

Important Questions for CBSE Class 10 History Chapter 4 – The Making of a global world 1 Mark Question

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CBSE Class 10 History Chapter-4 The Making of a global world Important Questions

CBSE Class 10 History Important Questions Chapter 4 – The Making of a global world

1 Mark Questions

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1. What was the Bretton wood system?
(a) Post war the military system
(b) Post war political system
(c) Post war international economic system
(d) None of these
Ans. (c) Post war international economic system
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2. What did indentured labour mean?
(a) Cheap Labour
(b) Free Labour
(c) Bonded Labour
(d) None of these
Ans. (c) Bonded Labour
3. What were 'Canal Colonies'?
(a) Large Colonies (b) Sea Ports
(c) Large Canals
(d) Irrigated areas
Ans. (d) Irrigated areas
4. Which food traveled west from china to be called "Spaghetti"?
(a) Soya
(b) Groundnuts
(c) Potato
(d) Noodles
Ans. (d) Noodles
5. Which disease spread like wild fire in Africa in the 1890's?
(a) Cattle plague
(b) Small pox
(c) Pneumonia
(d) None of these
Ans. (a) Cattle plague
6. Which was the Tabled city of gold?
(a) Peru
(b) Mexico
(c) El Doeodo
(d) Spain
Ans. (c) El Doeodo

- 7. Who adopted the concept of assembly line to produce automobiles?
- (a) Samuel Morse
- (b) Henry Ford

(c) T. Cuppla
(d) Imam Husain
Ans. (b) Henry Ford
8. The Descendants of indentures workers is a Noble Prize winning writer is-
(a) Bob Morley
(b) V. S. Naipaul
(c) Amartya Sen
(d) Ram Naresh Sarwan
An s (b) V. S. Naipaul
O. The great Dangerian havin in
9. The great Depression begin in
(a) 1927 (b) 1928
(c) 1929
(d) 1930 Ans. (c) 1939
Ans. (c) 1929
10. The Chutney music popular in-
(a) North America
(b) South America
(c) Japan
(d) China
Ans. (b) South America
11. Rinderpest is a?
(a) Cattle disease in Africa
(b) Cattle disease in China
(c) Cattle disease in India
(d) Cattle disease in Russia
Ans. (a) Cattle disease in Africa
12. Which of the following is not a economic exchange?
(a) Flow of Labour
(b) Flow of Capital
(c) Flow of Knowledge
(d) Flow of Trade
Ans. c) Flow of Knowledge
13. Name the route which knitted together vast regions of Asia, and linked Asia with Europe and Northern Africa.
Ans. Silk Route
14. Who discovered America?

Ans. Christopher Colombes

15. Who was known as the 'Bismarck of Italy'? Ans. Garibaldi was known as the Bismarck of Italy.
16. Which disease proved deadly killer for people of America? Ans. Smallpox
17. Which law restricts the British Government to restrict the import of corn? Ans. Corn Laws
18. Who was V S Naipaul? Ans. He was a writer, whose forefather migrated as indentured worker.
19. Name the countries which were considered allied powers. Ans. Britain, France and Russia
20. Who made the best cost cutting decision? Ans. Henry Ford
21. What was the time period of Great Depression? Ans. 1929-1930
22. The common foods were not known to our ancestors. Name some of the common foods. Ans. Many of our common foods such as potatoes, soya, groundnuts, maize, tomatoes, chilies, sweet potatoes were not known to our ancestors.
23. In the mid 1940s Ireland's thousands of poorest peasants died of starvation. Why?Ans. Ireland's poorest peasants become so independent on potatoes that when disease destroyed the potatoes crop in the mid 1840s hundreds of thousands died of starvation.
24. Why all over the world some 150 millions are estimated to have left their homes, crossed oceans and settle down in vast distances? Ans. In search of better future.
25.Which was the most powerful weapon used by Spanish to conquer America? Ans. Germs

27. Which food item came from Arab region to Sicily?

26. Which method was used by Henry Ford to increase car production?

Ans. Pasta

Ans. Assembly line

28. What is meant by Rinderpest?

Ans. It was a deadly cattle disease. It spread in Africa in 1880s.

29. When were the first Multinational Companies established?

Ans. 1920s.

30.What are cowries?

Ans. Cowries are seashells, used as a currency in olden days.

31. 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 homecharges that included private remittance home by British officials and traders, interestpayments 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 whichwas required to feed the cotton textile industry of Britain.
- 4. Supplier if indenture workers Many indenture workers from Bihar, U.P., central Indiamigrated to other countries to work in mines and plantations.

32. How Bretton Woods System Worked?

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

- 2. The Briton 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 andincomes for the western industrial nations.

33. What were the effects of the British Government's decision to abolish the corn laws?

Ans. 1. Food could be imported into Britain more cheaply than it would be produced within the country.

- 2. British agriculture was unable to compete with imports. Vast Areas of land were leftuncultivated and people started migrating to cities or other countries.
- 3. As food prices fell, consumption in Britain rose. Faster industrial growth in Britain also ledto higher incomes and therefore more food imports.
- 4. Around the world in eastern Europe, Russia, America and Australia land were cleared andfood production expanded to meet the British demand.

34. 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 forimperialism abroad.

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