EXERCISE

Q.1 Mention any two modes of exchange of ideas and goods in ancient world.

Q.2 What is meant by 'Cowrie' ? For what purpose were these used ?

Q.3 What is 'silk route' ? What role did this play in linking other countries ?

Q.4 What is referred to as El Dordo which attracted traveller ?

Q.5 Name two European countries which colonised the Americas in mid 16th century.

Q.6 Name the explorer who discovered the sea routes to the Americas.

Q.7 Which two countries were the richest prior to 18th century ?

Q.8 What is Corn Laws ? Why was it abolished ?

Q.9 Give the main reason for the migration of European people to America in 19th century.

Q.10 Name any four important inventions which transformed 20th century world.

Q.11 Why is the year 1885 significant in the history of colonisation ?

Q.12 What is meant by indentured labour ?

Q.13 What is hosay carnival of Trinidad ?

Q.14 Give two examples which reflect social-cultural fusion between Caribbean people with indentured Indians.

Q.15 What is referred as 'chutney' music ?

Q.16 Who is V.S. Naipaul ? What is his main achievement ?

Q.17 Name the groups in which the world was divided before the first world war.

Q.18 Why was the Bretton Woods conference held in New Hampshire in US significant ?

Q.19 What is referred to as Bretton woods twins ?

Q.20 Mention any two economic effects of second world war.

Q.21 What was the time period of the Great Depression ?

Q.22 Which of the following countries emerged as super Powers after the Second World War ?

Q.23 Why was the World Bank established ?

Q.24 What is NIEO ?

Q.25 Define the Rinderpest.

Q.26 'Till the 1870s, meat was an expensive luxury beyond the reach of the European poor'. Give reason.

Q.27 Name the technology which enabled the transportation of perishable foods over long distances.

Q.28 'Before the arrival of outsiders most of the Africans had a little reason to work for a wage'. Give a reason.

Q.29 What were the main destinations of the Indian indentured migrants ?

Q.30 What led to the collapse of the Bretton Woods ?

Q.1 How did the silk route help in trade & cultural exchange ?

Q.2 How did food habits travel from one place to another in the process of cultural exchange ?

Q.3 Identify various types of flows or movements within international economic exchange ? How do these affect economy ?

Q.4 Which part of India had the first experience of new agricultural economy ? How did this happen ? What were the canal colonies of Punjab ?

Q.5 Explain how with new technology people of one part of the world could have imported varieties of food from other parts of the world at a lower cost ?

Q.6 How did the rinderpest reach Africa ? How did this create a havoc for the African people?

Q.7 What steps did Henry Ford take in 1914 to retain labour ?

Q.8 Examine the condition of the 19th century which compelled the Indians to become indentured labour and migrate to other countries in search of work.

Q.9 Why was the 19th century indenture system referred to as the new 'system of slavery' ?

Q.10 Why did the British impose tariff on the import of cotton textiles after 19th century ?

Q.11 How did Britain's trade surplus from India help her to balance its other trade deficits ?

Q.12 How did the First World War transform U.S. economy to make it an international creditor from international debtor ?

Q.13 What was the effect of the First World War on the economy of Britain ?

Q.14 In the context of industrial production what is meant by assembly line method ?

Q.15 What were the major economic effects of second world war ?

Q.16 How were the indentured workers exploited by the recruiting agents ?

Q.17 What is the difference between the International Monetary System and the Bretton Woods system ?

Q.18 What were the limitations of the IMF and the World Bank? Mention any two.

Q.19 Why China and other Asian countries became attractive destinations for investments by the foreign MNCs ?

Q.20 What is G-77 ?

Q.21 Name any two world institutions which were established under the Bretton Woods. Also mention one objective of each.

Q.22 'The pre-modern world shrank greatly in the 16th century'. Why ?

Q.23 Why thousands of people fled Europe for America in the 19th century ?

Q.24 "Economists of the 19th century identify three types of movements or 'flows' within international economic exchanges". Explain.

Q.25 What methods were used by the European employers to recruit and retain the African labourers ?

C. Long Answer Type Questions

Q.1 Explain how travels and trade help in establishing links among various countries.

Q.2 Examine the main features of global agricultural economy that emerged around 1890.

Q.3 "In many parts of the world the expansion of trade and closer relationship with world economy also meant a loss of freedom & livelihood." Justify the statement by giving examples.

Q.4 What key lesson did the politicians and economists learn from the interwar economic experiences ?

Q.5 What is the great Depression ? Mention some of its causes.

Q.6 What was the effect of the great Depression on the Indian economy ?

Q.7 How past war economic recovery proved difficult for Britain ? Explain.

Q.8 What was the impact of industrialisation in Britain on Indian economy ?

Q.9 What was the importance of the Indian trade for the Britishers ?

Q.10 Why did Group 77 countries demand a New International Economic Order ? Explain.

Q.11 Mention the impact of the First World War on agricultural economies.

Q.12 'The First World War was modern industrial war'. Explain.

Q.13 "Food offers many examples of long distance cultural exchange". Explain.

Q.14 What was the importance of Silk Routes ?

Q.15 How were the germs used as a powerful weapon by the Portuguese and the Spanish for the colonisation of America ?

Q.16 Explain the impacts of scrapping of the Corn Laws.

Q.17 How did rinderpest change the economy of the African society ?

Q.18 What is meant by the Bretton Woods Agreement ? Explain.

Q.19 What were the impacts of the Bretton Woods system ?

Q.20 'In the 19th century, all over the world more than 150 million people migrated from one country to another'. Explain the factors responsible for this migration.

