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- (i) Food could be imported into Britain at much cheaper rate than it would be produced within the country.
- (ii) British agriculture was unable to compete with imports. Vast areas of land were left uncultivated and people started migrating to cities or other countries.
- (iii) As food prices fell, consumption in Britain rose. Faster industrial growth in Britain also led to higher incomes and therefore more food imports.

(Para – 6, Page No. 81| Para – 1, Page No. 82)

3. 'Nineteenth Century indenture has been described as a new system of slavery.' Explain any three points.

Answer

- (i) Agents did convince migrants by providing false information about final destinations, modes of travel, the nature of the work, and living and working conditions.
- (ii) Sometimes agents even forcibly abducted less willing migrants.
- (iii) On arrival at the plantations, labourers found living and working conditions harsh, and there were few legal rights.

(Para – 2 and 3, Page No. 88)

4. In what ways did food items offer scope for long distance cultural exchange? Explain.

Answer

- (i) Traders and travellers introduced new crops to the lands they travelled.
- (ii) It is believed that noodles travelled west from China to become spaghetti.
- (iii) Arabs traders took pasta to fifth-century Sicily, an island now in Italy.
- (iv) Many of our common foods such as potatoes, soya, groundnuts, maize tomatoes, chillies, sweet potatoes and so on were not known to our ancestors and were only introduced in Europe and Asia after Christopher Columbus discovered the Americas.

(Para – 3 and 4, Page No. 78)

5. Why were Europeans attracted to Africa in the late 19th century? Give any three reasons.

Answer

- (i) Europeans were attracted due to the resources of land and minerals of Africa.
- (ii) They came to Africa to establish plantations and exploit mines.
- (iii) African countries were militarily weak and backward. So, it was easy to conquer them.

(Para – 3, Page No. 86)

6. State three reasons why Europeans fled to America in the 19th century.



MCQ Questions for Class 10 History: Ch 3 The Making of a Global World

1. Which of the following statements is a true definition of what the economists identify as “flows”?
 - (a) Trade in goods (cloth or wheat), migration of people in search of employment and movement of capital for short-term or long-term investments over long distances
 - (b) Economic, social, cultural and technological exchanges
 - (c) Self-sufficiency in food and no imports of food
 - (d) All the above

► (a) Trade in goods (cloth or wheat), migration of people in search of employment and movement of capital for short-term or long-term investments over long distances
2. The most powerful weapon, which the Spanish conquerors of America had, was :
 - (a) superiority in conventional weapons
 - (b) germs, such as those of small pox, proved a deadly killer and paved the way for conquest
 - (c) America's original inhabitants had no immunity against diseases that came from Europe
 - (d) both (b) and (c)

► (d) both (b) and (c)
3. 'Globalisation' today mainly refers to :
 - (a) Trade, migration of people in search of work
 - (b) Movement of capital
 - (c) An economic system that has emerged in the last 50 years
 - (d) Cultural links among world societies

► (c) An economic system that has emerged in the last 50 years
4. Who were the first people to link the world in ancient times and why?
 - (a) Priests and pilgrims travelled vast distances for knowledge and spiritual fulfilment



33. People's livelihoods and local economy of which one of the following was badly affected by the disease named Rinderpest?

- (a) Asia
- (b) Europe
- (c) Africa
- (d) South America

► (c) Africa

34. Which was the main destination of Indian indentured migrants?

- (a) Africa
- (b) Australia
- (c) Trinidad and Guyana
- (d) All the above places

► (c) Trinidad and Guyana

35. From which one of the following countries did Britain borrow large sums of money during first World War?

- (a) United States of America
- (b) Russia
- (c) Japan
- (d) Germany

► (a) United States of America

36. Why did the wheat price in India fall down by 50 per cent between 1928 and 1934?

- (a) Due to less production
- (b) Due to floods
- (c) Due to Great Depression