

HISTORY

3. THE MAKING OF A GLOBAL WORLD

MCQ

1 Who adopted the concept of assembly line to manufacture automobiles?

- (a) T. Cuppola
- (b) Henry Ford
- (c) Samuel Morse
- (d) Christopher Columbus

Answer: b

2 Name the place and the year of United Nations Monetary and Financial Conference:

- (a) China, 1911
- (b) Tokyo, 1944
- (c) Vietnam, 1939
- (d) Britton Woods in New Hampshire, USA, 1944

Answer: d

3. What was the outcome of Britton Woods Conference? It led to the establishment of:

- (a) ILO (International Labour Organization)
- (b) International Monetary Fund
- (c) UNESCO, 1945
- (d) FAO, 1945

Answer: b

4. Why did China become an attractive destination for Multi-National Companies?

- (a) It had abundance of raw material.
- (b) China was highly industrialized.
- (c) Because wages were low in China.
- (d) It had vast and thinly populated land suitable for setting up production units, etc.

Answer: c

5. From the mid-19th century, faster industrial growth in Britain led to:

- (a) higher income.
- (b) Unemployment in rural Britain.
- (c) Migration of people to Britain.
- (d) The arrival of women industrial workers.

Answer: a

6 Which of the following countries has an effective right of veto over key IMF and World Bank decisions?

- (a) France
- (b) Australia
- (c) Russia
- (d) USA

Answer: d

7. The First World War was fought mainly in

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

Answer: b

8. The geographical exploration in Africa was directly linked to

- (a) Search for scientific information
- (b) Imperial projects
- (c) Vast land with rich resources
- (d) Labour to work for plantations in America

Answer: b

9. From ancient times travellers travel long distances in search of

- (a) Food
- (b) Knowledge
- (c) Peace
- (d) Spiritual leaders

Answer: b

10. Common foods like potatoes, groundnuts, maize, tomatoes, chilies', sweet potatoes were introduced in

- (a) Europe
- (b) China
- (c) Africa
- (d) Australia

Answer: a

THREE MARK QUESTIONS

1. What were the effects of rinderpest or the Cattle Plague?:

Answer: In the late 1880s Africa was hit by rinderpest, a devastating cattle disease. As rinderpest spread, it killed 90 per cent of the cattle which in turn destroyed African livelihoods.

- Whatever little cattle resources remained, were monopolised by planters, mine owners and colonial governments.
- 2. What were the main causes of rise of Mass Production and Consumption in Europe?
 - After a short period of economic trouble in the years after the war, the US economy resumed its strong growth in the early 1920s.
 - Mass production became a characteristic feature of industrial production in the US.
 - The housing and consumer boom of the 1920s created the basis of prosperity in the US.
 - In 1923, the US resumed exporting capital to the rest of the world and became the largest overseas lender.

3. What were the causes of great economic depression Causes?

- Agricultural overproduction:
- Indebtedness:
 - The withdrawal of US loans affected much of the rest of the world.
 - The US was also the industrial country most severely affected by the depression.

FIVE MARK QUESTIONS

1. Write the features of Indentured Labour Migration from India

In India, indentured labourers were hired under contracts which promised return travel after

they had worked five years on their employer's plantation.

The main destinations of Indian indentured migrants were the Caribbean islands, Mauritius and Fiji.

Recruitment was done by agents engaged by employers and paid a small commission.

On arrival at the plantations, labourers found living and working conditions were harsh, and there were few legal rights.

Most indentured workers stayed on after their contracts ended, or returned to their new homes after a short spell in India.

2. What were the Britton Woods Settlement Institutions?

The main aim of the post-war international economic system was to preserve economic stability and full employment in the industrial world.

Its framework was agreed upon at the United Nations Monetary and Financial Conference held in July 1944 at Britton Woods in New Hampshire, USA.

The IMF and the World Bank are referred to as the Britton Woods institutions or the Bretton Woods twins.