

## CBSE Test Paper - 04

### Chapter - 04 The Making of the Global World

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1. Trade in \_\_\_\_ shows a very good example of benefit of technology on the life of common people. **(1)**
  - a. Capital
  - b. Meat
  - c. Cotton
  - d. Silk
2. Abolition of \_\_\_\_ meant that food could be imported at much cheaper rate than at what it could be produced in Britain. **(1)**
  - a. Corn Laws
  - b. Zamindari System
  - c. Permanent Settlement system
  - d. Land to the Tiller Act
3. \_\_\_\_ and other asian countries became attractive destination for investment by foreign MNC's **(1)**
  - a. America
  - b. China
  - c. Russia
  - d. Australia
4. Read the statement given below :

"All three flows were closely interwoven and affected peoples' lives more deeply now than ever before"

Which of the given is not a part of that flow? **(1)**

  - a. The flow of trade
  - b. The flow of labour
  - c. The flow of technology

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d. The movement of capital

5. Which of the following city was known as the the fabled city of gold? **(1)**
  - a. India
  - b. Peru
  - c. El Dorado
  - d. Mexico
6. What were Cowries used for? **(1)**
7. Name a Noble Prize winning writer who is a descendant of indentured labour from India. **(1)**
8. What was the benefit of relocation of industries? **(1)**
9. Who adopted the concept of an assembly line to produce automobiles? **(1)**
10. Why did fixed exchange rate system collapsed in the 1960s? **(3)**
11. How did Rinderpest become instrumental in subjugating the Africans? **(3)**
12. How did the global transfer of disease in the pre-modern world help in the colonization of the Americans? **(3)**
13. Examine the impact of First World War on European societies. **(3)**
14. How far is it correct to say that the First World War was the first modern industrial war? Explain. **(5)**
15. The 19th century world of faster economic growth still brought misery for many. Explain. **(5)**

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**Answers**

1. b. Meat

**Explanation:** Trade in meat shows a very good example of benefit of technology on the life of common people. Arrival of refrigeration technology changed the picture. Now, animals could be slaughtered in America and processed meat could be shipped to Europe. This helped in better utilization of space in the ships. This also helped in better availability of meat for the Europeans and thus prices fell. Now, even the common people could afford to eat meat on a regular basis.

2. a. Corn Laws

**Explanation:** Abolition of Corn Laws meant that food could be imported at much cheaper rate than at what it could be produced in Britain. British farm produce was unable to compete with cheaper imports.

3. b. China

**Explanation:** China became attractive destinations for investment: This is because of the low-cost structure of the Chinese economy, most importantly its low wages.

Wages were relatively low in countries like China. Thus they became destinations for investment by foreign MNCs competing to capture world markets.

4. c. The flow of technology

**Explanation:**

- i. The first is the flow of trade which in the nineteenth century referred largely to trade in goods.
- ii. The second is the flow of labour – the migration of people in search of employment.
- iii. The third is the movement of capital for short-term or long-term investments over long distances.

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5. c. El Dorado

**Explanation:** Many expeditions set off in search of El Dorado, the fabled city of gold.

6. Cowries were used for the trading purpose.
7. VS Naipaul is the Nobel Prize-winning writer who is a descendant of indentured labour from India.
8. The relocation of industries stimulated capital flow and world trade.
9. Henry Ford adopted the concept of an assembly line to produce automobiles.
10. The fixed exchange rate system collapsed in the 1960s because:
  - i. From the 1960s the rising costs of its overseas involvements weakened the US's finances and competitive strength.
  - ii. The US dollar now no longer commanded confidence as the world's principal currency. It could not maintain its value in relation to gold.
  - iii. This eventually led to the collapse of the system of fixed exchange rates and the introduction of a system of floating exchange rates.
11. Rinderpest was a devastating cattle disease that not only affected the cattle but also the lives of the people by subjugating them to the Europeans in the following ways:
  - i. About 90% of the cattle were killed, which forced Africans to work for the Europeans in the plantations.
  - ii. Planters, mine owners and colonial governments now successfully monopolised what scarce cattle resources remained, to strengthen their power and forced Africans into the labour market.
  - iii. Control over the scarce resource of cattle enabled European colonisers to conquer and subdue Africa.
12.
  - i. America was not conquered and colonized by Europeans with the help of superior firepower alone. Germs, such as those of smallpox were helpful to a great extent.
  - ii. America was long isolated from the rest of the world. Its inhabitants had no knowledge and immunity against diseases of Europe.
  - iii. The Spanish conquerors used their instance to introduce germs of smallpox through their smallpox-infected person. It proved to be a deadly killer.

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- iv. Once introduced, the germs spread deep into the continent decimating whole communities and paving way for conquest.
13. The impact of First World War on European societies are as follows:
- i. The First World War cost mass scale death and destruction. More than nine million people were dead and about twenty million people were injured.
  - ii. During the war, industries were restructured to produce war-related goods.
  - iii. Entire societies were also reorganized for war related goods.
14. The First World War can be said to be the first modern industrial war because of the following reasons:
- i. The fighting involved the world's leading industrial nations which then harnessed the vast powers of modern industry to inflict the greatest possible destruction on their enemies.
  - ii. It saw the use of machineguns, tanks, aircrafts, and chemical weapons on a massive scale. These were all increasingly products of modern large-scale industry.
  - iii. The scale of death and destruction was vast, that is nine million dead and twenty million injured.
  - iv. Such a massive destruction was unthinkable before the industrial age, without the use of industrial arms.
  - v. During the war, industries were restricted to produce war-related goods.
15. Nineteenth-century was the world of faster economic growth as well as great misery, higher incomes for some and poverty for others, technological advances in some areas and new forms of coercion in others:
- i. 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.
  - ii. 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.
  - iii. As a result, the cottage industry declined and land rents rose. Land and forest were cleared for mines and plantations.
  - iv. Increased indebtedness among poor became prevalent.
  - v. Living and working conditions for the indentured labour were harsh and with few legal rights.