

# UNIQUE STUDY POINT

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| <b>Class:</b> X      | <b>Subject:</b> Social Science | <b>Session:</b> 2025-26 |
| <b>Book:</b> History | <b>Type:</b> PYQ (Board Exam)  | <b>Board:</b> CBSE      |

## Chapter 3 : The Making of a Global World

### SECTION A : Multiple Choice Questions

(1 Mark Each)

Q1. "Buddhism emerged from eastern India and spread in several directions." Read the reasons and choose the correct option:

I. Cultural exchange II. Silk route III. Trade & travellers IV. European efforts [CBSE 2024] [1]

(a) Only I, II and IV (b) Only II, III and IV (c) Only I, II and III (d) Only I, III and IV

**Ans: (c) Only I, II and III. Buddhism spread through cultural exchange, the Silk Route, and trade/travellers. Europeans had no role in spreading Buddhism.**

Q2. There were three important flows in international economic exchange. Identify the incorrect one: [CBSE 2023] [1]

(a) Flow of trade (b) Flow of labour (c) Flow of capital (d) Flow of technology

**Ans: (d) Flow of technology. The three flows that shaped the pre-modern world economy were trade, labour, and capital.**

Q3. What was the main reason for decline of cotton textile exports from India to Britain in early 19th century? [CBSE 2021] [1]

(a) Imposition of tariff on cotton imports into Britain (b) Poor quality of cotton textile

(c) Shortage of raw cotton in India (d) Cotton producers found other buyers

**Ans: (a) Imposition of tariff on cotton imports into Britain. Britain imposed heavy duties on Indian textiles to protect its own machine-made goods.**

Q4. Which of the following was NOT an Axis Power during World War II? [CBSE 2022] [1]

(a) Japan (b) Italy (c) Nazi Germany (d) Britain

**Ans: (d) Britain. Britain was an Allied Power. The Axis Powers were Germany, Italy, and Japan.**

Q5. Rinderpest badly affected the livelihood and local economy of which continent? [CBSE 2020] [1]

(a) Asia (b) Europe (c) Africa (d) South America

**Ans: (c) Africa. Rinderpest (cattle plague) arrived in Africa in 1890s and killed almost 90% of cattle, devastating African livelihoods.**

Q6. Who adopted the concept of assembly line to produce automobiles? [CBSE 2022] [1]

(a) Henry Ford (b) Karl Benz (c) V.S. Naipaul (d) Samuel Morse

**Ans: (a) Henry Ford. He pioneered mass production using the assembly line method, producing the famous T-Model car.**

Q7. Which statement correctly identifies the Corn Laws? [CBSE 2021] [1]

(a) Restricted import of corn to England (b) Allowed free import of corn

(c) Imposed tax on exported corn (d) Abolished the sale of corn

**Ans: (a) Restricted import of corn to England. The Corn Laws were trade regulations that protected British farmers by restricting cheap grain imports.**

Q8. The Bretton Woods institutions were created to: [CBSE 2020] [1]

(a) Promote military alliances (b) Finance post-war reconstruction

(c) Create a world government (d) Establish colonial empires

**Ans: (b) Finance post-war reconstruction. The IMF and World Bank (Bretton Woods institutions) were set up in 1944 to preserve economic stability and rebuild post-war economies.**

Q9. Most Indian indentured workers came from: [CBSE 2023] [1]

- (a) Eastern Uttar Pradesh (b) North-eastern states (c) Jammu and Kashmir (d) Western India

**Ans: (a) Eastern Uttar Pradesh. Most indentured workers came from present-day eastern UP, Bihar, central India, and dry parts of Tamil Nadu.**

Q10. What direct effect did the Great Depression have on Indian trade? [CBSE 2020] [1]

- (a) Peasants' indebtedness increased (b) Indian exports and imports nearly halved between 1928-1934  
(c) Led to widespread rural unrest (d) Increased British investment in India

**Ans: (b) Indian exports and imports nearly halved between 1928-1934. India's international trade collapsed during the Depression.**

### SECTION B : Short Answer Questions

(3 Marks Each)

Q11. Explain three types of "flows" in international economic exchange before World War I. [CBSE 2021] [3]

- **Trade Flow:** Trade in goods such as cloth, wheat, and other commodities between countries. Britain imported food and raw materials from colonies and exported manufactured goods.
- **Labour Flow:** Migration of people in search of employment. Millions migrated from Europe to Americas, and indentured labourers went to plantations in Caribbean, Fiji, and Mauritius.
- **Capital Flow:** Movement of investments over long distances. British and European investors funded railways, mines, and plantations in colonies for profitable returns.

Q12. How did the "smallpox" prove as the most powerful weapon of the Spanish conquerors in the mid-sixteenth century? [CBSE 2023] [3]

- **No Immunity:** The indigenous people of Americas had been isolated for millions of years and had no immunity against diseases brought by Europeans.
- **Rapid Spread:** Once introduced, smallpox spread deep into the continent, killing entire communities even before any European soldier could reach there.
- **Deadlier than Guns:** It proved deadlier than any weapon. Whole communities were wiped out, making it easy for the Spanish to conquer vast territories with minimal resistance.

Q13. Describe the impact of Rinderpest on people's livelihoods and the local economy in Africa in the 1890s. [CBSE 2022] [3]

- **Cattle Devastation:** Rinderpest (cattle plague) arrived from British Asia and killed nearly 90% of cattle in Africa, destroying the primary source of livelihood.
- **Loss of Power:** Africans lost their chief means of livelihood (cattle). Europeans controlled the remaining cattle and used this to force Africans into the labour market.
- **Colonial Control:** Loss of cattle helped European colonisers to conquer and subdue Africa. Africans were forced to work in mines and plantations under harsh conditions.

