The Making of a Global World

Standard difficulty · 20 questions · 40 marks · Time: 37 minutes

Name: _____ Date: _____ Score: ____ / 40

Write full answers in Sections B and C. Answers are on the last page — try every question first!

Section A — Choose the correct answer 8 × 1 = 8 marks

1. As early as 3000 BCE, coastal trade linked the Indus valley with:
   (a) Australia **(b)** Japan
   (c) the Americas **(d)** present-day West Asia

2. What is meant by rinderpest?
   (a) a cattle plague that hit Africa in the 1890s
   (b) a tax on imports at the border
   (c) a group of developing countries
   (d) the IMF and the World Bank

3. In the chapter, the Maldives is known for:
   (a) financing export farming in Central and Southeast Asia
   (b) emporia at busy ports from the 1860s
   (c) the 1944 conference that set up the IMF
   (d) cowries that reached China and East Africa

4. Which of these came to Europe and Asia from the Americas?
   (a) porcelain **(b)** cotton cloth **(c)** potatoes **(d)** silk

5. In 1921, indentured labour was abolished. How many years before 2015 was that?
   (a) 93 years **(b)** 94 years **(c)** 95 years **(d)** 104 years

6. On Ford's assembly line a car came off every 3 minutes. How many cars would come off in 13 hours?
   (a) 280 cars **(b)** 39 cars **(c)** 260 cars **(d)** 780 cars

7. Under the Bretton Woods system the dollar was fixed to gold at $35 an ounce. What was 39 ounces of gold worth?
   (a) 1,755 dollars **(b)** 1,170 dollars **(c)** 1,365 dollars **(d)** 74 dollars

8. During the Depression, wheat prices in India fell by about 50%. Suppose a quantity sold for ₹590 before. What would it fetch after the fall?
   (a) ₹295 **(b)** ₹296 **(c)** ₹590 **(d)** ₹540

Section B — Short answer 8 × 2 = 16 marks

9. What were the silk routes?

10. Explain each term: (a) home charges (b) the Corn Laws

11. What does the chapter say about (a) Trinidad, Guyana and Surinam (b) Bretton Woods?

12. Which came first, and by how many years? (a) the Chinese revolution took place (1949) (b) the IMF and World Bank began operations (1947)

13. In January 1914 Henry Ford doubled the daily wage to $5. How much would a worker earn in 8 working days, and what was the wage before?

14. Indian indentured workers signed contracts promising return travel after five years' work. If a worker signed in 1904, when could they return, and where were most workers taken?

15. US overseas loans of over $1 billion in the first half of 1928 fell to a quarter of that a year later. Suppose a bank lent $7,400 million: what is a quarter of it, and by what percentage is that a fall?

16. Between 1950 and 1970 world trade grew over 8% a year. Suppose trade worth $8,600 million grew by 10% in a year. What would it become?

Section C — Longer answers — 4 × 4 = 16 marks

17. How did food travel and change across the world before modern times?

18. Match each with its meaning: (a) home charges (b) hire purchase (c) the Great Depression. Choose from: payments from India to Britain, like pensions and debt interest; credit repaid in instalments; a worldwide economic slump from around 1929.

19. During the Depression, wheat prices in India fell by 50% and raw jute prices by more than 60%. (a) Wheat that sold for ₹350 would sell for how much? (b) Jute that sold for ₹140, after a 60% fall? (c) How did this affect peasants?

20. (a) At $35 an ounce, what were 133 ounces of gold worth under the Bretton Woods system? (b) Name the two institutions set up at Bretton Woods. (c) What was the aim of the system?

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Answer key

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Q	Answer	Working
1	(d) present-day West Asia	—
2	(a) a cattle plague that hit Africa in the 1890s	—
3	(d) cowries that reached China and East Africa	—
4	(c) potatoes	—
5	(b) 94 years	2015 − 1921
6	(c) 260 cars	13 × 60 ÷ 3
7	(c) 1,365 dollars	39 × 35
8	(a) ₹295	590 − 50% of 590
9	Land and sea routes linking Asia with Europe and northern Africa, carrying silk, spices, textiles and precious metals.	—
10	(a) payments from India to Britain, like pensions and debt interest (b) British laws restricting corn imports	—
11	(a) main Caribbean destinations of indentured workers (b) the 1944 conference that set up the IMF	—
12	The IMF and World Bank began operations, by 2 years	1949 − 1947
13	$40; about $2.50 a day	8 × 5
14	1909; to the Caribbean (Trinidad, Guyana, Surinam), Mauritius and Fiji	1904 + 5
15	$1,850 million; a fall of 75%	7,400 ÷ 4
16	$9,460 million	8,600 + 10%
17	Traders carried foods along routes: noodles may have travelled west from China, and after Columbus potatoes, maize, tomatoes and chillies spread from the Americas to Europe and Asia, changing diets.	—
18	(a) payments from India to Britain, like pensions and debt interest (b) credit repaid in instalments (c) a worldwide economic slump from around 1929	—

Q	Answer	Working
19	**(a) ₹175 (b) ₹56 (c) Their incomes fell but revenue demands did not, so many fell into debt and sold their gold.**	50% of 350; 40% of 140
20	**(a) $4,655 (b) the IMF and the World Bank (c) To keep the world economy stable and fund reconstruction and development after the war, with fixed exchange rates.**	133 × 35

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