

**CBSE Test Paper - 02**  
**Chapter - 04 The Making of the Global World**

---

1. The Bretton Woods Conference established the \_\_\_\_\_. **(1)**
  - a. Sustainable Development Fund
  - b. Consumer Welfare Fund
  - c. International Monetary Fund
  - d. International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
2. Rinderpest wiped off \_\_\_\_\_ of the cattle population of Africa during this period. **(1)**
  - a. 60%
  - b. 90%
  - c. 80%
  - d. 50%
3. Which of the following is incorrect with respect to Corn Laws? **(1)**
  - a. Unhappy with high food prices, industrialists and urban dwellers forced the abolition of the Corn Laws
  - b. These laws were abolished
  - c. It is the laws allowing the British government to restrict the export of Corn
  - d. It is the laws allowing the British government to restrict the import of Corn
4. Give one word for - Movement of people, goods and services across the nations. **(1)**
  - a. Privatization
  - b. Globalisation
  - c. Liberalisation
  - d. Communalism
5. The dollar could not maintain its value in relation to \_\_\_\_\_. **(1)**
  - a. Silver
  - b. Gold

- 
- c. Diamond
  - d. Platinum

6. Which European country first conquered America? **(1)**
7. Indian indentured workers came from which regions of India? **(1)**
8. Name the first European country that conquered America? **(1)**
9. The introduction of which crop led the European poor to eat better and live longer? **(1)**
10. Explain any three factors responsible for the Great Depression of 1929. **(3)**
11. Highlight three main features of life of African people before the coming of Europeans. **(3)**
12. Explain the impact of the Great Depression of 1929-1934 on the world economy. **(3)**
13. Describe the impact of food imports on Britain in the nineteenth century. **(3)**
14. The First World War was a war like no other before. Explain any three features about the war that supports the statement. **(5)**
15. After nineteenth century, how did the indentured labourers discover own ways of survival? Explain. **(5)**

---

**CBSE Test Paper - 02**  
**Chapter - 04 The Making of the Global World**

---

**Answers**

1. c. International Monetary Fund

**Explanation:** United Nations Monetary and Financial Conference was held in July 1944 at Bretton Woods in New Hampshire, USA.

The Bretton Woods Conference established the International Monetary Fund(IMF).

2. b. 90%

**Explanation:** Rinderpest is a disease which affects cattle. The example of rinderpest in Africa shows that even a cattle disease can widely alter the power equations in a geographical area. Rinderpest wiped off 90% of the cattle population of Africa during this period.

3. c. It is the laws allowing the British government to restrict the export of Corn

**Explanation:** Corn Laws: The laws allowing the British government to restrict the import of Corn were popularly known as “CORN LAWS”.

- i. These laws were abolished
- ii. Because of restriction of imports lead to high food prices.
- iii. Unhappy with high food prices, industrialists and urban dwellers forced the abolition of the Corn Laws.

4. b. Globalisation

**Explanation:** Movement of people, goods and services across the nations has been termed as globalisation.

5. b. Gold

**Explanation:** The US dollar now no longer commanded confidence as the world's principal currency. The dollar could not maintain its value in relation to gold. Thus the system of fixed exchange rate collapsed and the new system of floating exchange rate began.

6. The European country, Spanish first conquered America.

- 
7. Most Indian indentured workers came from dry districts of Tamil Nadu, Bihar, Central India and Eastern Uttar Pradesh.
  8. Spain was the first European country that conquered America.
  9. The introduction of Potato led the European poor to eat better and live longer.
  10. The three factors responsible for the Great Depression of 1929 are:
    - i. Due to agricultural over production, prices slumped and income declined. Farmers expanded the production to maintain their overall income. This worsened the glut in the market.
    - ii. In the mid-1920s, US financed many countries through loans but in 1929 these countries faced an acute crisis. US loan withdrawal affected the whole Europe.
    - iii. Major banks collapsed along with currencies, such as British pound and sterling. The US attempts to protect its economy in depression by doubling its import duties affected the world badly.
  11. The three main features of life of African people before the coming of Europeans are:
    - i. Africa had abundant land and a relatively small population.
    - ii. For centuries, land and livestock sustained African livelihoods. Agriculture and animal rearing was the main occupation of the people. Most of the villages and families were self-sufficient.
    - iii. People rarely worked for wages. There were only a few consumer goods that wages could buy.
  12. The impact of the Great Depression of 1929-1934 on the world's economy was:
    - i. There was deterioration of the economic conditions of the capitalists.
    - ii. There had been great fall in the industrial production as the demand for goods of all types also fell.
    - iii. Unemployment soared very high.
    - iv. There was a great fall in the living standard of the people.
    - v. Agricultural prices fell disastrously.
  13. The impact of food imports on Britain in the nineteenth century are:
    - i. After the Corn Laws were abolished, food could be imported into Britain more cheaply than it could be produced within the country.
    - ii. British agriculture was unable to compete with imports.
    - iii. Vast areas of land were now left uncultivated, and thousands of men and women

---

were thrown out of work.

iv. They flocked to the cities or migrated overseas.

14. The First World War was regarded as a war like no other due important reasons which are as follows:

i. It involved the world's leading Industrial nations. The major economies of the world like USA, UK, Russia and Germany fought the war with the might of all their industries and strength of the economy and defence.

ii. This war was the first modern industrial war. Machine guns, tanks, aircraft, chemical weapons, were used on a massive scale.

iii. Most of those who were maimed were men of working age. The scale of death and destruction was great. These deaths and injuries reduced the workforce.

iv. Industries during the war were restructured to produce war-related products.

v. The war led to the snapping of economic links between the world's largest economic powers which were now fighting with each other to pay for them. The war transformed the US from being an international debtor to an international creditor.

15. The nineteenth century indenture has been described as a 'new system of slavery'. Migrants were provided false information about living and working conditions. On arrival at the plantations, labourers found conditions to be different from what they had imagined. Living and working conditions were harsh, and there were few legal rights. Therefore, the indentured workers discovered their own ways of surviving.

i. Many of them escaped into wilds, though if caught, they would face severe punishment.

ii. Others developed new forms of individual and collective self-expression, blending different cultural forms, old and new.

iii. In Trinidad, the annual Muharram procession was transformed into a riotous carnival, called Hosay in which workers of all races and religions joined.

iv. The protest religion of Rastafarianism is said to reflect social and cultural links with Indian migrants to Caribbean. Many cultural things from different places fused their original characteristics and to become something entirely new.

v. Most indentured workers stayed on after their contracts ended, or returned to their new homes after a short spell in India.