D. Multiple Choice Questions

Q.1 Who discovered the American continent ?
(A) Balboa
(B) Copernicus
(C) Christorpher Columbus
(D) Ferdinand Magelan

Q.2 Which of the following did not take part in the First World War ?
(A) France   (B) Germany
(C) Portugal   (D) England

Q.3 The great Depression started in which country?
(A) France   (B) Britain
(C) Germany   (D) USA

Q.4 In which year did the Great Depression start ?
(A) 1929   (B) 1981
(C) 1936   (D) 1928

Q.5 Who adopted the concept of an assembly line to produce automobiles ?
(A) Henry ford
(B) T. Cuppola
(C) V.S. Naipaul
(D) Samuel Morse

Q.6 Name two European countries which colonised the Americas in mid 16th century -
(A) France & Italy
(B) Belgium & Germany
(C) U.K. & Japan
(D) U.K. & France

Q.7 In .... , in the 1890 a fast spreading disease of cattle plague had a terrifying impact on people.
(A) America   (B) Europe
(C) Asia   (D) Africa

Q.8 Europe's poor began to eat better and live longer with the introduction of the food Name the food-
(A) Rice   (B) Wheat
(C) Potatoes   (D) Tomatoes

Q.9 The system of indentured labour migration was abolished in -
(A) 1920   (B) 1921
(C) 1922   (D) 1923

Q.10 Tax imposed on a countries imports from the rest of the world was called -
(A) Dissenter   (B) Income tax
(C) Tariff   (D) None of these

Q.11 The routes which knitted together vast regions of Asia, and linked Asia with Europe and Northern Africa -
(A) Golden route   (B) Silk route
(C) Diamond route   (D) None of the above

Q.12 Which one of the following did not travel along the silk routes in the pre-modern would?
(A) Christian missionaries
(B) Traders
(C) Tourists
(D) Muslim preachers

Q.13 Which was the most powerful weapon used by the Spanish to counquer America ?
(A) Navy
(B) Military
(C) Germs
(D) None of the above

Q.14 What is Rinderpest ?
(A) A person   (B) Disease
(C) A place   (D) Monument

Q.15 Which of the following diseases proved a deadly killer for the people of America ?
(A) Cholera
(B) Smallpox
(C) Plague
(D) None of the above

Q.16 Which of the following were among the richest countries well upto the 18th century ?
(A) America and Spain
(B) India and China
(C) India and Japan
(D) Japan and China

Q.17 "Economists of the 19th century identify three types of movements or flows within international economic exchanges". Which of the following is not a part of that flow ?
(A) The flow of trade
(B) The flow of technology
(C) The flow of labour
(D) The flow of capital

Q.18 Name the law which allowed the British Government to restrict the import of corn -
(A) Corn Act   (B) Food Act
(C) Corn Laws   (D) Import Laws

Q.19 Which of the following is not true with reference to Corn Laws ?
(A) The laws were abolished in the late 18th century
(B) After the Corn Laws were scrapped, food could be imported into Britain more cheaply
(C) The abolition of Corn Law promoted agriculture in Britain
(D) The abolition of Corn Law led to the migration of people

Q.20 Which of the following countries was not exporting food grains to Britain in the mid 19th century ?
(A) Russia   (B) America
(C) Australia   (D) India

Q.21 Which of the following enabled the transportation of meat over long distances during the 19th century ?
(A) Airways   (B) Refrigerated Ships
(C) Railways   (D) Waterways

Q.22 Which of the following diseases had a terrifying impact on people's livelihoods and the local economy of the Africa in the 1890s?
(A) Rinderpest   (B) Smallpox
(C) Cholera   (D) Plague

Q.23 Which of the following methods were used by the Europeans to recruit and retain African labour ?
(i)   Heavy taxes were imposed
(ii) Inheritance laws were changed
(iii) Mine workers were confined in compounds
(iv) High wages were given to them
(A) Only (i) and (ii)
(B) Only (i), (ii) and (iii)
(C) Only (iv) and (ii)
(D) All the mentioned above

Q.24 A bounded labourer under contract to work for an employer for a specific amount of time
(A) Daily worker   (B) Bounded worker

(C) Indentured labour (D) None of the above

Q.25 Which of the following was not a destination of the Indian indentured migrants ?
(A) Japan   (B) Caribbean Islands
(C) Mauritius   (D) Fiji

Q.26 When was the First World War fought ?
(A) 1910-1914   (B) 1914-1918
(C) 1918-1922   (D) 1922-1926

Q.27 Which of the following West-Indies cricketers trace their roots to indentured labour migrants from India ?
(A) Vivian Richards and Gary Sobers
(B) Chris Gayle and Dwayne Bravo
(C) Ramnaresh Sarwan and Shivnarine Chanderpaul
(D) Brian Lara and Courtney Walsh

Q.28 Which among the following were considered as Allies Power ?

(A) Britain, France and Russia
(B) Germany, Austria - Hungary and Ottomon Turk
(C) Japan, France and Germany
(D) Britain, Japan and Russia

Q.29 Who made the best-cost cutting decision ?
(A) Henry Ford   (B) James Watt
(C) James Ford   (D) Henry Herold

Q.30 Which of the following countries was not on the side of the Central Powers during the First World War ?
(A) Turkey
(B) Austria-Hungry
(C) Russia
(D) Germany

ANSWERS

Q.No	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Ans.	C	C	D	A	A	B	D	C	B	C	B	C	C	B	B	D	B	C	C	D

Q.No	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Ans.	B	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	A	C