

The Making of a Global World

Question 1.

After the war, Britain borrowed large sums of money from:

- (a) China and India
- (b) German banks and German public
- (c) Russian banks and Russian public
- (d) US banks and US public

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (d) US banks and US public.

Britain lost heavily during the war, and thus after the war it borrowed large sums of money from US banks and US public.

Question 2.

When Britain was pre-occupied with war, industries had developed in:

- (a) India and Japan
- (b) India and China
- (c) Japan and Korea
- (d) Japan and China

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a) India and Japan.

When Britain was busy in the war, many industries developed in India and China.

Question 3.

Before the war, eastern Europe was a major supplier of:

- (a) Rice in the world market
- (b) Wheat in the world market
- (c) Tea in the world market
- (d) None of the above

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (b) Wheat in the world market.

Wheat was mostly grown in eastern Europe and before the war, eastern Europe was a major supplier of wheat in the world.

Question 4.

The US economy resumed its strong growth in the early:

- (a) 1920s
- (b) 1930s
- (c) 1940s
- (d) 1950s

▼ Answer

Answer: (a) 1920s

By the 1920s, the US economy resumed its strong growth.

Question 5.

A well-known pioneer of mass production was the:

- (a) Car manufacturer General Motors
- (b) Motorcycle manufacturer Honda
- (c) Car manufacturer Henry Ford
- (d) None of the above

▼ Answer

Answer: (c) Car manufacturer Henry Ford.

A well-known pioneer of mass production was the car manufacturer Henry Ford.

Question 6.

Fordist industrial practices was widely copied in Europe in the:

- (a) 1940s
- (b) 1930s
- (c) 1920s
- (d) 1910s

▼ Answer

Answer: (c) 1920s

In the 1920s, Fordist industrial practices was widely copied in Europe.

Question 7.

Car production in the US rose from in 1919 to more than in 1929:

- (a) 5 million, 4 million
- (b) 3 million, 5 million
- (c) 4 million, 5 million
- (d) 2 million, 5 million

▼ Answer

Answer: (d) 2 million, 5 million.

Car production in the US rose from 2 million in 1919 to more than 5 million in 1929.

Question 8.

The Great Depression began around 1929 and lasted till the:

- (a) Mid-1940s
- (b) Mid-1980s
- (c) Mid-1950s
- (d) Mid-1920s

▼ Answer

Answer: (b) Mid-1980s

The Great Depression began around 1929 and lasted till the mid-1980s.

Question 9.

By 1933 over 4,000 banks had closed and between 1929 and 1932 about:

- (a) 1,00,000 companies had closed
- (b) 2,00,000 companies had closed
- (c) 1,10,000 companies had closed
- (d) 2,10,000 companies had closed

▼ Answer

Answer: (c) 1,10,000 companies had closed.

By 1933 over 400 or banks had closed and between 1929 and 1932. 1,10,000 companies had closed due to the Great Depression.

Question 10.

Mahatma Gandhi launched the Civil Disobedience Movement at the height of the depression in:

- (a) 1931
- (b) 1941
- (c) 1951
- (d) 1961

▼ Answer

Answer: (a) 1931

At the height of the Depression, Mahatma Gandhi launched the Civil Disobedience Movement in 1931.

Question 11.

The country that had made huge sacrifices to defeat Nazi Germany was:

- (a) USA
- (b) Japan
- (c) Soviet Union
- (d) England

▼ Answer

Answer: (c) Soviet Union

Soviet Union had made huge losses and sacrifice to defeat Nazi Germany.

Question 12.

The Financial Conference of July, 1944 was held at:

- (a) Bretton Woods in New York, USA
- (b) Bretton Woods in Sydney, Australia

- (c) Bretton Woods in Tokyo, Japan
- (d) Bretton Woods in New Hampshire, USA

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (d) Bretton Woods in New Hampshire, USA

The Financial Conference of July, 1944 was held at Bretton Woods in New Hampshire, USA.

Question 13.

