

अभ्यास | CLASS 10TH

SOCIAL SCIENCE

HISTORY | THE MAKING OF GLOBAL WORLD

Crafted with love 

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The Pre - Modern world

Modern **V/S** Global

The making of the global world has a long history – of trade, of migration, of people in search of work, the movement of capital, and much else.

From ancient times

➡ Travellers, traders, priests, and pilgrims travelled ➡

Why



- For knowledge, opportunity and spiritual fulfilment, or to escape persecution.
- They carried goods, money, values, skills, ideas, inventions, and even germs and diseases.

**Inter
connection**

Silk Routes link the world

Silk Routes

➡ Good example of vibrant pre-modern trade and cultural links between distant parts of the world.



- Historians have identified several silk routes, over land and by sea, knitting together vast regions of Asia, and **linking Asia with Europe and northern Africa.**
- They are known to have existed since before the Christian Era and thrived almost till the fifteenth century
- Chinese pottery also travelled the same route, as did textiles and spices from India and Southeast Asia.
- In return, precious metals - gold and silver-flowed from **Europe to Asia.**

Trade and cultural exchange always went hand in hand.



- **Christian missionaries and Muslim preachers** almost certainly travelled this route to Asia.
- **Buddhism** emerged from eastern India and spread in several directions through intersecting points on the silk routes.

Which one of the following religions emerged from eastern India and spread in several directions through intersecting points on the silk routes' ?

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a. Hinduism

b. Christianity

c. Buddhism

d. Jainism

Food Travels: Spaghetti and potato

Traders and travellers introduced new crops to the lands they travelled

Noodles



Spaghetti

Pasta

China



To

West

Arab traders took pasta to fifth-century Sicily, an island now in Italy.

Possibilities of long-distance cultural contact even in the pre-modern world.

Christopher Columbus



Accidentally discovered Americas



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.

The new crops could make the difference between life and death



Irish Potato famine

Conquest, Disease and Trade

European sailors found a sea route to Asia and also successfully crossed the western ocean to America.



Pre modern world shrank

Conquest



Europeans reaching America and India (Exploitation)

Disease



Spanish conquerors and their victory over Americans through smallpox.

Trade



- China and India (richest countries)
- China restricted overseas trade, shifting of the centre of world trade westwards.

Poverty and hunger in Europe, diseases and religious conflicts → People fled from Europe

How disease helped the Europeans to conquer America? 🤔



America's long isolation



America's original inhabitants had no immunity against these diseases that came from Europe.

Smallpox in particular proved & deadly killer. 🤔



- It spread deep into the continent, ahead even of any Europeans reaching there.
- It killed and decimated whole communities, paving the way for conquest.

Change in economic powers in making of Global World



- Until well into the eighteenth century, China and India were among the world's richest countries.
- They were also pre-eminent in Asian trade.
- However, from the fifteenth century, China is said to have restricted overseas contacts and retreated into isolation.
- China's reduced role and the rising importance of the Americas gradually moved the **centre of world trade westwards**.
- Europe now emerged as the centre of world trade.

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

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

Pre Modern World : Pre-modern world refers to the world existed before the today's global world. This refers to the making of a global world which was connected through trade migration, movement of goods and capital but not on the scale what it is in the today's era of globalisation.

Silk Route : The route taken by traders to carry silk cargoes from China to the West, which affected the cultures of China, Central Asia and the West. This was an example of a vibrant pre-modern trade route.

Christopher Columbus : An Italian explorer and navigator who completed four voyages across the Atlantic Ocean. He discovered the American continent, his exploration paved the way for colonization of the Americas.

EL Dorado : El Dorado was the fabled city of South America. In 17th century Europe legends spread about South America's fabled wealth, so many expeditions set off in search of El Dorado.

Dissenters: Dissenters are the people who refuse to accept established beliefs and practices of church. Due to religious conflicts, these dissenters were punished, and they flee to America from Europe in nineteenth century.

Smallpox: Smallpox is a highly contagious and deadly viral disease that causes fever, rashes, and often death. It was introduced to the Americas by European conquerors, devastating indigenous populations.

‘Human societies have connected more and more over the course of history.’ justify the statement in light of the process of globalisation.



