





Chapter 3 – The Making of a Global World (Easy Notes)

◆ 1. The Pre-modern World

What do we mean by a "Global World"?

Globalisation didn't begin in the last 50 years. It's a **long history** of:





-  Migration
-  Trade
-  Movement of capital
-  Exchange of ideas, cultures, and even diseases

Even 3000 BCE, **Indus Valley** people were trading with **West Asia**!

 Seashells (cowries) from the Maldives were found in China and Africa!

◆ 1.1 Silk Routes Link the World

The **Silk Routes** were trade paths that connected:

- **Asia ➡ Europe ➡ North Africa**
- Goods traded:  Chinese silk,  pottery,  spices,  Indian textiles
- In return:  Gold and Silver flowed into Asia






 Along with goods, people spread:

- **Religions** like Buddhism, Islam, Christianity
- **Ideas, culture, and stories** across continents

✦ *CBSE Favourite*: What were silk routes? How did they spread more than goods?

◆ 1.2 Food Travels: Spaghetti & Potatoes


Did you know?

-  *Spaghetti* may have come from **Chinese noodles**
-  *Potatoes*,  maize,  chillies,  tomatoes — were **not known in India or Europe** 500 years ago!

All these came from:

➡ **America**, discovered by **Christopher Columbus**




Example:

 In Ireland, when potato crops failed in the 1840s — nearly **1 million people died** of starvation!

✦ *CBSE Often Asks*: What foods came from America and how they changed diets worldwide?

◆ 1.3 Conquest, Disease, and Trade


In the **16th century**:

-  The world “shrunk” — as European explorers found new sea routes
-  **America**, cut off from rest of world for centuries, was “discovered”
-  Massive **silver mines in Peru & Mexico** made Europe richer

But the darkest impact?

● **Diseases like smallpox** killed **90% of Native Americans**

➔ They had **no immunity** to European diseases

 European conquests were more successful **because of germs than guns**




 Quote from a colonist:

“The Lord has cleared our title to what we possess...” — referring to Native deaths due to disease

✂ *CBSE Question Alert:* How did disease help Europeans conquer America?

◆ 1.4 A Shrinking World & Migration

In the **18th century**, Europe was full of:

-  Crowded cities
-  Diseases
-  Religious conflicts

➔ So, people started migrating to America for **a better life**

 Sadly, many **African slaves** were captured and sent to **plantations** in America
They grew **cotton, sugar** etc. — for **European markets**

✂ *Exam Tip:* Why did people migrate? What role did African slaves play?