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CLASS X · SOCIAL SCIENCE (087) · HISTORY · CBSE BOARD EXAMINATION 2027

HISTORY · CHAPTER 3 MODEL ANSWERS

The Making of a Global World

Board-Style Answer Booklet · Answers as CBSE expects them

CBSE marking-scheme pattern | Word count on every answer | 87 model answers | Most-probable 2027 answers marked

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HOW TO USE IT

1. Write your own answer first, in the practice notebook.
2. Then open this booklet. Tick each numbered point you also wrote.
3. Give yourself 1 mark per matching point – that is how the examiner marks.
4. Copy any point you missed into My Mistakes (last page of the Chapter Booklet).
5. Rewrite the answer after 3 days, from memory.

USE WITH **Chapter Booklet, History Ch 3**

M

READ THIS FIRST · BASED ON THE CBSE SAMPLE PAPER AND MARKING SCHEME 2026–27

How CBSE Marks History

Every answer in this booklet follows the official marking-scheme pattern: numbered value points, keyword first, inside the word limit. Under each answer you will see its word count and how the marks are split.

The History section of the 2027 paper

Section A · 20 marks

Item	Type	Marks	Words	What earns the marks
Q1–Q4	MCQs: statements, matching, picture-based, chronology, assertion–reason	1 each	–	Letter + answer
Q5	Very short answer, (A) **or** (B)	2	40	2 points × 1 mark
Q6	Short answer, (A) **or** (B)	3	60	3 points × 1 mark
Q7	Long answer, (A) **or** (B)	5	120	5 points × 1 mark
Q8	Source-based: 8.1, 8.2, 8.3	1+1+2	100 in all	From the source + chapter facts
Q9	Map: two places of the national movement (Nationalism in India)	2	–	Locate and label

In both 2026 papers we read, this chapter gave **Q2** (assertion–reason on Indian Ocean trade / sea routes) and **Q5** (2 marks; (A) silk routes or European migration, (B) spread of disease). Every board question came from the **pre-modern world**.

How the marking scheme gives marks

SEVEN RULES

- **Marks come from value points.** Each correct, relevant point earns 1 mark: 2 marks = 2 points, 3 marks = 3 points, 5 marks = 5 points. The scheme accepts “any other relevant point”, so a correct NCERT point that is not in our answer also scores.
- **Points are numbered and short.** Official answers have no introduction or conclusion. Our 5-mark answers sometimes add one opening and one closing line only so the answer reads well – skip them when short of time.
- **Keyword first.** Start each point with the key word and underline it – the examiner scans for it. Then give one fact: a name, a date, a number or an example.
- **MCQs:** write the letter and the answer text. Combination questions are answered like “(b) Only a, b and d”.
- **Case / source-based:** (i) and (ii) need one clear line each; the 2-mark part needs two separate points. Use the passage’s own clues, then add chapter facts.
- **Internal choice:** write “(A)” or “(B)” in the margin and attempt only one.
- **Do not repeat** one idea in two points – it earns one mark only.

Answer frames – copy this shape

2-mark answer ≤ 40 words

1. Keyword: one reason or fact.
2. Keyword: a second, different reason or fact.

Two lines, no introduction.

3-mark answer ≤ 60 words

1. Keyword: point + name / date / number.
2. Keyword: point + example.
3. Keyword: point + result.

One sentence per point.

5-mark answer ≤ 120 words

→ Optional opening line that answers the question in short.

1–5 Five numbered points, keyword first, a fact in each.

→ Optional closing line: "So / Hence …".

Order the points in time, or from cause to result.

Source-based 1 + 1 + 2 · ≤ 100 words

(i) One line, from the passage.

(ii) One line: passage clue + chapter fact.

(iii) Two separate points, one line each.

Never copy the whole passage.

Short of time? Learn these ten first

Most probable for 2027

C1	"The silk routes are a good example of pre-modern trade and …	[3]	C2	How did trade and travel spread diseases in the pre-modern …	[2]
C3	Why did many Europeans migrate to America after the 16th …	[2]	C4	Explain how the 'discovery' of America transformed trade …	[3]
C5	"The pre-modern world shrank greatly in the 16th century." …	[5]	C8	Explain the role of technology in transforming the …	[5]
C9	Why was indentured labour called a 'new system of slavery'?	[3]	C11	Explain how India's trade changed under colonial rule in …	[5]
D1	Source: Roads of Silk	[4]	D2	Source: The Humble Potato	[4]

Link words that make an answer flow

as a result · this led to · because · therefore · in turn · this made it possible to · on the other hand · however

ANSWERS · PART A

A Textbook Check – Answers

Model answers to every Textbook Check question. Underlined words are the keywords the examiner looks for.

