

History - Chapter-3

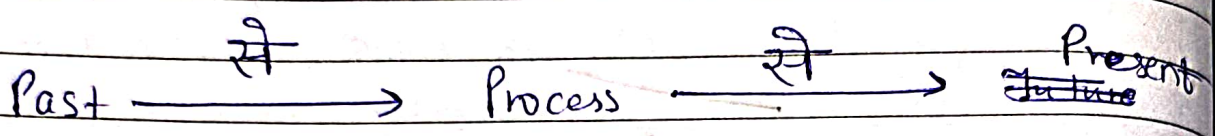
The Making of a Global World

→ Introduction :-

Understanding the heading

↓
The making of a Global world

we are interconnected



Factors of transition :-

Role of various tangible and intangible factors

↓
war

[Trade, Food, Diseases, Technology, etc.
in making of global world]

e.g. - Mac Donalds have
Branches in many countries

→ The Pre-Modern World :-

Modern v/s Global

↙
World with
new technology or
skills

↘
World in which
people are
connected

Globalisation



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



We need to understand the phases through which this world in which we live has emerged.

:- From Ancient Times - Travellers, traders, priests and pilgrims travelled.
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 Why?

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

established inter connection



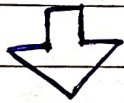
Therefore Pre-Modern world was a Global world.

• Silk Routes link the world :-

Silk Routes → Good ex. of vibrant pre-modern trade and cultural links b/w distant parts of the world.

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- Historians have identified several silk routes, over land and by sea, knitting together vast regions of Asia, and linking Asia with Europe & 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.



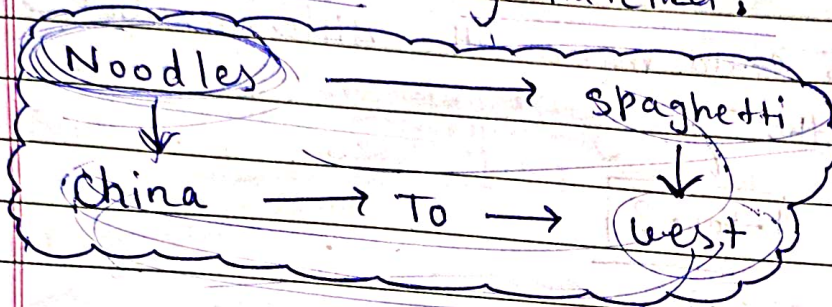
{ Trade and Cultural exchange always went hand in hand }



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

-Q- Food Travels :- Spaghetti and Potato :-

Traders and travellers introduced new crops to the lands they travelled.



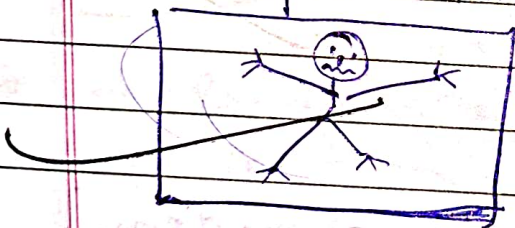
Noodles and Spaghetti are similar but due to the migration of people its name is changed in western European countries

Pasta

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 - North A, South A

Many of our common foods such as, potatoes, soya, groundnut, maize, tomatoes, chillies, sweet potatoes, and so on were not known to our ancestors until about five centuries ago

In fact, many of our common foods came from America's original inhabitants - the American Indians.

The new crops could make the difference between life and death.

How?

The intro. of potatoes made this possible.

Europe's poor began to eat better and live longer with the introduction of the humble potato.

Ireland's poorest peasants became so dependent on potatoes that when diseases destroyed the potato crop in the mid 1840s hundreds of thousands died of starvation.

Conquest, Disease and Trade

Connect with the making of modern world

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

Pre modern world

- Indian Ocean had known a bustling trade.
- The Indian subcontinent was central to these flows and a crucial point in their networks.
- The entry of the Europeans helped expand or redirect some of these flows towards Europe
- Discovery of America → Vast lands and abundant crops and minerals began to transform trade and lives everywhere.
- Precious metals, particularly silver, from mines located in present day Peru and Mexico also enhanced Europe's wealth and financed its trade with Asia
- Expeditions of El Dorado.
Hebe City of Hebe

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- ◆ The Portuguese and Spanish Conquest and Colonisation of America
→
 - European Conquest was not just a result of superior firepower.
 - In fact, the most powerful weapon of the Spanish Conquerors was the germs such as those of small pox that they carried on their person.

* How disease helped the Europeans to Conquer America?

↓
America's long isolation → America's original inhabitants had no immunity against these disease that came from Europe.

↓
Small pox in particular proved & deadly killer.

↓
• It spread deep into the continent, ahead even of any European's reaching there.

• It killed and decimated whole communities, paving the way for conquest.

* Further expansion of Global World

↓
Until the 19th century, poverty and hunger were common in Europe.

↓
Why?

↓
• Cities were crowded and deadly diseases were widespread.

• Religious conflict were common, and religious dissenters were persecuted.

↓
• Thousands fled ~~from~~ Europe for America

Parallel to this

Many of them started plantation farming which worked upon by the slaves captured from Africa.

* Change in economic powers in making of Global world

• Until well into the 18th 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 center of world trade.

the end