

Exercise

The Making of a Global World

General Instructions:

- (i) Questions **1-15** are very short answer questions. These are required to be answered in **one sentence** each.
- (ii) Questions **16-35** are short answer questions. Answers to them should normally not exceed **70** words each.
- (iii) Questions **36-45** are long answer questions. Answer to them should normally not exceed **100** words each.
- (iv) Answers should be brief and to the point.

Very short answer type

(1 mark)

- Question 1.** What is the cultural link between distant parts of the world?
- Question 2.** From where was potato introduced in Asia?
- Question 3.** What was the reason for starvation in Ireland in mid-1840s?
- Question 4.** Who discovered America?
- Question 5.** When did European sailors find a sea-route to Asia?
- Question 6.** Who discovered India?
- Question 7.** Who was Dissenter?
- Question 8.** Why the demand of food and grains increased in Britain in the 18th Century?
- Question 9.** In which country, were the 'Corn Laws' applied?
- Question 10.** Who was the largest importer of food and agriculture in the 18th century?
- Question 11.** How many people emigrated from Europe to America and Australia in the 19th century?
- Question 12.** How animals were shipped from America to Europe in the 1870s?
- Question 13.** Why were Europeans attracted to Africa?

Question 14. Write the main destinations of Indian indentured migrants.

Question 15. Who was Stanley??

Short answer type

(2 & 3 marks)

Question 16. Give an example of a global exchange in Asia in the 17th century.

Question 17. 'New crops could make the difference between life and death'. Explain with an example.

Question 18. How the flow of goods, knowledge and custom was carried out from India to Europe?

Question 19. Which countries helped in the enhancement of European wealth in the 17th century?

Question 20. Which weapons did the Spanish conquerors use to kill American people?

Question 21. Explain the condition of Europeans before the 19th century.

Question 22. Give an example of a global exchange in America in the 17th century.

Question 23. Which countries were rich during the 18th century?

Question 24. Describe the movement of international economic exchange that took place in the 19th century.

Question 25. State the impact of population growth from the late 18th century in Britain.

Question 26. What was the 'Corn Law'? Why was it applied?

Question 27. Describe the condition of agricultural economy in the 1890s.

Question 28. Explain the role of technology in the global development.

Question 29. Describe the export of animals in the 18th century.

Question 30. How did the price of meat reduce in Europe after the 18th century?

Question 31. Write a short note on the late 19th century Colonialism.

Question 32. What was the impact of Rinderpest or the Cattle Plague in Africa?

- Question 33.** What attracted people from Europe to Africa?
- Question 34.** How Europeans pushed Africans into the labor market?
- Question 35.** Write a short note on the Indentured Labor Migration from India.

Long answer type

(5 marks)

- Question 36.** Describe the condition of plantations, labors.
- Question 37.** Describe the declination in cotton market of India in the 19th century.
- Question 38.** Explain the effects of the death of men of working-age in Europe because of the World War.
- Question 39.** Describe the condition of Indian trade in the 19th century.
- Question 40.** Explain the role of technology in the First World War.
- Question 41.** Briefly describe the Bretton Woods Conference.
- Question 42.** What do you understand by the Great Depression? What are the factors responsible for this decline?
- Question 43.** Write short note on the rebuilding of economy after the Second World War.
- Question 44.** Explain two crucial influence of the Second World War.
- Question 45.** Explain the decolonization and independence after the Second World War.

Answer Key

Very short answer type

(1 mark)