The IMF and the World Bank commenced financial operations in:

- (a) 1927
- (b) 1937
- (c) 1947
- (d) 1957

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) 1947

In 1947, the IMF and the World Bank commenced financial operations.

Question 14.

The dollar was anchored to gold at a fixed price of:

- (a) \$ 25 per ounce of gold
- (b) \$ 30 per ounce of gold
- (c) \$ 35 per ounce of gold
- (d) \$ 40 per ounce of gold

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) \$ 35 per ounce of gold

The dollar was anchored to gold at a fixed price of \$ 35 per ounce of gold.

Question 15.

China had been cut off from the post-war world economy since its revolution in:

- (a) 1946
- (b) 1947
- (c) 1948
- (d) 1949

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (d) 1949

China had been cut off from the post-war world economy since its revolution in 1949.

Question 16.

Buddhism emerged from eastern India and spread in several directions through intersecting points on:

- (a) The western side

- (b) The sea routes
- (c) The silk routes
- (d) None of the above

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) The silk routes
It spread on the silk side.

Question 17.

The Portuguese and Spanish conquest and colonisation of America was decisively under way by the:

- (a) Mid-fourteenth century
- (b) Mid-fifteenth century
- (c) Mid-sixteenth century
- (d) Mid-seventeenth century

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) Mid-sixteenth century.
By the mid-sixteenth century.

Question 18.

Nearly 50 million people emigrated from Europe to America and Australia:

- (a) In the nineteenth century
- (b) In the third century
- (c) In the eighteenth century
- (d) In the seventeenth century

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a) In the nineteenth century.
In the nineteenth century.

Question 19.

The US became a colonial power in the late 1890s by taking over some colonies earlier held by:

- (a) Berlin
- (b) British
- (c) France
- (d) Spain

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (d) Spain
Spain.

Question 20.

A fast-spreading disease of cattle plague or rinderpest had a terrifying impact on people's livelihood and the local economy, in Africa in the:

- (a) 1860s
- (b) 1870s
- (c) 1880s
- (d) 1890s

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (d) 1890s

In Africa, in the 1890s, a fast-spreading disease of cattle plague or rinderpest had a terrifying impact on people's livelihoods and the local economy.

Question 21.

By the 1890s, South Africa contributed over 20 percent of the world:

- (a) Iron production
- (b) Copper production
- (c) Silver production
- (d) Gold production

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (d) Gold production

South Africa contributed over 20 percent of the world's gold production, by the 1890s.

Question 22.

Most India's indentured workers came from the present-day region of:

- (a) Uttar Pradesh and Bihar
- (b) Central India and Tamil Nadu
- (c) Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Tamil Nadu
- (d) Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Central India and Tamil Nadu

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (d) Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Central India and Tamil Nadu.

Most of the Indian indentured workers come from the present-day regions of U.P., Bihar, Central India and Tamil Nadu. These states during that time were poor.

Question 23.

Recruitment was done by agents engaged by employer and:

- (a) Paid a small commission
- (b) Paid a big commission
- (c) Given land
- (d) None of the above

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a) Paid a small commission

Employers engaged agents for recruitment of labours and paid them a small commission.

Question 24.

'Chutney music' became popular in:

- (a) Trinidad and Guyana
- (b) Trinidad
- (c) Guyana
- (d) none of the above

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a) Trinidad and Guyana

During those days, in Trinidad and Guyana 'Chutney music' was very popular.

Question 25.

Indentured labour was abolished in :

- (a) 1921
- (b) 1931
- (c) 1941
- (d) 1951

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a) 1921

In 1921, indentured labour was abolished. Indentured labourers were bounded labourers under contract to workers for an employer.

Question 26.

Indian traders and money-lenders followed European colonizers into:

- (a) Britain
- (b) India
- (c) Africa
- (d) China

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) Africa.

When European countries tried to colonise Africa, Indian traders and money-lenders also followed them.

Question 27.

Between 1812 and 1871, the share of raw cotton exports rose from:

- (a) 10 percent to 35 percent
- (b) 15 percent to 40 percent
- (c) 5 percent to 35 percent
- (d) 5 percent to 40 percent

▼ Answer

Answer: (c) 5 percent to 35 percent.

