



SHIKSHA CLASSES

Sub. : History
Std. : X (CBSE)

Answer Paper
4. The Making of a Global World

Total Marks : 20

SECTION "A"

Q.1 : What were 'Canal Colonies'? 1

Ans. : d) Irrigated areas

Q.2 : Who adopted the concept of assembly line to produce automobiles? 1

Ans. : b) Henry Ford

OR

What is IMF?

Ans. : International Monetary Fund

Q.3 : The great Depression begin in. 1

Ans. : c) 1929

Q.4 : Rinderpest is a? 1

Ans. : a) Cattle disease in Africa

Q.5 : Which of the following is not a economic exchange? 1

Ans. : c) Flow of Knowledge

OR

What was the Bretton wood system?

Ans. : c) Post war international economic system

SECTION "B"

Q.6 : How Bretton Woods System Worked? 3

Ans. : 1. The international monetary system is the system linking national currencies and monetary system.

2. The Bretton woods system was based on fixed exchange rates. In this system the national currencies were pegged to the dollar at a fixed exchange rate.

3. The Bretton woods system inaugurated an era of unprecedented growth of trade and incomes for the western industrial nations.

OR

What were the advantages of invention of refrigerated ship?

- Ans. :** 1. This reduced the shipping costs and lowered meat prices in Europe.
2. The poor in Europe could now consume a more varied diet.
3. To the earlier, monotony of Bread and Potatoes many, not all could add meat, butter or egg.
4. Better living conditions promoted social peace within the country and support for imperialism abroad.

Q.7 : Explain the impacts of the First World War?

3

- Ans. :** 1. It was the first modern industrial war which involved industrial nations.
2. Machine guns, tanks, aircraft, chemical weapons etc are used on a massive scale.
3. Unthinkable death and destruction.
4. Most of the people killed and injured were man of working age.
5. Declined the household income.
6. Men were forced to join in the war.
7. Women slapped into undertake jobs which they were not used to.

OR

: What was the importance of the Indian trade for the British?

- Ans. :** 1. **Trade Surplus :** Britain had a Trade Surplus with Indian. Britain used this Surplus to balance its trade deficit with other countries.
2. **Home Charges :** Britain's trade Surplus in India also helped to pay the so called home charges that included private remittance home by British officials and traders, interest payments on India's external debt and pensions of British officials in India.
3. **Major Supplier of cotton :** India remained a major supplier of raw cotton to British which was required to feed the cotton textile industry of Britain.
4. **Supplier if indenture workers :** Many indenture workers from Bihar, U.P., central India migrated to other countries to work in mines and plantations.

SECTION "C"

Q. 8 : Read the following passage and answer the following questions.

4

1) What is silk route?

1

Ans. : Silk route was the pre-modern trade and cultural link between distant parts of the world.

2) On which transportation way historian have identified about several silk route?

1

Ans. : Historian have identified several silk routes, over land by sea.

OR

Which or thigs also travelled by the same route in India?

Ans. : Chinese pottery, textiles and spices.

3) How did trade route spread in different religion?

2

Ans. : Early only Christian missionaries almost certainly travelled through this route to Asia then Muslim and then Buddhism emerged from eastern India and spread in several religion.

SECTION "D"

Q.9 : One important feature of the US economy in the 1920's was mass production."

Explain

5

Ans. :

1. A well known pioneer of mass production was the car manufacturer, 'Henry Ford'.
2. He adopted an assembly line technique of a slaughter house.
3. He realized that the 'Assembly line' method would allow a faster and cheaper way of producing vehicles.
4. This method forced workers to repeat a single task mechanically and continuously
5. This was a way of increasing output per worker by speeding up the pace of work.
6. This doubling of daily wages was considered 'best cost – cutting decision' he had ever made.

OR

: What were the effects of the great Depression on the Indian economy?

Ans. :

1. The economy depression immediately affected Indian Trade, as India's exports and imports nearly halved between 1928-1934
2. Agriculture prices fell sharply, but the colonial government refused to reduce revenues. Peasants producing for the world markets were worst hit.
3. Raw jute was produced, processed in the industries to make gunny bags. Its exports collapsed and prices fell by 60% peasants of Bengal fell into debt traps.
4. Peasants used up their savings mortgaged lands and sold their precious jewellery to meet their expenses.

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