

CBSE Test Paper - 05

Chapter - 04 The Making of the Global World

1. _____ were not equipped to cope with the challenge of poverty and lack of development in the former colonies.
 - i. International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
 - ii. Consumer Welfare Fund
 - iii. International Monetary FundChoose the correct option. **(1)**
 - a. i and iii
 - b. i, ii and iii
 - c. i and ii
 - d. ii only
2. The First World War was fought between two power blocs. On the one side were the Allies – Britain, France and Russia(later joined by the US) who were on the opposite side? **(1)**
 - a. Germany, Japan, Italy
 - b. Britain , France and Soviet Union
 - c. Germany, US and Japan
 - d. Germany, Austria-Hungary and Ottoman Turkey
3. John Maynard Keynes-the famous economist thought that India _____ during the Great Depression of 1929 promoted global economic recovery. **(1)**
 - a. Gold exports
 - b. Spices imports
 - c. Opium exports
 - d. B. Gold imports
4. The pre-modern world shrank greatly in which century? **(1)**
 - a. Sixteenth
 - b. Tenth
 - c. Nineteenth
 - d. Sixth

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5. Identify the term with the help of given information :
- i. It is a bonded labour under contract
 - ii. They work for an employer for a specific amount of time. **(1)**
- a. Indentured labour
 - b. Plantation labour
 - c. Daily wages based labour
 - d. Bonded labour
6. Identify the group of the countries, which was known as Axis powers during the Second World War? **(1)**
7. What was the most powerful weapon used by the Spanish to conquer America? **(1)**
8. What is 'El Dorado' in South America famous for? **(1)**
9. What do we call the law that allowed the British Government to restrict the import of corn? **(1)**
10. Who were indentured labourers? How were they recruited? Explain condition of the indentured labourers who went to work in different parts of the world. **(3)**
11. Explain the three types of flow or movements within international economic exchange. **(3)**
12. Explain the effect of the death of men of working age in Europe because of the First World War? **(3)**
13. Why did most of the developing countries organise themselves as a group - the Group of 77 (G-77)? **(3)**
14. What were the main features of the First World War? **(5)**
15. What was the impact of technology on food availability? Explain with the help of examples. **(5)**

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Answers

1. a. i and iii

Explanation: The IMF and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank) were designed to meet the financial needs of the industrial countries. They were not equipped to cope with the challenge of poverty and lack of development in the former colonies.

2. d. Germany, Austria-Hungary and Ottoman Turkey

Explanation: The First World War, as you know, was fought between two power blocs. On the one side were the Allies – Britain, France and Russia (later joined by the US); and on the opposite side were the Central Powers – Germany, Austria-Hungary and Ottoman Turkey. When the war began in August 1914, many governments thought it would be over by Christmas. It lasted more than four years.

3. a. Gold exports

Explanation: John Maynard Keynes—the famous economist thought that India gold exports during the Great Depression of 1929 promoted global economic recover.

4. a. Sixteenth

Explanation: The pre-modern world shrank greatly in the sixteenth century after European sailors found a sea route to Asia and also successfully crossed the western ocean to America

5. a. Indentured labour

Explanation: Indentured labour : A bonded labourer under contract to work for an employer for a specific amount of time, to pay off his passage to a new country or home.

6. Nazi Germany, Japan and Italy were known as Axis powers during the Second World War.

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7. The most powerful weapon used by the Spanish to conquer America was the germs such as those of smallpox. Because of their long isolation, America's original inhabitants had no immunity against these diseases that came from Europe.
 8. In South America, 'El Dorado' was an imaginary land of great wealth. It was the fabled gold city.
 9. The laws that allowed the British Government to restrict the import of corn were called Corn Laws.
 10. Indentured labourers were bonded labourers under contract to work for an employer for a specific amount of time, to pay off their passage to a new country or home. Recruitment was done by agents engaged by employers and was paid a small commission.

The condition of the indentured labourers in different parts of the world was very pathetic. It can be described as follows:

 - i. They were subjected to harsh, inhuman and unsympathetic conditions. They have very few legal rights.
 - ii. If they were unwilling to migrate, they were abducted by agents. If they were caught while escaping, they faced severe punishment.
 - iii. Employers could bring criminal charges against labourers and punish and jail them for non-fulfilment of contracts.
 - iv. They worked on plantations in unhygienic conditions and earned low wages.
 - v. If the work was found unsatisfactory, deductions were made from their wages.
 11. The three types of flow or movements within international economic exchange were:
 - i. The first is the flow of trade which, in the nineteenth century, is referred largely to trade.
 - ii. The second is the flow of labour which referred to 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 distance.
 12. The first world war created the following effect due to the death of men of working

age in Europe:

- i. Majority of the people killed in the First World War were the men of working age. It reduced the able-bodied workforce in Europe.
 - ii. With fewer members within the family, household incomes declined.
 - iii. Entire societies were also reorganised for war—as men went to battle, women stepped in to undertake jobs that earlier only men were expected to do.
- 13.
- i. The developing countries came under the guidance of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and World Bank which was dominated by the former colonial powers in order to uplift their economies.
 - ii. Former colonial powers exploited the natural resources of developing nations through IMF and World Bank.
 - iii. The newly-independent nations felt that they are not benefiting from the growth of western economics and international financial institutions as they should.
 - iv. The developing nations organised themselves into G-77 so as to gain real control over their natural resources, to get more development assistance and fairer prices for raw materials.
 - v. They also wanted a better opportunity for their manufactured goods in the markets of developing nations.
14. The main features of the First World War were as follows:
- i. The First World War (1914-18) was mainly fought in Europe. But its impact was felt around the world.
 - ii. It was fought between two power blocs—the Allies (Britain, France and Russia) and the Central Powers (Germany, Austria - Hungary and Ottoman Turkey).
 - iii. This was the only war in the modern world which involved almost all countries in one or the other way.
 - iv. In this war, the weapons used had a deadly potential to kill and destroy whatever came in their way. It was the first modern industrial war as it saw the use of machine guns, tanks, aircraft, chemical weapons, etc., on a large scale.
 - v. To fight the war, millions of soldiers had to be recruited from around the world and most of them were men of working age.
 - vi. During the war, 9 million people were dead and 20 million were injured. This death and injuries reduced the able-bodied workforce in Europe.

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- vii. Industries were restructured to produce war-related goods.
 - viii. Economies of the countries around the world crashed beyond the level of recovery. The winners were the losers themselves.

15. The impact of technology on food availability were:

- i. Technology in the form of improvements in transport - faster railways, lighter wagons and larger ships helped to move food more cheaply and quickly from far away farms to final markets.
- ii. Earlier, animals were shipped alive from America to Europe and then slaughtered when they arrived there. Meat was hence an expensive luxury beyond the reach of the European poor.
- iii. Then came a technology namely refrigerated ships, which enabled to transport perishable foods over long distances.
- iv. Now animals were slaughtered for food and then transported to Europe as frozen meat. This reduced shipping cost and lowered meat prices in Europe.
- v. To the earlier monotony of bread and potatoes many, though not all, could now add meat to their diet.