

NCERT Solutions for Class 10 Social Science History Chapter 4: The creation of the world is covered in NCERT Solutions for Class 10 History Chapter 4 The Making of a Global World. This chapter covers a long history of trade, migration, people seeking employment, capital movement, etc. Globalisation is an economic system characterised by the unrestricted flow of people, ideas, technology, and things around the world.

Students can better grasp the intricate subjects of globalisation, the Silk Road, technology's influence on society, and other related issues by using the NCERT Solutions for Class 10 History Chapter 4 as a guide.

NCERT Solutions for Class 10 Social Science History Chapter 4

1. 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.

Solution:

Examples of cross-cultural interactions between the Americas and Asia include the following:

a. The Silk Road (Asia): The Silk Road serves as an excellent illustration of global connection and cross-cultural trade. The significance of Chinese silk shipments travelling westward along this route is indicated by the name "Silk Route."

Cultural exchange and trade have always been intertwined. This was probably the route taken by early Christian missionaries as well as early Muslim preachers a few decades later to reach Asia.

Food from the Americas: Before Christopher Columbus' unintentional discovery of the Americas, our ancestors were unaware of the existence of many of the foods that are staples of our modern diet, such as sweet potatoes, soy, potatoes, tomatoes, chillies, and maize.

Only after the historic discovery of a new continent did these foods find their way to Europe and the rest of the world.

2. Explain how the global transfer of disease in the pre-modern world helped in the colonisation of the Americas.

Solutions:

The colonisation of the Americas was aided by the widespread spread of disease in the premodern era. The underlying cause was that the diseases carried by the European settlers had not rendered the Native Americans immune. After centuries of exposure, the Europeans were mostly immune to the destruction of diseases such as smallpox. Because they were

cut off from diseases that were native to the old world, the Native Americans lacked any kind of resistance against this condition.

Occasionally, Europeans would purposefully use biological warfare against the indigenous people by offering smallpox-contaminated objects as "gifts of friendship." Without the need for guns, the disease was significantly more successful in destroying entire tribes and communities.

3. Write a note to explain the effect of the following:

- 1. The British government's decision to abolish the Corn Laws.**
- 2. The coming of rinderpest to Africa.**
- 3. The death of men of working age in Europe because of the World War.**
- 4. The Great Depression on the Indian economy.**
- 5. The decision of MNCs to relocate production to Asian countries.**

Solution:

1. The pressure from landed groups, dissatisfied with the high cost of food and the cheap influx of agricultural products from America and Australia, led the British government to decide to repeal the Corn Laws. Consequently, a large number of English farmers abandoned their livelihood and relocated to towns and cities.

A few travelled abroad. Global agriculture and growing urbanisation, which are requirements for industrial growth, were indirectly caused by this.

2. The cattle epidemic, or rinderpest, first appeared in Africa in the late 1880s and spread quickly. It had a terrible effect on local businesses and people's means of subsistence. East Africa was the starting point, and other regions of the continent quickly followed. It killed 90% of the cattle population in that region of Africa by the time it reached the Cape of Good Hope, which is the southernmost point of Africa, in just five years.

When infected cattle were brought in from British Asia to feed the Italian soldiers attacking Eritrea in East Africa, the disease spread.

By monopolising the limited supply of cattle resources and forcing Africans into the labour market, colonising nations exploited this circumstance to their advantage and conquered and subdued Africa. The impact of rinderpest forced the Africans to work for wages, causing them to lose their means of subsistence.

3. The first industrial war of the modern era was the First World War. Massive use of chemical weapons, tanks, aircraft, machine guns, and other weapons was witnessed. Millions of soldiers had to be enlisted from all over the world and transported to the front lines on massive ships and trains to fight such a war.

The number of casualties and devastation was more than in any other conflict of the modern age. Men of working age made up the majority of the dead and wounded; as a result of their deaths and injuries, Europe's labour force was significantly diminished in number.

Following the war, household incomes decreased as a result of having fewer family members. As a result, women began to fill the roles previously held by men. Women's roles grew as a result and demands for equality in society followed.

4. Colonial India started importing manufactured items and exporting agricultural products in the nineteenth century. India was affected by the Great Depression, particularly in the agricultural sector.

It was clear that India's economy was getting more and more connected with the world economy. India was a British territory that imported and exported manufactured commodities and agricultural products. India's prices fell along with the global market. Between 1928 and 1934, wheat prices in India dropped by fifty per cent.

5. Asian nations like China had comparatively low wages. As a result, they developed into attractive investment locations for international MNCs vying for supremacy in global marketplaces. Industry migration to low-wage nations boosted global trade and financial flows.

The following were the effects of MNC's choice to move production to Asian countries:

A cheap source of manpower was made available to MNCs.

b. It promoted international trade and raised money inflows into Asian nations.

c. There was a wider selection of goods and services available to the local populace, and there were also more job opportunities in the future.

4. Give two examples from history to show the impact of technology on food availability.

Solution: Better transportation networks: Better transportation networks made it possible for food products to be safely and on schedule supplied to markets. Larger ships, lighter wagons, and faster railroads made it possible to transport food from distant farms to ultimate markets efficiently and affordably.

The invention of refrigerated ships made it possible to carry perishable goods over great distances. At the beginning, in America, Australia, and New Zealand, animals were killed for food, and their frozen flesh was shipped to Europe. As a result, meat prices in Europe dropped and shipping costs were decreased. Adding meat to their diet—which consisted only of bread and potatoes—was an option for the disadvantaged in Europe.

5. What is meant by the Bretton Woods Agreement?

Solution:

The post-war international economic system was set up to maintain full employment and economic stability in the industrial world. The United Nations Monetary and Financial Conference was held at Bretton Woods in New Hampshire, USA, in July 1944 to carry out the same.

The International Monetary Fund (IMF) was founded at the Bretton Woods Conference to address member countries' external surpluses and shortages. The World Bank, also referred to as the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, was established in 1947 to provide financial support for post-war reconstruction.

The US dollar was regarded as a reserve currency that was correlated with the price of gold under the terms of the agreement, which anchored currencies to that price. The Western industrial powers were granted the power to make decisions. The US was granted the authority to veto important World Bank and IMF decisions.

Fixed exchange rates formed the foundation of the Bretton Woods System. The Bretton Woods System brought about a period of exceptional expansion in commerce and revenue for Japan and the Western industrialised nations.