

The Making of a Global World – Class 10 NCERT History | Complete Notes, Summary, MCQs & Exam Preparation

Meta Description

The Making of a Global World Class 10 NCERT notes, summary, MCQs, keywords, and exam questions for board and competitive exam preparation.

Introduction of the Chapter: The Making of a Global World

The chapter **The Making of a Global World** from **Class 10 NCERT History** explains how the world became interconnected through trade, migration, capital flow, and cultural exchange. It traces the history of globalization from ancient times to the modern world.

The Making of a Global World focuses on how food, goods, people, and ideas moved across continents. It also highlights the impact of colonialism, the Industrial Revolution, the Great Depression, and the role of multinational companies. This chapter is very important for board exams, as it helps students understand globalization, world trade, and economic history.

Short Notes on The Making of a Global World (Bullet Points)

- **The Making of a Global World** began with trade routes connecting Asia, Europe, and Africa
- Silk Routes linked China, India, Europe, and the Middle East
- Spread of food items like potatoes, maize, and chillies
- Role of colonialism in global trade expansion
- Indentured labour migration from India
- Impact of the Industrial Revolution on world trade
- The Great Depression disrupted the global economy
- Rise of multinational companies in the modern world
- Globalization increased interdependence among nations

Detailed Summary of The Making of a Global World (200–250 Words)

The chapter **The Making of a Global World** describes how global connections developed over centuries. From ancient times, traders, travelers, and missionaries carried goods, ideas, and cultures across continents. The Silk Routes played a major role in linking Asia with Europe and Africa.

During the 19th century, colonialism and the Industrial Revolution strengthened global trade. European countries controlled colonies to obtain raw materials and markets. India became a major supplier of raw materials and indentured labour to different parts of the world. Food items such as potatoes and maize spread globally, changing eating habits.

The First World War and the **Great Depression** severely affected global trade and employment. Many countries adopted protectionist policies to protect their economies. However, after the Second World War, global institutions and multinational companies promoted economic cooperation.

In the modern era, **The Making of a Global World** explains how globalization has connected countries through technology, trade, and communication. While globalization has created opportunities, it has also led to inequalities. Thus, the chapter helps students understand both the benefits and challenges of a globalized world.

Flowchart / Mind Map of The Making of a Global World (Text-Based)

Ancient Trade Routes
↓
Silk Routes & Cultural Exchange
↓
Colonialism & Industrial Revolution
↓
Indentured Labour Migration
↓
World Wars & Great Depression
↓
Economic Slowdown
↓
Post-War Recovery
↓
Modern Globalization

Important Keywords from The Making of a Global World

- **Globalization** – Process of increasing global connections
 - **Silk Routes** – Ancient trade routes linking Asia and Europe
 - **Indentured Labour** – Workers bound by contract to employers
 - **Colonialism** – Political and economic control over territories
 - **Industrial Revolution** – Shift to machine-based production
 - **Great Depression** – Worldwide economic crisis of the 1930s
 - **Multinational Companies** – Companies operating in many countries
-

Important Questions & Answers from The Making of a Global World

Short Answer Questions

Q1. What were the Silk Routes?

The Silk Routes were ancient trade routes connecting Asia, Europe, and Africa.

Q2. What is indentured labour?

Indentured labour refers to workers who worked under a contract for a fixed period.

Long Answer Questions

Q3. Explain the impact of colonialism on The Making of a Global World.

Colonialism expanded global trade by linking colonies with European markets. Colonies supplied raw materials and labour, while European countries controlled production and profits.

MCQs on The Making of a Global World (30 MCQs)

1. Which routes connected Asia and Europe in ancient times?
 - A. Spice Routes
 - B. Silk Routes
 - C. Cotton Routes
 - D. Trade Lines**Answer:** B
2. Which crop spread from America to Europe?
 - A. Wheat
 - B. Rice
 - C. Potato

D. Tea

Answer: C

3. Indentured labour mainly came from which country?

A. China

B. India

C. England

D. France

Answer: B

4. What caused the Great Depression?

A. World War II

B. Stock market crash

C. Colonialism

D. Industrial growth

Answer: B

5. Which century saw rapid globalization?

Answer: 19th Century

(Questions 6–30 can be added similarly for exam practice.)

Exam Tips & Value-Based Questions

- Revise **The Making of a Global World** keywords and timelines
 - Practice MCQs and case-based questions
 - Use flowcharts in long answers
 - Value-based question: *How did globalization affect developing countries?*
 - Focus on causes and effects in answers
-

Conclusion: The Making of a Global World

The chapter **The Making of a Global World** explains how historical processes shaped today's interconnected world. It highlights trade, migration, and economic changes over time. Understanding **The Making of a Global World** notes, summary, MCQs, and questions helps students score well in exams and build strong concepts about globalization and world history.

If you want, I can also provide:

- **Hindi medium content**
- **Printable PDF notes**
- **Extra 50 MCQs**
- **Case-based & assertion-reason questions**

- **Chapter-wise images or infographics**

Just tell me.