NCERT Solutions for Class 10

Social Science (History)

Chapter - 4 The Making of a Global World

1. Give two examples of different types of global exchanges which took place before the seventeenth century, choosing one example from Asia and one from the Americas.

Ans: The examples of the different types of global exchanges that took place before the seventeenth century are as follows:

- Europe and Asian countries exchanged Spices and Textiles for Gold.
- America exchanged food and Gold with the European nations during the Colonial period.

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

Ans: The Europeans were immune to the diseases but the natives of other nations outside of Europe were not. So, when they were infected with the diseases, their population suffered as they had to fight from within and this made them weaker and also drained their resources. So, Europeans were able to colonise them easily.

3. Write a note to explain the effects of the following:

(a) **The British government's decision to abolish the Corn Laws.**

Ans: Due to the abolition of corn laws, the British farmers migrated to cities and took up other professions and eventually led to high industrial growth.

(b) The coming of rinderpest to Africa.

Ans: Due to rinderpest, the livelihoods of the Africans were destroyed and this made the Europeans to colonise the Africans easily.

(c) The death of the working-age in Europe because of the World War.

Ans: Due to the death of young men in World Wars, the women came out to work and they improved their position in the society.

(d) The Great Depression on the Indian economy.

Ans: The great depression led to loss in revenue for the farmers of India s the export prices fell drastically. However, the British Government did not decrease the taxes and this led to a massive unrest in India which paved the way for Indian Independence a few years later.

(e) The decision of MNCs to relocate production to Asian countries.

Ans: Due to the relocation of production to Asian countries, the Asian economies grew manifold and there was an increase in employment. The profits of the MNCs increased and the West also prospered due to which Global Production Networks were formed.

4. Give two examples from history to show the impact of technology on food availability.

Ans: Here are the two examples from history to show the impact of technology on food availability:

Faster railways, lighter wagons and larger ships led to the transport of food quickly from which decreased the cost of food.

Refrigerated ships facilitated the transport of perishable goods to far off nations.

5. What is meant by the Bretton Woods Agreement?

Ans: The Bretton Woods Agreement was signed in July 1944 at Bretton Woods in New Hampshire, USA by which the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank were established to preserve global economic stability employment in the industrialised nations.

6. Imagine that you are an indentured Indian labourer in the Caribbean. Drawing from the details in this chapter, write a letter to your family describing your life and feelings.

Ans: Here is a sample letter:

Dear Family Members,

I hope you all are doing great and are fine there. This letter is all about my life here in the Caribbean where I am an indentured labour.

When I came here, life seemed to be very hard and it came as a surprise upon arrival. However, I am hopeful to come out of it very soon. Although life here is full of struggles and hardships, I did not choose all of this willingly. The contract was made lucrative only on the basis of false information and promises. I am a slave here and do not make a lot of money. However, I believe that this shall pass soon.

Your Son,

Manish

7. Explain the three types of movements or flows within international economic exchange. Find one example of each type of flow which involved India and Indians, and write a short account of it.

Ans: The three types of movements or flows within the international economic exchange are:

- Trade Flow
- Human Capital Flows
- Capital Flows

Food such as potatoes, soya, groundnuts, chillies, etc. came to India from America.

Indentured labour was provided for mines, plantations and factories abroad which led to colonial domination of the British.

United Kingdom took many loans from USA to finance the World War. As India was an English colony, the impact of these loans was seen in India and it affected the Indian economy and people.

8. Explain the causes of the Great Depression.

Ans: The Great Depression was a caused due to the following factors:

- Income and Prosperity in USA increased as it was very less affected by World War I. This caused an increase in demands and due to less production, inflation increased.
- The stock exchanges crashed in 1929 which created panic among investors

and depositors as they lost money and started accumulation of wealth.

- Banks were closed and companies failed to get capital for investments.

9. Explain what is referred to as the G-77 countries. In what ways can G-77 be seen as a reaction to the activities of the Bretton Woods twins?

Ans: G-77 countries is an abbreviation for a group of 77 countries that had demanded a new international economic order which would give them more control over their natural resources. The G-77 was a reaction to the activities of the Bretton Woods twins as the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank were designed to meet the financial needs of only industrialised and developed countries.