- Answer 1.** Silk-routes are the cultural link between distant parts of the world
- Answer 2.** Potato was introduced in Asia from America
- Answer 3.** As the people were so much dependent on potato as food, the destruction of crop due to disease became the reason for starvation in Ireland in mid-1840s.
- Answer 4.** Christopher Columbus discovered America.
- Answer 5.** European sailors found a sea route to Asia in 17th Century.
- Answer 6.** Vasco-Da-Gama discovered India
- Answer 7.** A person who does not accept the established beliefs and faiths is called dissenter.
- Answer 8.** Due to the increase in population growth, the demand of food and grains increased in Britain in 18th Century.
- Answer 9.** The 'Corn Laws' were applied in Britain.
- Answer 10.** Britain was the largest importer of food and agriculture in 18th century.
- Answer 11.** Approximately 50 million people emigrated from Europe to America and Australia in the 19th century.
- Answer 12.** Animals were transported live through ships from America to Europe in the 1870s.
- Answer 13.** Europeans were attracted to Africa as Africa had extensive land and mineral resources.
- Answer 14.** The main destinations of Indian indentured migrants were the Caribbean Islands, Mauritius and Fiji.
- Answer 15.** Stanley was a journalist and explorer who was sent from New York to find Livingston, an explorer who spent various years in Africa.

- Answer 16.** Silk routes are a good example of global exchange in the world in the 17th century. China was a big supplier of Silk. 'Silk routes' were the routes developed for the exchange of goods made from silk. Various silk routes were found by the historians over the land and by the sea. It was a way of connecting people of the vast region of Asia and linking it with Europe and Africa.
- Answer 17.** 'New crops could make the difference between life and death.' A suitable example for this statement is the incidence of starvation that took place in Ireland in the mid-1840s. New food was source of life as the introduction of potato improved the life of poor people of Europe and they lived longer. On contrary, people in Ireland were so much dependent on potatoes that when the crop of potatoes was destroyed by the disease in the mid-1840s, thousands of poor people died because of starvation.
- Answer 18.** European sailors discovered the sea route to Asia. India was a hub of people knowledge and goods in the 16th century. Much before the discovery of silk routes, India acted as the central place for import and export of knowledge, customs, goods, etc. India was a key place for the transport of goods from one place to another. The introduction of silk routes enabled Europe to establish trade relations with Asia and America.
- Answer 19.** The countries that helped Europe to enhance its wealth and financial status were Peru and Mexico. Both of these countries are known to have precious metals like silver. The availability of these resources aided in the financial enhancement of Europe and funded Europe to establish trade relations with Asia. The stories of America which was assumed to be a wealthy nation made Europeans to establish trade relations with them as well.
- Answer 20.** Spanish conquerors did not use any military weapons. Their weapon was the germ of smallpox carried by the Spanish people. America was an isolated state, so its native inhabitants lacked immunity against that germ. Smallpox proved to be lethal to Americans. It was initiated and spread in the whole continent. It killed various communities and make way for Europeans to conquer America.
- Answer 21.** Europe was poor till the 19th century. It suffered from poverty and hunger. European cities were crowded and people were threatened by deadly disease. Conflicts related to religion were common in the cities. The people who did not have faith in beliefs were humiliated publically. As a result, many people left their homes and migrated from Europe to America and Australia in search of food and land.

Answer 22. Exchange of food between various continents represents an excellent example of global exchange. Several food items such as soya, groundnuts, potatoes, maize, chillies, tomatoes and sweet potatoes are not native foods of Asia and Europe. All these foods were introduced from America to these places, when it was discovered by Christopher Columbus in the 17th century. Several food items travelled to India through American Indians. It played a vital role in the exchange of culture around the world.

Answer 23. Till eighteenth century, China and India were the richest countries of the world. They were central place for the establishment of trade relations. China was a great supplier of silk. India was the hub of people knowledge, goods, and spices. Goods and spices were exported through land way. The restrictions imposed by China on trade and transportation from the 15th century diverted trade interest to America. Hence, America was introduced as the new hub to carry out trade.

Answer 24. In 19th century, three types of movements were identified in the international economic exchange, which were:

- The exchange of the large quantity of goods such as cloths and wheat. It was defined as the flow of trade.
- The migration of people in search of jobs and land. Many people from Africa and America were migrated for labor work. It was defined as the flow of labor.
- The movement of fund which involved the investment of money for short and long time over a long distance. It was defined as the movement of capital.