Between 1812 and 1871, the share of raw cotton exports rose from 5 percent to 35 percent.

Question 28.

Britain grew opium in India and exported it to:

- (a) Japan
- (b) Africa
- (c) Germany
- (d) China

▼ Answer

Answer: (d) China.

The British did not want to pay for its imports in cash. So the Britishers grew opium in India and exported it to China.

Question 29.

The First World War was fought mainly between two power blocs. One side were Britain, France and Russia and on the opposite side were:

- (a) Germany, Japan and China
- (b) Germany, Austria and Ottoman Turkey
- (c) Germany, Austria-Hungary and Ottoman Turkey
- (d) None of the above.

▼ Answer

Answer: (c) Germany, Austria-Hungary and Ottoman Turkey.

Germany, Austria, Hungary and Ottoman Turkey were on the opposite in the First World War.

Question 30.

During the war, industries were restructured to produce:

- (a) Help-related goods
- (b) More armaments
- (c) War-related goods
- (d) All the above

▼ Answer

Answer: (b) More armaments.

At the time of war, more weapons were needed and thus, industries were restructured to produce more armaments.

Write true (T) or false (F)

1. Dissenter refers to one who accepts established beliefs and practices.

▼ Answer

Answer: False

2. By the eighteenth century, China and India were among the world's richest countries.

▼ Answer

Answer: True

3. The world did not change profoundly in the nineteenth century.

▼ Answer

Answer: False

4. Economists identify, three types of movement or 'flows' within inter-national economic exchanges.

▼ Answer

Answer: True

5. A good place to start is the changing pattern of food production and consumption in industrial Soviet.

▼ Answer

Answer: False

6. Population growth for the late eighteenth century had increased the demand for food grains in Britain.

▼ Answer

Answer: True

7. After the Corn Law were scrapped, food could be imported into US more cheaply than it could be produced within the country.

▼ Answer

Answer: False

8. Food offers many examples of long distance cultural exchange.

▼ Answer

Answer: True

9. Many foods were only introduced in Europe and Asia after Christopher Columbus accidentally discovered the vast continent.

▼ Answer

Answer: True

10. Europe's rich began to eat better and live longer with the introduction of the humble potato.

▼ Answer

Answer: False

11. In the mid-1850s hundreds of thousands died of starvation.

▼ Answer

Answer: False

12. The pre-modern world shrank greatly in the sixteenth century after European sailors found a sea route to Asia.

▼ Answer

Answer: True

13. Precious metals such as silver enhanced Europe's wealth and financed its trade with Asia.

▼ Answer

Answer: False

14. Many expedition set off in search of El Dorado, the fabled city of silver.

▼ Answer

Answer: False

15. The Portuguese and Spanish conquest and colonisation of America was decisively under way by the mid-sixteenth century.

▼ Answer

Answer: True

16. Animals were slaughtered for food at the starting point in America, Australia and New Zealand and then transported to Europe as frozen meat.

▼ Answer

Answer: True

17. Trade flourished and markets expanded in the late eighteenth century.

▼ Answer

Answer: False

18. Britain and France made vast additions to their overseas territories in the late nineteenth century.

▼ Answer

Answer: True

19. Employers used many methods to recruit and retain labour.

▼ Answer

Answer: True

20. Rinderpest arrived in Britain in the late 1880s.

▼ Answer

Answer: False

21. In the nineteenth century, hundreds of thousands of Indian and Chinese labourers went to work on plantations mines, etc. around the world.

▼ Answer

Answer: True

22. The main destinations of Indian indentured migrants were the Caribbean Islands, Mauritius and Fiji.

▼ Answer

Answer: True

23. Nineteenth-century indenture has been described as a new system of slavery.

▼ Answer

Answer: True

24. As food prices increased, consumption in Britain rose.

▼ Answer

Answer: False

25. Railways were needed to link the agricultural regions to the ports.

▼ Answer

Answer: True

26. The demand for labour in places where labour was in short supply—as in America and Australia—led to more migration.

▼ Answer

Answer: True

27. Nearly 60 million people emigrated from Europe to America and Australia in the nineteenth century.

▼ Answer

Answer: False

28. The Canal colonies were settled by peasants from the other parts of Punjab.

▼ Answer

Answer: True

29. Colonisation stimulated new investments and improvements in transport.

▼ Answer

Answer: True

30. Meat was an expensive luxury beyond the reach of the European rich.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

Match the following

1.