Human societies have become more connected over time, which is a part of globalization. This means people, cultures, economies, and political systems across the world have grown closer through different events:

- **Silk Routes Link the World** – The Silk Road was a big network of trade routes connecting China, Central Asia, the Middle East, and Europe. It helped people trade goods like silk, spices, and metals, and also share ideas, technologies, and religions like Buddhism and Islam.
- **Food Travels** – Food also spreads across long distances. As traders and travelers moved, they introduced new foods and crops to different places, like spaghetti and potatoes.
- **Conquest, Disease, and Trade** – Conquests, trade, and diseases played important roles in history. Conquests brought different cultures together, trade allowed people to exchange goods and ideas, and diseases spread, which changed societies and affected the outcomes of events.

Describe the significance of silk routes in the pre-modern period in the field of trade cultural exchange and religion.



- The silk routes are good examples of pre-modern trade and cultural links between the distant parts of the world, i.e. linking Asia with Europe and North Africa.
- Along the silk routes, the silk cargoes from China, Indian spices and textiles, gold and silver from Europe were carried to different parts of the world.
- The Buddhist preachers, Christian missionaries and later on, Muslim preachers travelled along these routes.
- These routes proved to be a great source of trade and cultural links between distant parts of the world.
- Thus, it can be concluded that silk routes are a good example of trade and cultural link between distant parts of the world.

There are many instances of cross-cultural exchange through food before the nineteenth century. Substantiate with suitable answers.



Cross-cultural exchange through food before the nineteenth century significantly shaped global culture by introducing new ingredients, cooking techniques, and food traditions.

- Traders and travellers introduced new crops to the lands they travelled.
- Noodles that travelled to west Asia and Europe from China become spaghetti.
- Potatoes, soya, groundnuts, maize, tomatoes, chillies, sweet potatoes were not known until Christopher Columbus discovered the vast continent of Americas.
- Europe's poor peoples began to eat better and live longer with the introduction of the humble potato.
- Cross-cultural food exchanges between civilizations, creating the diverse and interconnected global food landscape we know today.

Explain what do we mean when we say that the pre-modern world 'shrank' in the 1500s



The world shrank after the discovery of sea routes to Asia and Americas.

- The physical distances between continents reduced metaphorically due to the now available transportation facilities.
- What seemed like the end of the world could now be visited and viewed hence making the vague image of how large our world was, more lucid and exact.
- The world was now interconnected. This made it appear accessible and hence "smaller" in those terms.

Why did Europeans flee to America in the nineteenth century. Explain.



Europeans fled to America in the 19th century because:

- (i) Until the 19th century, poverty and hunger were common in Europe.
 - (ii) Cities were crowded, and deadly diseases were widespread.
 - (iii) Religious conflicts were common and religious dissenters were persecuted.
 - (iv) Thousands of people were left unemployed due to agricultural land lying uncultivated.
- So, people migrated in thousands, crossed oceans to find employment and a better future
- (v) In America, plantations were growing cotton and sugar for the European market. These plantations were worked on by slaves.

How did the 'small pox' prove as the most powerful weapon of the Spanish conquerors in the mid-sixteenth century? Explain.

Why did Europeans flee to America in the 19th century? Explain.

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Buddhism emerged from eastern India and spread in several directions.' 1

Read the following reasons for its spread and choose the correct option.

- I. Due to Cultural exchange
 - II. Due to Silk route
 - III. Due to trade & travellers
 - IV. Due to European efforts
- Options:
- (A) Only I, II and IV are correct.
 - (B) Only II, III and IV are correct.
 - (C) Only I, II and III are correct.
 - (D) Only I, III and IV are correct.

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Choose the correct option to fill in the blank. 1

_____ from India and Southeast Asia travelled through 'Silk Route' to other parts of the world.

- (A) Gold and silver ornaments
- (B) Clothes and spices
- (C) Grain and pulses
- (D) Iron and other metals

PREVIOUS YEAR QUESTIONS 2024

CBSE Board Paper 2024 - Set [32/1/1]

"The Silk route was a good example of vibrant pre-modern trade and cultural links between distant parts of the world." Explain the statement with any two examples.

2

CBSE Board Paper 2024 - Set [32/2/1]

How was the 'Silk Route' an example of vibrant pre-modern trade? Explain.

2

CBSE Board Paper 2024 - Set [32/2/1]

How did food promote long-distance cultural contacts in the pre-modern world? Explain.

2

CBSE Board Paper 2024 - Set [32/3/1]

How did Europeans help in the expansion of trade, knowledge and Customs across European countries during mid-sixteenth century? Explain.

2

CBSE Board Paper 2024 - Set [32/5/1]

Why did people flee Europe for America in the nineteenth century? Explain.

2



STAY CONNECTED

KEEP LEARNING

TOGETHER
WE CAN