The pre-modern world (board part)

A1. Give two examples to show that the world was connected long before the 16th century. [2]

1. **Trade:** coastal trade linked the Indus valley with West Asia around 3000 BCE.
2. **Cowries:** shells from the Maldives, used as money, reached China and East Africa.

26 words · limit 40 | Marking: 2 points × 1 = 2 | MUST DO

A2. What were the silk routes? Why were they important? [3]

1. **Routes:** land and sea routes linking Asia with Europe and northern Africa, named after Chinese silk.
2. **Trade:** pottery, textiles and spices moved west; gold and silver flowed to Asia.
3. **Culture:** Christian missionaries, Muslim preachers and Buddhism travelled along them.

39 words · limit 60 | Marking: 3 points × 1 = 3 | 2026 32/1/1 Q5(A). | MUST DO

A3. Explain with two examples how food travelled across continents. [2]

1. **Noodles:** noodles probably went west from China and became spaghetti, perhaps via Arab traders to Sicily.
2. **American crops:** potato, maize, tomato and chilli reached Europe and Asia after Columbus.

29 words · limit 40 | Marking: 2 points × 1 = 2

A4. How did the potato change the lives of Europe's poor? What happened in Ireland? [3]

1. **Better diet:** the poor began to eat better and live longer.
2. **Dependence:** Ireland's poorest peasants came to depend almost wholly on potatoes.
3. **Famine:** potato blight (1845–49) killed about a million; twice as many emigrated.

35 words · limit 60 | Marking: 3 points × 1 = 3 | MUST DO

A5. "Germs were the most powerful weapon of the Spanish conquerors." Explain. [3]

1. **Isolation:** America had been cut off for ages, so its people had no immunity to European diseases.
2. **Smallpox:** carried by the Spanish, it spread deep into the continent, ahead of the conquerors.
3. **Conquest:** it wiped out whole communities, so resistance collapsed.

41 words · limit 60 | Marking: 3 points × 1 = 3 | 2026 32/1/1 Q5(B) and 32/5/1 Q5(B). | MUST DO

A6. Why did thousands of Europeans flee to America until the 19th century? [2]

1. **Poverty:** hunger, crowded cities and deadly diseases were common in Europe.
2. **Persecution:** religious conflicts were frequent and dissenters were persecuted.

20 words · limit 40 | Marking: 2 points × 1 = 2 | 2026 32/5/1 Q5(A); 2025 32/1/1 Q2. | MUST DO

A7. How did the discovery of America change Europe's trade with Asia? [2]

1. **Silver:** silver from mines in Peru and Mexico enhanced Europe's wealth.
2. **Asian trade:** this silver financed Europe's purchases from Asia; trade's centre moved to Europe.

25 words · limit 40 | Marking: 2 points × 1 = 2

The nineteenth century (school tests)

A8. Name the three flows of international economic exchange, with an example of each. [3]

1. **Trade:** flow of goods, such as cloth or wheat.
2. **Labour:** migration of people in search of work, e.g. Europeans to America.
3. **Capital:** money invested over long distances, e.g. London finance for railways.

32 words · limit 60 | Marking: 3 points × 1 = 3 | MUST DO

A9. Explain three effects of the abolition of the Corn Laws. [3]

1. **Cheap imports:** food could be imported more cheaply than it was grown in Britain.
2. **Farm distress:** British farmers could not compete; land lay idle and thousands lost work.
3. **Migration:** the jobless moved to cities or overseas; food demand spurred farming abroad.

41 words · limit 60 | Marking: 3 points × 1 = 3 | MUST DO

A10. How did refrigerated ships change the meat trade? [3]

1. **Before:** animals went live to Europe; many died or fell ill, so meat was costly.
2. **Frozen meat:** animals were slaughtered in America, Australia or New Zealand and shipped frozen.
3. **Effect:** prices fell, the poor ate a varied diet; social peace and support for imperialism grew.

45 words · limit 60 | Marking: 3 points × 1 = 3 | MUST DO

A11. How did Europeans use rinderpest and new laws to obtain African labour? [3]

1. **Taxes:** heavy taxes payable only in cash forced Africans to work for wages.
2. **Laws:** only one family member could inherit land; mineworkers were confined in compounds.
3. **Rinderpest:** it killed 90% of cattle; Europeans monopolised the rest, forcing Africans into wage work.

41 words · limit 60 | Marking: 3 points × 1 = 3

A12. Why did Indians become indentured labourers? Where did they go? [3]

1. **Push:** cottage industries declined, land rents rose and the poor fell into debt.
2. **Areas:** they came mainly from eastern UP, Bihar, central India and dry Tamil Nadu.
3. **Destinations:** Trinidad, Guyana, Surinam, Mauritius, Fiji; Ceylon and Malaya; Assam.