Column-A	Column-B
1. Dissenter	(a) A bonded labour under contract
2. Indentured labour	(b) A link of national currencies for purposes of international trade.
3. Tariff	(c) A cattle disease.
4. Exchange rates	(d) Tax imposed on a country's imports from the rest of the world.
5. Rinderpest	(e) One who refuses to accept established beliefs and practices.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer:

Column-A	Column-B
1. Dissenter	(e) One who refuses to accept established beliefs and practices.
2. Indentured labour	(a) A bonded labour under contract.
3. Tariff	(d) Tax imposed on a country's imports from the rest of the world.
4. Exchange rates	(b) A link of national currencies for purposes of international trade.
5. Rinderpest	(c) A cattle disease.

2.

Column-I	Column-II	Column-III
1. When exchange rates are fixed and governments intervene to prevent	(a) movement	(A) China
2. Wages are low in	(b) financial operation	(B) \$ 35 per ounce of gold
3. The IMF and the World Bank commenced	(c) a fixed price of	(C) Urban India

4. The dollar was anchored to gold at	(d) countries like	(D) in 1947
5. The Great Depression provided less	(e) grain for	(E) in them

▼ Answer

Answer:

Column-I	Column-II	Column-III
1. When exchange rates are fixed and governments intervene to prevent	(a) movement	(E) in them
2. Wages are low in	(d) countries like	(A) China
3. The IMF and the World Bank commenced	(b) financial operation	(D) in 1947
4. The dollar was anchored to gold at	(c) a fixed price of	(B) \$ 35 per ounce of gold
5. The Great Depression provided less	(e) grain for	(C) Urban India

3.

Column-A	Column-B
1. El Dorado	(a) 1849
2. The Irish Potato Famine	(b) 1914-18
3. Cattle Plague	(c) 1929
4. First World War	(d) Rinderpest
5. The Great Depression	(e) Fabled city of gold

▼ Answer

Answer:

Column-A	Column-B
1. El Dorado	(e) Fabled city of gold
2. The Irish Potato Famine	(a) 1849
3. Cattle Plague	(d) Rinderpest
4. First World War	(b) 1914-18
5. The Great Depression	(c) 1929

Fill in the blanks

1. After the war, many economies were also in crisis.

▼ Answer

Answer: agricultural

2. The was the world's first produced by man car.

▼ Answer

Answer: T. Model Ford

3. Mass production lowered costs and prices of goods.

▼ Answer

Answer engineered

4. The housing and consumer boom of the 1920s created the basis of prosperity in the

▼ Answer

Answer: US

5. The withdrawal of US affected much of the rest of the world.

▼ Answer

Answer: towns

6. The prosperity of the 1920s now disappeared in a puff of dust.

▼ Answer

Answer: consumerist

7. Economists and drew two key lessons from inter-war economic experiences.

▼ Answer

Answer: politicians.

8. From the 1900s nationalist leaders began opposing the system of indentured labour migration as abusive and cruel.

▼ Answer

Answer: Indian

9. Growing food and other crops for the world market required

▼ Answer

Answer: capital

10. Fine produced in India were exported to Europe.

▼ Answer

Answer: Cotton

11. manufactures also began to seek overseas markets for their cloth.

▼ Answer

Answer: British

12. Opium shipments to grew rapidly from the 1820s to become for a while India's single largest export.

▼ Answer

Answer: China

13. The First World War was mainly fought in

▼ Answer

Answer: Europe

14. During the war, industries were restructured to produce goods.

▼ Answer

Answer: war-related

15. The boom transferred the US from being an international debtor to an international

▼ Answer

Answer: creditors

ISC COACHING CENTRE