

Revision Notes

Class 10 History

Chapter 3 - The Making of Global World

- Globalization refers to integrate national economies with the global economies. This actually increases the value of the national marketplace & also helps the country's economy to develop in a better sense and gain recognition. The History of globalization is a testament to all the events that have led to this drastic social and economic change.
- **Globalization-** It is defined as an economic system which is associated with the free movement of technology, goods, people, and ideas all across the world. This term is normally used to describe the rapid increasing interdependence of the world's cultures, populations and their growing economies. This change is generally brought by cross-trade b/w different countries across the world.
- **First World War**

Over 30 nations declared this war between 1914 and 1918. The majority were on the side of the Allies, including Serbia, Russia, France, Britain, Italy and the United States. They were opposed by rivals Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria and the erstwhile Ottoman Empire, who together called the Central Powers.
- **Silk Routes**

It was one of the most important route that linked distant places across the world in ancient times. This routes existed before the Christian Era and thrived

to its peak until the 15th century. These routes were a great example of booming pre-modern trade & the growing cultural relationships between distant places across the world. Religious Preachers across different faiths ranging from Buddhism, Christianity to Islam had traveled through these routes.

These silk routes were in fact a great source of trade and culture. Historians have identified several of these silk routes. In today's time. These routes are both the land and sea links which were used for trading or exchanging crucial goods like textile & various precious metals.

- **Conquest, Trade, and Disease:**

- ❖ Conquest between the Portuguese and Spanish and the colonization of America was underway during this time.
- ❖ The most deadly weapon Spanish conquerors used was called smallpox germs.
- ❖ American original Inhabitants had almost zero immunity against such diseases.
- ❖ America's discovery- the vast fertile lands, minerals, & crops paved the way for a global change in that time.
- ❖ Silver and various other precious metal mines located in Mexico and Peru boosted Europe's wealth & funded trade with Asian countries.
- ❖ The Indian subcontinent also played a key role in the trade network. It was known for trading knowledge, goods, customs, and so on.

- **Nineteenth Century**

- ❖ In the nineteenth century, the sudden population boom in Great Britain led to an increase in the demand for food grains.

- ❖ Food which was imported in Britain was cheaper than indigenous produce.
- ❖ The corn laws also led to the imposition of restriction in the import of corn. British agriculture couldn't compete with imports, and huge areas of land was left uncultivated.
- ❖ Rapid industrial growth in Britain shortage of food also led to the additional food imports.
- ❖ Food was then transported via ships and railways.
- ❖ Other items such as rubber, cotton, and coal were also part of the import trade too.

- **Role of technology**

- ❖ Significant technological inventions of the 19th- century were called telegraph, railways, and steamships.
- ❖ After the invention of the refrigerated ships, animals were butchered and then were shipped to Europe in the form of frozen meat.

- **Rinderpest**

- ❖ Rinderpest is the deadly and rapidly spreading cattle plague which drastically affected Africa in the 1880s.
- ❖ It was actually carried by an infected cattle which was imported from British Asia.

- **Indentured Labor Migration from India**

- ❖ Indentured labor in real sense referred to a bonded laborer who were under a strict contract to work for a particular employer.

- ❖ Indian indentured laborers were normally recruited to work in Guyana, Surinam, Fiji, Mauritius, and the other Caribbean islands.
- ❖ Recruitment was done by deceiving them.
- ❖ On arrival, Laborers found out about the actual harsh working conditions.
- ❖ This new form of slavery was abolished in year 1921.

- **Inter-War Economic**

- ❖ Europe was the real epicentre of the first world war.
- ❖ The world also experienced economic hardships, political instability, & these hardships and economic instabilities were met with the other instabilities which were caused by the second world war.
- ❖ First world war also led to the mass production of tanks, machine guns, chemical weapons, and aircraft.
- ❖ Men of the working age were recruited as soldiers from all across the globe.

- **Great Depression Globally**

- ❖ It was in the period b/w 1929 to mid-1930s.
- ❖ There was a huge global decline in employment, production, trade, & income.
- ❖ The agricultural sector was also adversely affected as well as the prices.

- **Agricultural overproduction also had severe consequences.**

- ❖ Out of the combination of many factors which led to the great depression, agricultural overproduction & the disintegration of the US banking system were two of them.
- ❖ Withdrawal of US loans also affected multiple countries in real sense.
- ❖ The US banking system further collapsed during this period, and many banks went bankrupt here In India.
- ❖ The Indian subcontinent was also drastically affected as well during that time.
- ❖ Rates of Indian exports and imports extensively declined as prices almost fell.
- ❖ Bengal jute cultivators were the most affected community here.
- ❖ A shift of population from village to town and cities was being observed as people migrated to the growing city-side.

