

Chapter-History

Topic: The making of a Global world

Grade- X

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Brief Description:

When we talk of ‘globalisation’ we often refer to an economic system that has emerged since the last 50 years or so. But as you will see in this chapter, 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. As we think about the dramatic and visible signs of global interconnectedness in our lives today, we need to understand the phases through which this world in which we live has emerged.

All through history, human societies have become steadily more interlinked. From ancient times, travellers, traders, priests and pilgrims travelled vast distances for knowledge, opportunity and spiritual fulfilment, or to escape persecution. They carried goods, money, values, skills, ideas, inventions, and even germs and diseases. As early as 3000 BCE an active coastal trade linked the Indus valley civilisations with present-day West Asia. For more than a millennia, cowries (the Hindi cowdi or seashells, used as a form of currency) from the Maldives found their way to China and East Africa. The long-distance spread of disease-carrying germs may be traced as far back as the seventh century. By the thirteenth century it had become an unmistakable link.

Sub Topics

- Silk Routes Link the World
- The Nineteenth Century (1815-1914)
- The Inter-war Economy
- Rebuilding a World Economy: The Post-war Era

Specific learning Objectives:

Students will be able to understand:

Show that globalization has a long history and point to the shifts within the process.

Analyze the implication of globalization for local economies.

Behavioural learning Objective:

- Role played by Silk route.
- The causes of the Great Depression.
- What was the IMF and the World Bank designed for?
- Steps were taken by economists and politicians of the world to meet the global economic crisis that arose after World War II
- The effect of the Great Depression on the world
- Explain the impact of the First World War on Britain’s economy.

Process/Activity:

Resources used:

- PPT/ Audio Visual/Pictorial Chart
- Library Resource
- Concept Map, Newspaper cuttings
- Map of India,
- Video,
- Internet resources.

Questions:

- Explain the three types of movements or flows within international economic exchange. Find one example of each type of flow which involved India and Indians, and write a short account of it.
- Explain the causes of the Great Depression.
- Explain what is referred to as the G-77 countries. In what ways can G-77 be seen as a reaction to the activities of the Bretton Woods twins?
- What role did the 'Silk route' play in linking distant parts of the world?
- "The new crops could make the difference between life and death". Explain the above statement in context of Irish Potato Famine.
- What was the IMF and the World Bank designed for? What made them shift their attention towards developing countries?

Expected Learning Outcomes**The Students will understand:**

- Role played by Silk route.
- The causes of the Great Depression.
- What was the IMF and the World Bank designed for?
- Steps were taken by economists and politicians of the world to meet the global economic crisis that arose after World War II
- The effect of the Great Depression on the world
- Explain the impact of the First World War on Britain's economy.

Assessment:

Degree of involvement of students in the class-room discussion, their response, contribution through value addition, quality of question asked, ability to think independently, sharing of knowledge and information