Answer 25. In late 18th century, the rate of population growth increased which further led to an increase in the demand of food crop in Britain. The development in the country turned the agricultural land into industrial land. The demand of food grains increased but supply was limited which increased the price of agricultural products. Due to the pressure of landed groups, government restricted the import of corn.

Answer 26. The government applied the 'Corn Law' in the country. According to this law, people were not allowed to import corn. Government was pressurized by the landed group to so impose Corn Law to meet the demands of food supply which was increased due to increase in the population. The rise in cost of agricultural products made people unhappy and led to the abolishment of this law.

- Answer 27.** By 1890, economy had taken a global shape. Food was not imported from nearby towns or villages but imported from different parts of several countries. Agricultural work was initiated on a large scale in the farms. The forests were converted into agricultural lands which were used by paid workers to grow food. The low paid workers were brought from southern Europe, Asia, Africa and the Caribbean through ships and railways.
- Answer 28.** Many inventions had been done in the 19th century without which the transformation of that decade was not possible. The discovery of railway and telegraph were the major reasons of development of this century. Most of the social, economical and political factors were responsible for these professional growths. Migration improved the chances of investments and transportation. Faster railways were helpful in long distance transportation; larger ship helped in the movement of food cheaply from the continent farms to other markets.
- Answer 29.** In the 18th century, animals were transferred from one place to another live through ships from America to Europe. But, transportation of live animals consumed a lot of time and space. During transportation, there were possibilities that the animals may fall ill, lose its weight and become weak to eat. Due to these reasons, transportation of animals was a costly process. Therefore, meat was regarded as the costly food to eat and was beyond the reach of poor Europeans.
- Answer 30.** The discovery of new technology named refrigerated ships reduced the cost of meat. It allowed transportation of the slaughtered meat to distant places. This technology increased the shelf life of food. Animals were now slaughtered at the starting place in America, Australia and New Zealand and slaughtered meat was transported in place of live animals. The transportation cost of slaughtered meat was greatly reduced. Hence, the cost of meat reduced in Europe and poor Europeans were now able to purchase the meat.
- Answer 31.** The 19th century was not only the symbol of economical development but also was responsible for colonization. In several parts of the world, economical development was also responsible for the loss of the freedom and livelihood of people. This time was painful for the people of American and African continent. Poverty and lack of food grains, social and ecological changes in Europe became the major reason of migration.

Answer 32. In 1890, the fast spreading disease called Rinderpest or the Cattle Plague had terrifically affected the life of people and social economy. The impacts were:

- It was spread through infected cattle from British India which was fed to Italian soldiers in Africa.
- It adversely affected the livelihood of people dependent on cattle.
- The forced Africans to enter into the labor market.
- Owners of mines, colonial government took advantage of this and tried to strengthen their power.

Answer 33. Africa was rich in the land and minerals resources. It was the main reason of the attraction of Europe towards Africa. Europeans came to Africa in the hope of development in plantation and mines to produce agriculture and minerals. Europe was poor in agricultural crop therefore; they wanted to fulfill their requirements by developing crops in the vast lands of Africa.

Answer 34. Loss of cattle destroyed the life of African people. Planters and the owners of mines were dominant on Africans. They forced the African people to join the labor work. They imposed heavy taxes on Africans which can be paid off only by working in the mines. Only one member of the family was allowed to take over the land. These reasons pushed Africans into the labor market.

Answer 35. In the 19th century, hundreds and thousands of Indian and Chinese labors were hired to work in the mines in Africa. They went to Africa to work in plantation, in mines and in the construction of roads and railways. Indian people were hired on contractual basis according to which, they would be provided the return travel after completion of their contract period of five years. People from eastern UP, Bihar and Central India were hired the most.

Long answer type

(5 marks)

Answer 36. Condition of plantation labors was harsh. This system was a 'new system of slavery'. Labors were hired from different parts of world such as India and China. Labors were not provided the facilities that were promised to them. They were treated like slaves and no legal rights were provided to them. On arriving to the sites, labors found the conditions were different and unpleasant. Working and living conditions were tough to survive. Workers tried to escape from the working sites. Few lucky people escaped but, if anyone was caught they had to face cruel punishments.