❖ **The Post-World Era**

- ❖ After 2 decades of the First World War, the Second World War broke out.
- ❖ The US and USSR came out as two superpowers after the war.
- ❖ Bretton Woods Institutions.
- ❖ To secure a further stable economy, a framework was decided by the United Nations Monetary and Financial Conference, which help at Bretton Woods located in New Hampshire, US.
- ❖ The World Bank and International Monetary Fund(IMF) were established here.
- ❖ The World Bank or the International Bank for Reconstruction & Development was established for the post-war era reconstruction.
- ❖ The IMF was also founded to handle external surpluses and the deficits of the member nations.

- ❖ IMF and World Bank were famously called as Bretton Twins, and they commenced their operations in year 1957.

- ❖ The system was as per the fixed exchange rates.

- **Decolonization and Independence**

- ❖ Most countries in the Asian & African continents became independent in the time.

- ❖ NAM & the UNO supported their independence.

- ❖ Developing Countries also coordinated themselves into a

- ❖ G-77 group to demand an NIEO or New International Economic Order.

- ❖ NIEO was meant a new system which gives the member countries complete control of their raw materials, national resources, & indigenously produced goods.

Important Questions and Answers

1. State the effect of potatoes on the poor population of Europe & the effects of the Great Potato Famine.

Ans:

- Potatoes were a crop which incredibly changed the lives of poor Europeans. They began to feed themselves properly & live longer.

- The Great Potato Famine took place in 1846-1849. The Irish farmers were so dependent upon it that when the famine hit, 1,000,000 people died of starvation, and many others migrated to find work.

- It Was estimated that the green potato Famine had caused near to 1 million deaths between 1845 and 1851 either from starvation or hunger-related disease. A further 1

million of Irish people emigrated. This clearly told that Ireland had lost a quarter of this population during those years.

2. How was indentured labor the new system of slavery?

Ans: Poor and the oppressed migrant workers were recruited by agents who gave them false information about working and living conditions. Most workers were unaware of the long sea journeys. They were beaten and sometimes imprisoned. They had to experience horrible working and living conditions.

3. What is Corn Law?

Ans: It was introduced in Britain in 1804. According to it, the landowners who dominated the Parliament protected their profits by imposing a duty on the imported corn.

4. List the effects of Corn Law.

Ans: The Corn Law was then introduced in Britain in 1804. The landowners who were the dominant community in the parliament sought to defend their profits by imposing a duty on imported corn. This led to a growth in British wheat farming and a hike in the bread prices

- Widespread unemployment in the agriculture industry.
- Boosted the rise of capitalist class in urban areas
- Unemployment in the agriculture industry led to shift of laborers moving from agriculture to the industrial division.

5. Name the three flows within the international economic exchanges?

Ans: The flow of trade- trade in goods, minerals, etc. The flow of Labor- migration of workers or people who were looking for employment. The flow of Capital- the movement of capital for both long-term and short-term investments across the globe.

6. Why were Europeans attracted to Africa?

Ans: They were attracted to minerals and the land resources in Africa. Europeans arrived in Africa so as to establish multiple plantations & exploit mines. These goods were then imported back to the Europe. The widespread cattle disease also had already destroyed more than half of the African community livelihood. Mine owners, plantation owners & other colonial governments monopolized which was left of the cattle, forcing the indigenous working African population into the labour market. Africa also had a weak military and so couldn't resist the strong British military force.

7. How was Britain economically affected after the First World War?

Ans: Britain borrowed from the US to fund the first world war. Thus, at the end of the war, Britain was highly burdened with large external debts. The war had almost shaken up Britain's place in the Indian market. With the rise of anti-British feelings in India, as a result, Indian industries were promoted in real manner, and British industries were severely damaged. Widespread unemployment and decline in industrial and agricultural production was seen. Britain couldn't compete with nations like Japan, the USA, and Germany.

8. How did food items facilitate long-distance cultural exchanges?

Ans: Travelers and Traders had introduced new crops through their travels. It was popularly believed that noodles traveled from China and became Spaghetti. Arabs also introduced pasta to Sicily, an island in Italy.

9. What is NIEO?

Ans: G-77 or the 77 developing countries demanded a new International Economic Order (NIEO) so as to gain complete control over their nation's resources, raw materials, & any other manufactured goods in the marketplace.

10. Which crop grown in India was exported by the British to China?

Ans: Opium was widely grown in India & exported to China by the Britishers. The money earned through this export was used to finance importing the tea and other goods from China

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