

Maxprap. Chapter wise Series Class 10th – Social Science

Class : 10th

Topic : Making a Global World (HIS)

Max. Marks : 50

Duration : 2 Hrs

Sections: A (MCQs), B (Short Answer-I), C (Short Answer-II), D (Long Answer), E (Case-Based).

General Instructions:

- (i). All questions are compulsory.
- (ii). This question paper contains 23 questions divided into five Sections A, B, C, D and E. (iii). Section A comprises of 10 MCQs of 1 mark each. Section B comprises of 5 questions of 2 marks each. Section C comprises of 4 questions of 3 marks each. Section D comprises of 2 question of 5 marks each and Section E comprises of 2 Case Study Based Questions of 4 marks each.
- (iv). There is no overall choice.

Section A

Questions 1 to 10 carry 1 mark each

1. The author of 'Book of Marvels' is:

- a) Alfred Crosby b) Columbus c) Vasco da Gama d) Marco Polo

2. In which century trade flourished and markets expanded?

- a) In the late sixth century b) In the late nineteenth century
c) In the late seventeenth century d) In the late eighteenth century

3. Which conference was held in July 1944 at Bretton Woods?

- a) United Nations Monetary and Financial Conference
b) United Nation Development Programme Conference
c) United Nations Financial and Monetary Conference
d) Earth Conference

4. What method was used by the Portuguese and the Spanish for the colonisation of America?

- a) Guns and firearms b) Germs and Virus
c) Army and Military d) Firepower and bombs

5. In which one of the following countries was **mass production** an important feature in the 1920s?

- a) France b) Poland c) Japan d) United States of America

6. Why did Europeans flee to America in 19th century? Identify the correct reason from the following options:

- a) Poverty and diseases b) Due to gold rush
c) As an aftermath of the Vietnam War d) To escape from the French Revolution

7. The US attempt to protect its economy in the depression by doubling:

- a) Excise duties b) Import duties c) Service tax d) Export duties

8. _____ routes are known to have existed since before the Christian era and thrived almost till the 15th century.

- a) Diamond Routes b) Ho Chin Minh trail c) Mountain passes d) Silk routes

Assertion(A)/Reason(R) Based (9-10): In the following questions, a statement of assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Choose correct answer out of following choices.

- a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
c) A is true but R is false.
d) A is false but R is true.

9. Assertion (A): Over the nineteenth century, British manufacturers flooded the Indian market.

Reason (R): The value of Indian exports to Britain was much higher than the value of British imports to India.

10. Assertion (A): The First World War involved the world's leading industrial nations which harnessed the vast powers of modern industry to inflict the greatest possible destruction of enemies.

Reason (R): It was the first modern industrial war, which saw the use of robots and satellites on a massive scale.

SECTION – B

Questions 11 to 15 carry 2 marks each

11. When was the Bretton Woods Conference convened? State the main aim of the conference.
12. Give two examples from history to show the impact of technology on food availability.
13. What were canal colonies? Why were they built?
14. How did improvement in transportation technology stimulate the globalisation process? Explain.
15. Write any three factors responsible for indentured labour migration from India.

SECTION – C

Questions 16 to 19 carry 3 marks each

16. "The multinational companies (MNCs) choose China as an alternative location for investment?" Explain the statement.
17. How were floating exchange rates introduced?

18. What steps were taken by the economists and politicians of the world to meet the global economic crisis that arose after the Second World War?

19. How international financial systems led to periodic debt crisis in the developing countries?

SECTION – D

Questions 20 to 21 carry 5 marks each

20. Explain the characteristics of the Silk Routes.

21. Explain the destruction caused during the Second World War. Mention two crucial influences which shaped post - war reconstruction.

SECTION – E (Case Study Based Questions)

Questions 22 & 23 carry 4 marks each

22. Read the following text carefully and answer the questions that follow:

Food offers many examples of long - distance cultural exchange. Traders and travellers introduced new crops to the lands they travelled. Even 'ready' foodstuff in distant parts of the world might share common origins. Take spaghetti and noodles. It is believed that noodles travelled west from China to become spaghetti. Or, perhaps Arab traders took pasta to fifth - century Sicily, an island now in Italy. Similar foods were also known in India and Japan, so the truth about their origins may never be known. Yet such guesswork suggests the possibilities of long - distance cultural contact even in the pre - modern world. Many of our common foods such as potatoes, soya, groundnuts, maize, tomatoes, chillies, sweet potatoes, and so on were not known to our ancestors until about five centuries ago. These foods were only introduced in Europe and Asia after Christopher Columbus accidentally discovered the vast continent that would later become known as the Americas (Here we will use 'America' to describe North America, South America and the Caribbean.) In fact, many of our common foods came from America's original inhabitants – the American Indians. Sometimes the new crops could make the difference between life and death. Europe's poor began to eat better and live longer with the introduction of the humble potato. Ireland's poorest peasants became so dependent on potatoes that when disease destroyed the potato crop in the mid - 1840s, hundreds of thousands died of starvation.

- How did the accidental discoveries of Christopher Columbus impact the introduction of new foods to different parts of the world? (1)
- What tragic event in Ireland's history is linked to the introduction of a new crop, and how did it affect the population? (1)
- Discuss the concept of long - distance cultural exchange with reference to food. Provide examples to support your explanation. (2)

23. Read the following text carefully and answer the questions that follow:

The pre - modern world shrank greatly in the sixteenth century after European sailors found a sea route to Asia and also successfully crossed the western ocean to America. For centuries before, the Indian Ocean had known a bustling trade, with goods, people,

knowledge, customs, etc. criss - crossing its waters. The Indian subcontinent was central to these flows and a crucial point in their networks. The entry of the Europeans helped expand or redirect some of these flows towards Europe. Before its 'discovery', 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. Precious metals, particularly silver, from mines located in present day Peru and Mexico also enhanced Europe's wealth and financed 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. The Portuguese and Spanish conquest and colonisation of America was decisively under way by the mid - sixteenth century. European conquest was not just a result of superior firepower. 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, ahead even of any Europeans reaching there. It killed and decimated whole communities, paving the way for conquest. Guns could be bought or captured and turned against the invaders. But not diseases such as smallpox to which the conquerors were mostly immune.

- a) What key event in the sixteenth century significantly altered the pre - modern world's geography and trade patterns? (1)
 - b) How did the legends of El Dorado impact European exploration during the seventeenth century? (1)
 - c) Why were germs like smallpox more effective weapons for Spanish conquerors in America than conventional military weapons? (2)
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Making a Global World (HIS) Paper Details – Analysis		
Objective Questions		
MCQ	1 marks x 8 question = 8	
Assertion Reason	1 marks x 2 question = 2	
Subjective		
Short type I	2 marks x 5 question = 10	
Short type II	3 marks x 4 question = 12	
Long Type	5 marks x 2 question = 10	
Case Studies Based		
Case 1	4 marks	
Case 2	4 marks	

Total = 50 marks Your Score =