

The Making of the Global World (Assignment Questions)

These Assignment questions will help you understand how to write or practice answers of several types of questions on 'The Making Of The Global World'.

Answer the following questions:

Note: Students just need to just read the part from **1.1 to 1.3** for this session (2023-2024) in boards.

Q.1 Which route is the [oldest route](#) that connected the entire world in ancient times? (2) **FOR SESSION 2023-2024**

Q.2 What did the people of [Maldives](#) exchange in return for goods? (2) **FOR SESSION 2023-2024**

Q.3 Which metals were used by Europeans for exchange with Asia? (2) **FOR SESSION 2023-2024**

Q.4 For which purposes did the people travel long distances? (5) **FOR SESSION 2023-2024**

Q.5 Who accidentally discovered the vast continent 'America' in 1492? (1) **FOR SESSION 2023-2024**

Q.6 Which crops were introduced to the world by America? (2) **FOR SESSION 2023-2024**

Q.7 which continents were connected through the silk route? (2) **FOR SESSION 2023-2024**

Q.8 How did the introduction of crops like potatoes created a new difference between life and death? (3) **FOR SESSION 2023-2024**

Q.9 What was El Dorado? (2) **FOR SESSION 2023-2024**

Q.10 How did the [European colonizers](#) conquer the Americas in 16th century? (3) **FOR SESSION 2023-2024**

Q.11 'Small pox became the most powerful weapon of Spanish conquerors' Explain. (3) **FOR SESSION 2023-2024**

Some other Questions:

Q.12 Which countries were among the richest countries in the world till 18th century? (2)

Q.13 Write a note to explain the effects of The Great depression on the Indian economy. (3)
(Previously asked question)

Q.14 What is meant by the Bretton woods agreement. (5) (Previously asked question)

Q.15 Define the term trade surplus. How was the income received from trade surplus with India used

by Britain. (5) *(Previously asked question)*

Q.16 Explain the role of New International Economic Order (NIEO). (2) *(Previously asked question)*

Q.17 "No country can survive without international trade in the present global world". Explain the statement. (5) *(Previously asked question)*

Q.18 What is G77? What did the G77 countries want to gain from new International Economic Order? (5) *(Previously asked question)*

Q. 19 What were the Corn Laws? (2) *(Previously asked question)*

Q.20 Analyse any two factors that were responsible for the Great Depression in America during 1929. (2) *(Previously asked question)*

Q.21 Write a short note on G-77? (5) *(Previously asked question)*

Q.22 Why were Corn Laws scrapped? Explain any two reasons. (2) *(Previously asked question)*

Q.23 What do you know about the Great Depression? Explain the major factors responsible for the Great Depression. (5) *(Previously asked question)*

Q.24 Explain the effects of the Great Depression of 1929 on the United States. (5) *(Previously asked question)*

Q.25 Describe any five factors that led to the end of the Bretton Woods System and the beginning of globalization. (5) *(Previously asked question)*

Q.26 How had Indian trade been beneficial for the British during seventeenth century? Explain. (3) *(Previously asked question)*

Q.27 How did silk routes link the world? Explain with two examples. (3) *(Recently asked question)*

FOR SESSION 2023-2024

Q.28 Indian trade had played an important role in the late nineteenth century world economy." Analyze the statement. (5) *(Previously asked question)*

Answers

Answer 1: The Silk Road stands as the ancient world's oldest transcontinental trade route. It interconnected diverse cultures, facilitating the exchange of goods, ideas, and technologies between the East and West during antiquity (the ancient past of Middle ages).

Answer 2: Maldivians engaged in trade using cowrie shells as a widely accepted currency. These small shells, abundant in the Maldives, served as a valuable medium of exchange for goods in ancient commerce.

Answer 3: European-Asian Trade Metals were:

- **Silver:** Europeans extensively utilized silver in trade with Asia. Silver became a key commodity exchanged for Asian goods, contributing to the economic dynamics of the European-Asian trade routes.
- **Copper:** Copper was another metal employed by Europeans for transactions in the Asian trade networks. Its malleability and conductivity made copper a sought-after resource in exchange for Asian products.

Answer 4: People have traveled long distances for various reasons throughout history. The following are five common purposes for long-distance travel:-

1. **Trade and Commerce:** People traveled extensively for business, seeking unique items and making connections for trade.
2. **Cultural Exchange:** Traveling to distant places enabled the sharing of ideas, languages, and interesting traditions, making societies more diverse.
3. **Religious Journeys:** Some individuals undertook challenging trips to sacred places for their faith, fostering a stronger connection to their beliefs.
4. **Exploration and Expansion:** Explorers journeyed to far-off lands to discover new territories and resources, aiming to claim these areas for their countries.
5. **Diplomacy:** Diplomats and messengers traveled to build friendships and discuss important matters between countries, contributing to global peacekeeping efforts.

Answer 5: Christopher Columbus, an Italian explorer, accidentally discovered the vast continent of America in 1492.

Answer 6: America introduced essential crops to the world, including maize (corn), potatoes, and tomatoes. These additions revolutionized global agriculture, becoming staples in diverse cuisines and diets worldwide.

Answer 7: The Silk Road connected the continents of Asia, Europe, and Africa, fostering trade and cultural exchange across vast regions during ancient times.

Answer 8: Potatoes created a new difference between life and death in following ways:-

1. **Increased Food Security:**
 - Potatoes, introduced globally from the Americas, significantly boosted food production. Their adaptability to diverse climates ensured a stable food supply, reducing the risk of famines.
2. **Improved Nutrition:**
 - Potatoes are rich in essential nutrients. Their widespread cultivation enhanced diets, preventing malnutrition and improving overall health.
3. **Population Growth and Dependency:**
 - While potatoes saved lives, over-reliance on them in Ireland led to disaster during the 19th-century Potato Famine. A devastating potato disease caused widespread starvation,

highlighting the risks of depending solely on a single crop.

Answer 9: El Dorado was a legendary city or region rumored to be rich in gold and treasures. Explorers and adventurers, particularly during the Spanish colonization of the Americas, sought El Dorado, believing it to be a place of immense wealth. The quest for El Dorado became a symbol of the unattainable, often leading to expeditions and explorations in search of this mythical city of gold.

Answer 10: The European colonizers conquer the Americas in 16th century in following ways:-

1. **Military Superiority:** European colonizers possessed advanced weaponry, including firearms and armor, giving them a significant military advantage over the indigenous populations.
2. **Disease Impact:** The introduction of diseases like smallpox, to which Native Americans had no immunity, caused devastating epidemics, leading to a drastic reduction in indigenous populations.
3. **Colonial Exploitation:** European powers exploited their military advantage to establish colonies, exploiting resources and subjugating native civilizations, marking the beginning of European dominance in the Americas.

Answer 11: Smallpox became the Powerful Weapon for Spanish Conquerors due to:

1. **Lack of Immunity:** Native American populations had no previous exposure to smallpox, making them highly susceptible to the disease. The absence of immunity led to devastating and widespread outbreaks among indigenous communities.
2. **Epidemic Impact:** Smallpox epidemics caused staggering mortality rates, decimating large portions of the Native American population. This demographic collapse weakened indigenous societies, making them more vulnerable to Spanish conquest.
3. **Psychological Warfare:** The devastating impact of smallpox created fear and panic among native populations. Spanish conquerors, often unknowingly, used the disease as a form of unintentional biological warfare, contributing significantly to the success of their conquests.

Category

1. Assignments for class 10th

Date

2025/08/01