borrow from Western Commercial banks and private lending institutions. This resulted in debt-crises, lower income and increase in poverty in Africa and Latin America.
4. The industrial countries were also hit by unemployment from the mid-1970s and remained high until the early 1990s.
5. MNCs began to shift production operations to low-wage Asian countries to earn more profits. Low wages in China made that country an attractive destination for investment by MNCs to capture world markets.
6. Some other incidents like new economic policies in China, the collapse of Soviet Union and Soviet-style communism in Eastern Europe brought many

countries into the fold of the world economy. These activities increased world trade and capital flows.

Question 35.

Describe the effects of the Bretton Woods system.

Answer:

1. There was unprecedented growth of trade and incomes for the Western industrial nations and Japan.
2. World trade grew annually at over 8 per cent between 1950 and 1970 and incomes at nearly 5 per cent.
3. The growth was stable and without large fluctuations.
4. Unemployment averaged less than 5 per cent in most industrial countries.
(a) There was worldwide spread of technology and enterprise. Developing countries tried to make advancement like advanced industrial countries. They invested vast amount of capital, imported industrial plants and equipment with modern technology.

Question 36.

Why did developing countries organise the G-77 ? Give three reasons.

Or

What was the Group of 77 ? Why was it formed ? Describe its aim and activities.

Answer:

(a) The Group of 77 was a group of developing nations which have become independent in 1950s and 1960s.

(b) The main reasons for its formation were as mentioned below :

1. The IMF and the World Bank were designed to meet the financial needs of the industrial countries.
2. They were not equipped to cope with the challenge of poverty etc. of the developing countries.
3. The former colonial powers still controlled and exploited vital natural resources of former colonies or developing countries.

(c) Thus the developing countries formed the Group of 77 to demand a new international economic order (NIEO) as mentioned below :

1. Real control over their natural resources.
2. More development assistance.
3. Fairer prices for raw materials.

4. Better access for their manufactured goods in developed countries' markets.
Thus it was a reaction to the activities of the Bretton Woods system and to protect the interests of the developing countries.