



INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR

Class: X	Department: Social Science	Sub: History
Chapter-5 Question Bank:5	Topic: The Making of a Global World	Year: 2023-24

1	<p>“Human societies have been interlinked since ancient times”. Explain</p> <p>Ans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• From ancient times, travellers, traders, priests and pilgrims travelled vast distances for knowledge, opportunity and spiritual fulfilment. They carried goods, money, values, skills, ideas, inventions, and even germs and diseases.• Remains from the Indus valley civilizations reflect active coastal trade links with present-day West Asia. Cowries (the Hindi cowdi or seashells) used as a form of currency, from the Maldives found their way to China and East Africa also shows active trade links. The long-distance spread of disease-carrying germs may be traced as far back as the seventh century.
2	<p>How do the Silk routes link the world in the Pre-modern era?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>“Trade and cultural exchange always went hand in hand”. Justify (Ans: Last point only)</p> <p>Ans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Silk Route is derived from the Chinese silk, knitting together vast regions of Asia and linking Asia with Europe and North Africa which resulted in a vibrant pre-modern trade. These routes existed even before the Christian Era, and trade thrived along these routes almost till the fifteenth century.• Through this route, Chinese pottery, Indian textiles and spices from South-East Asia travelled to Europe and North Africa. In return, gold and silver flowed from Europe to Asia. The most well-known silk route connected China to Europe and Chinese silk cargoes and Chinese pottery travelled through this route.• Although these routes began as trade routes, Cultural exchange also went hand in hand. There were several silk routes which helped in trade and cultural links between the different countries of the world especially Asia, North Africa and Europe. Christian missionaries, Muslim preachers, Buddhist monks, all used the silk routes to spread religions like Buddhism, Christianity and Islam.
3	<p>“Food offers many examples of long-distance Cultural exchange”. How?</p> <p>Ans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Traders and travelers introduced new crop to the lands they travelled.• It is believed that noodles travelled West from China to become Spaghetti.• Arabs traders took pasta to Sicily, an island now in Italy.• Many of our common foods such as potatoes, soya, groundnuts, maize, tomatoes, chilies, sweet potatoes and so on were not known to our ancestors. These foods were only

	introduced in Europe and Asia after Christopher Columbus accidentally discovered America. In fact, many of our common foods came from America's original inhabitants - the American Indians.
4	<p>“Sometimes the new crops could make the difference between life and death”. Explain</p> <p>Ans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sometimes the new crops could make the difference between life and death. Europe’s poor began to eat better and live longer with the introduction of the humble potato. • Irelands poorest peasants became so dependent on potatoes that when disease destroyed the potato crop in the mid-1840s, hundreds of thousands died of starvation. • During the Great Irish Potato Famine (1845 to 1849), around Ten Lakhs people died of starvation in Ireland, and double the number emigrated in search of work.
5	<p>“The Pre-modern world shrank greatly in the sixteenth century”. Explain</p> <p>Ans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • European sailors found a sea route to Asia. They successfully crossed the Western ocean and reached America. Before that for centuries, the Indian subcontinent was the centre of trade with goods, people, knowledge, customs etc. and it was a crucial point in the networks of trade and commerce. • With the discovery of America, its vast lands, abundant crops and minerals transformed trade and lives everywhere in the world. Precious metals from mines in Peru and Mexico increased wealth of Europe and financed its trade with Asia. The Portuguese and Spanish conquest and colonization of America took place by the mid-sixteenth century. • In the pre-modern world, India and China were among the world’s richest countries. However, since 15th century, China restricted overseas contact and followed a policy, of isolation. As a result of it, the America’s importance increased. The centre of world trade moved westwards and Europe became the centre of the world trade. Thus, the world shrank and became closer in the sixteenth century.
6	<p>Explain how the global transfer of disease in the Pre-modern world helped in the Colonisation of the Americas.</p> <p>Ans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The global transfer of disease in the Pre-modern world helped in the Colonisation of the Americas because the native American Indians were not immune to the diseases that the settlers and colonisers brought with them. • The Europeans were more or less immune to Small pox, but the native Americans, having been cut off from the rest of the World for millions of years, had no immunity and could not defend it. • Smallpox proved as a deadly killer. Once introduced, it spread deep into the continent. These germs killed and wiped out whole communities, paving the way for foreign domination. Weapons and soldiers could be destroyed or captured, but diseases could not be fought against.