

**ST. ANDREWS SCOTS SR. SEC. SCHOOL**  
**I.P EXTN. PATPARGANJ, DELHI-110092**

**Class: 10**

**Sub: Social Science**

**Topic: History**

**THE MAKING OF GLOBAL WORLD**

**1) America's original inhabitants had no immunity against diseases that came from Europe. \_\_\_\_\_ in particular, proved a deadly killer.**

(a) Chicken Pox

(c) Smallpox

(b) Measles

(d) Influenza

**2) Reduced role of \_\_\_\_\_ and the rising importance of the Americas gradually moved the center of world trade westwards.**

(a) China

(c) Korea

(b) Japan

(d) South Africa

**3) Common foods like potatoes, groundnuts, maize, tomatoes, chillies, sweet potatoes were introduced in \_\_\_\_\_.**

(a) Europe

(c) Africa

(b) China

(d) Australia

**4) Consider the statements given below and choose the correct answer:**

**Statement I: A good example of thriving pre- modern commercial and cultural ties connecting far flung regions of the world are silk routes.**

**Statement II: The significance of Chinese silk cargoes traveling the silk route to the west is indicated by the term "silk routes".**

(a) Statement (I) is correct and (II) is incorrect

(b) Statement (I) is incorrect and (II) is correct

(c) Both (I) and (II) are incorrect

(d) Both (I) and (II) are correct

## **QUESTION/ANSWER**

### **1) What is globalization?**

**Ans.** Movement of people, goods and services across the nations has been termed as globalization.

### **2) Give two examples of different types of global exchanges which took place in the seventeenth century, choosing one example from Asia and one from the Americas.**

**Ans. Exchange of food:** Food gives many examples of long long-distance cultural exchange. It is believed that 'noodles' traveled west from China to become 'Spaghetti'.

**Exchange of germs:** The Portuguese and Spanish conquests and colonization of America was decisively underway by the Mid- 16th century. In fact, the most powerful weapon of the Spanish conquerors was not a conventional military weapon at all. It was the germs such as those of smallpox that they carried on their person. Because of their long isolation, America's original inhabitants had no immunity against these diseases that came from Europe. Smallpox, in particular, proved a deadly killer. Once introduced, it spread deep into the continent.

### **3) Explain how the global transfer of disease in the pre-modern world helped in the colonization of the Americas.**

**Ans.** The colonization of the Americas took place in the mid-16th century. The most powerful weapon of the Spanish conquerors was not a conventional military weapon at all but it was primarily due to the global transfer of disease that helped in the colonization of the Americas. The Spanish carried on their person, the germs such as those of smallpox into the Americas. The local inhabitants had no immunity against these diseases due to their long isolation. It resulted in the spread of these diseases in the continent. Smallpox in particular killed and decimated many communities and paved the way for conquest and colonization of the Americas. Thus, it can be said that the guns could be bought or captured and turned against the invaders but not diseases such as smallpox to which the conquerors

were mostly immune.

**4) How did the silk route link the world?**

- Pre- modern trade and cultural links with different parts of the world were created by the silk routes.
- Vast regions of Asia with Europe and northern Africa, were connected with the several silk routes over land and by sea.
- They are known to have existed since before the Christian era and thrived almost till the fifteenth century.
- In exchange for textiles and spices from India, precious metals like gold and silver flowed from Europe to Asia.

**5) The pre-modern world shrank greatly in the 16th century. Explain.**

- After the European sailors found a sea route to Asia and successfully crossed the western ocean to America.
- The Portuguese and the Spanish conquest and colonization of America was decisive underway by the mid-16th century.
- Precious metals, particularly silver, from mines located in present day Peru and Mexico enhanced Europeans wealth and financed its trade with Asia.

**6) Why did thousands of people flee away from Europe to America in the 19th century?**

- Until the 19th century, poverty and hunger were common in Europe.
- Cities were crowded and deadly diseases were widespread.
- Religious conflicts were common and religious dissenters were persecuted. So, people migrated from Europe to America.

**7) “The most powerful weapon of the Spanish conqueror was not a conventional military weapon at all.” Justify the above statement by giving two reasons.**

**Ans.** The Spanish conqueror's most powerful weapon was not a conventional military weapon because:-

1. They used germs like smallpox which spread deep into the continent before any European could reach there.
2. America's original inhabitants had no immunity against these diseases that came from Europe. This disease erased the whole community, leading to conquest. This biological warfare in the mid sixteenth century made it easy for Spanish to overpower the

Americans.

**8) Give three examples to show that the world changed with the discovery of new sea routes to America.**

- Ans.** (i) Before the discovery of the sea routes, America had been cut off from regular contact with the rest of the world for millions of years. But from the sixteenth century, its vast lands and abundant crops and minerals began to transform trade and lives everywhere.
- (ii) Precious metals, particularly silver, from mines located in present day Peru and Mexico also enhanced Europe's wealth and finance its trade with Asia. Legends spread in seventeenth-century Europe about South America's fabled wealth. Many expeditions set off in search of El Dorado, the fabled city of gold
- (iii) With the discovery of sea routes three types of movements or flows became prominent. i.e., the flow of goods, labor and capital.