Q14. Why did the "Corn Laws" get abolished in Britain? What was its impact? [CBSE 2022] [3]

- **Industrialists' Pressure:** Industrialists and urban dwellers were unhappy with high food prices caused by import restrictions under the Corn Laws.
- **Abolition:** Under pressure, the British government abolished the Corn Laws, allowing free import of cheap food grains from America, Australia, and Eastern Europe.
- **Impact:** British farmers could not compete with cheap imports. Many lost their lands and jobs, migrating to cities or overseas. This accelerated urbanisation and global trade.

Q15. Explain the meaning of the term "indentured labour." Why did indentured workers agree to harsh conditions? [CBSE 2023] [3]

- **Meaning:** Indentured labour was a system where workers signed contracts (agreements) to work for an employer for a specific period in return for passage to a new country.
- **Poverty:** Most workers came from regions where cottage industries had declined, land rents were high, and mines/plantations had taken away their lands.
- **Deception:** Agents (maistries) lured them with false promises of good conditions. Workers only discovered the harsh reality after reaching plantations far from home.

### SECTION C : Long Answer Questions

(5 Marks Each)

Q16. Explain the causes and consequences of the Great Depression of 1929. [CBSE 2023] [5]

**Ans: The Great Depression (1929-1935) was a devastating global economic crisis:**

- **Agricultural Overproduction:** After WWI, agricultural production expanded causing surplus. Prices crashed as supply exceeded demand, ruining farmers worldwide.
- **US Loan Withdrawal:** Many countries depended on US loans. When US lenders panicked (1928), they stopped lending, causing bank failures and currency collapse in Europe.
- **Stock Market Crash:** The US stock market crashed in 1929. Banks went bankrupt, factories shut down, unemployment soared. The US economy declined by half.
- **Global Impact:** International trade declined, prices fell sharply. Unemployment reached record levels across the industrialised world.
- **Impact on India:** Indian exports and imports halved. Agricultural prices fell sharply but colonial government refused to reduce revenue. Peasants sold gold and jewellery to survive.

**Q17.** How did Europeans help in the expansion of trade, knowledge and customs across countries during mid-sixteenth century? [CBSE 2024] [5]

**Ans: Europeans played a key role in global expansion during the 16th century:**

- **New Wealth Sources:** Nations engaged in mercantilism and colonialism, searching for new sources of gold, silver, and spices.
- **Discovery of Americas:** Columbus's discovery of the Americas (1492) generated massive economic growth known as the Commercial Revolution.
- **Sea Routes:** Europeans found sea routes to Asia and oceanic routes to the Americas. Silver from South American mines made European trade with Asia feasible.
- **New Trade Routes:** Trade shifted from Mediterranean to Atlantic coast nations (Spain, Portugal, England, France), transforming global commerce.
- **Cultural Exchange:** New crops (potato, maize, tomato, chilli) reached Europe from Americas. Ideas, technologies, and customs flowed between continents.

**Q18.** What were the main features of the Bretton Woods Agreement? How did it shape the post-war world economy? [CBSE 2020] [5]

**Ans: The Bretton Woods Conference (1944) created a new international economic framework:**

- **IMF Established:** The International Monetary Fund was set up to deal with external surpluses and deficits of member nations and maintain monetary stability.
- **World Bank:** The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank) was established to finance post-war reconstruction.
- **Fixed Exchange Rates:** National currencies were pegged to the US dollar at fixed exchange rates. Dollar itself was linked to gold at \$35 per ounce.
- **US Dominance:** The US effectively dominated both institutions. The decision-making was weighted by the amount of money contributed, giving the US a dominant voice.
- **Post-War Boom:** The system ushered in an era of unprecedented growth in trade and incomes for Western nations. However, developing countries had little say in policies.

**Q19.** Describe the impact of the Silk Routes on world trade and cultural exchange. [CBSE 2022] [5]

**Ans: The Silk Routes were vibrant corridors of pre-modern trade and culture:**

- **Trade Hub:** Historians identified several silk routes connecting Asia, Europe and North Africa. Chinese silk, Indian spices, and European gold flowed along these routes.
- **Food Exchange:** Traders and travellers introduced new crops to new lands. Noodles from China may have become spaghetti in Italy. Potatoes and tomatoes reached Asia.
- **Religious Spread:** Buddhism spread from India to East and Southeast Asia through these routes. Christian missionaries and Islamic scholars also used these trade networks.
- **Knowledge Transfer:** Scientific knowledge, mathematical concepts, and medical practices were exchanged between Arab, Indian, and Chinese civilisations.
- **Cultural Fusion:** These routes created cultural fusion - food, dress, music, and art forms were exchanged and transformed, creating new hybrid cultures across continents.

**Q20.** Explain the impact of the Second World War on the world economy. [CBSE 2021] [5]

**Ans: World War II (1939-1945) had far-reaching economic consequences:**

- **Massive Destruction:** Over 60 million people died. Vast parts of Europe and Asia were devastated. Economic activity came to a standstill in many countries.
- **Rise of USA:** The US economy boomed during the war (manufacturing weapons, vehicles). It emerged as the dominant economic and military power.

- **Rise of USSR:** The Soviet Union emerged as a superpower, leading to a bipolar world with two competing economic systems - capitalism and communism.
- **Decolonisation:** European powers were financially devastated. They could no longer maintain colonies. India, and many Asian/African nations gained independence.
- **New Institutions:** The UN, IMF, and World Bank were established. The Bretton Woods system created a framework for post-war economic cooperation.

--- End of Chapter 3 PYQ ---

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