- Answer 37.** In early 19th century, fine cotton was exported to Europe. The British cotton manufacturer started to pressurize the government to restrict the import of cotton. Hence, the interest of Indian fine cotton began to decline. The development of British market in the import of cotton increased the competition between Indian and foreign traders. Soon, the textile business of India began to decline because of the lack of advanced technology. Export of manufactured goods was decreased but, the export of raw materials was improved.
- Answer 38.** In the First World War, about 9 million adults died and approx. 20 million people got injured. Out of the people killed in the war, majority was of the men belonging to working age. It is impossible to imagine any industry without industrial arms. The death of youth in the war reduced the strength of work power of European force. After the war, the household income declined because of the reduction in members of family. Industries were modernized to produce war weapons.
- Answer 39.** In nineteenth century, India was a big supplier of food and grains to other countries of the world. Food grain and raw materials were exported from India. But, the import of India was much higher than its export. Britain had trade surplus with India. India had played a vital role in the economic system of the 19th century. Export of raw cotton grew up from 5% to 35%. Indigo, the color used for dyeing clothes was also exported to Britain. Britain cultivated opium in India and exported it to China. The profit earned from this export was utilized to finance its tea.
- Answer 40.** The First World War was a unique war that never happened before. In this war, most of the leading industrial countries of the world were involved. The large powers of developed industrial countries turned into the greatest destruction. Various latest technologies were used in this war like machine guns, tanks, aircraft and chemical weapons were used in this war. Millions of soldiers were appointed to participate in this war. Soldiers were moved by trains and large ships. About 9 million people died and 20 million were injured in this war.
- Answer 41.** The Bretton Woods Conference led to the establishment of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to look into the matters related to exterior surpluses and deficits of its member countries. It was formed for rebuilding the economy of the world. The International Bank for Renovation and Growth (also known as the World Bank) was established to finance postwar renovation. The IMF and the World Bank are known as the Bretton Woods Institutions or called the Bretton Woods twins. Bretton Woods system was defined for the growth of the post-war international economic system. World Bank and IMF started the financial operations in 1947.

Answer 42. The period of Great Depression began in the 1929 and ended in the mid-1930s. It was the time during which the whole world was facing the decline in production, employment and incomes. The regions of agriculture and communication were most terribly affected. The cost of agriculture fell greater than the cost of industrial goods.

Several factors were responsible for this depression.

- Prices of agriculture declined and farmers tried to bring larger volume of crop into market to balance their overall income. This worsened the conditions of market. A lot of farm produce was perished due to lack of buyers.
- US overseas loans amounted to over \$ 1 billion that made the conditions of economy worst.

Answer 43. After Second World War, the global economy also declined. The economists and politicians signified two key lessons from the world-war commercial experiences.

- First, the mass production of industrial goods is not possible without mass consumption. But, to ensure this high and stable income was required.
- Second, complete employment could not be achieved without the co-operation of the Government.

After the world war, the main aim of the post-war international economic system was to make the economic system stable and provide employment in the nations. In July 1944, United Nations Monetary and Financial Conference were held to decide the framework of this economic system. After this conference, IMF was established to help the deficit nations.

Answer 44. After the Second World War, two crucial powers were raised. First power that rose was the military power of US which emerged as an economic, political and military power in the west after the Second World War. U.S. did not participate in the war and enriched its economy. Second power was that rose was the Soviet Union which defeated Nazi, Germany and proved it as the greatest power. It had made several sacrifices during the war to defeat Germany. It transformed itself from an agricultural country into the most powerful country of world.

Answer 45.

Several parts of world were under the colonial rule of Europe. After the Second World War, most of the colonies of Asia and Africa appeared as free and independent countries. They were ruled by Europeans for several years, so their condition was weak. These countries were poor and economically weak. The IMF and the World Bank were introduced to help the developing countries, to fulfill their financial, social and industrial needs. Countries suffering from the challenges of food, poverty and lack of growth were supported by IMF and the World Bank.