37 words · limit 60 | Marking: 3 points × 1 = 3 | MUST DO

A13. How did Britain use its trade surplus with India? [2]

1. **Balance:** it balanced Britain's trade deficits with other countries.
2. **Home charges:** it paid officials' remittances, interest on India's debt and pensions.

21 words · limit 40 | Marking: 2 points × 1 = 2

The inter-war years and after (school tests)

A14. How did the First World War turn the US into a creditor nation? [2]

1. **Borrowing:** Britain borrowed heavily from US banks and the US public to fight the war.
2. **Creditor:** after the war the US owned more overseas assets than foreigners owned in the US.

31 words · limit 40 | Marking: 2 points × 1 = 2

A15. Explain mass production as introduced by Henry Ford. [3]

1. **Assembly line:** adapted from a Chicago slaughterhouse; each worker repeated one task.
2. **Cheaper cars:** the T-Model was produced fast and its price fell.
3. **Wages:** Ford doubled wages to $5 a day but banned trade unions.

35 words · limit 60 | Marking: 3 points × 1 = 3 | MUST DO

A16. Give two causes of the Great Depression. [2]

1. **Overproduction:** falling farm prices made farmers grow more, so prices fell further.
2. **US loans:** US lenders withdrew loans, causing bank failures and currency collapse.

24 words · limit 40 | Marking: 2 points × 1 = 2 | MUST DO

A17. How did the Great Depression affect Indian peasants? [3]

1. **Prices:** wheat prices fell by half between 1928 and 1934; raw jute fell over 60%.
2. **Revenue:** the government refused to lower revenue demands.
3. **Debt:** peasants used up savings, mortgaged land and sold gold and jewellery.

35 words · limit 60 | Marking: 3 points × 1 = 3 | MUST DO

A18. What were the Bretton Woods twins? Why were they set up? [3]

1. **IMF:** set up to deal with external surpluses and deficits of member countries.
2. **World Bank:** the IBRD, set up to finance post-war reconstruction.
3. **Aim:** to keep the world economy stable and allow full employment after 1944.

36 words · limit 60 | Marking: 3 points × 1 = 3 | MUST DO

B

ANSWER KEY · PART B

Objective – Answer Key

All 20 MCQ and assertion–reason answers, each with a one-line reason so you learn the fact, not only the letter.

Write the option letter **and** the answer, as the marking scheme does – e.g. "(b) ..." followed by the answer text.

Q	Answer	Why (one line)
B1	**(c) Gold and silver**	Precious metals flowed east; the other three went west.
B2	**(a) II, I, IV, III**	Silk routes (till 15th c.) → 1492 → mid-16th c. → 1845–49.
B3	**(d) the germs of smallpox**	America's people had no immunity.
B4	**(c) Maize**	Maize, potato, tomato, chilli, groundnut and soya came from America.
B5	**(b) Both I and II are correct**	Both shifted trade westwards.
B6	**(c) Only a, b and d**	Corn Laws are a 19th-century British cause, not this one. Type of 2025 Q2.
B7	**(a) Peru and Mexico**	Present-day Peru and Mexico.
B8	**(d) Marco Polo**	Type of 2025 32/1/1 Q3.
B9	**(a) a-iii, b-iv, c-i, d-ii**	Rinderpest–Africa; Corn Laws–Britain; Hosay–Trinidad; canals–Punjab.
B10	**(b) five years**	Five years.
B11	**(b) bankers and traders financing export agriculture**	They financed farming in Central and Southeast Asia.
B12	**(c) Below 3%**	30% (1800) → 15% (1815) → below 3% (1870s); 35% is raw cotton's later share.
B13	**(d) Payments for Indian cotton cloth**	Home charges flowed from India to Britain.
B14	**(a) a Chicago slaughterhouse**	The T-Model plant in Detroit.
B15	**(d) 1944**	July 1944, New Hampshire, USA; operations from 1947.
B16	**(c) $35 an ounce**	Fixed exchange rates.
B17	**(a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.**	R explains A. Type of 2026 32/1/1 Q2.
B18	**(a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.**	R explains A. Type of 2026 32/5/1 Q2.
B19	**(b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.**	Both true; the famine was caused by potato blight.
B20	**(c) A is true, but R is false.**	A is true; R is false – they did have contracts (five years).

C

ANSWERS · PART C

Board Pattern – Answers

Model answers in the marking-scheme pattern. Orange tags show where a similar question came in a board or sample paper.

The pre-modern world

★★★ Asked in both 2026 papers · 2–3 marks

C1. "The silk routes are a good example of pre-modern trade and cultural links." Explain. [3]

1. **Network:** land and sea routes linked Asia with Europe and northern Africa from before the Christian Era to the 15th century.
2. **Goods:** silk, pottery, Indian textiles and spices moved west; gold and silver moved east.
3. **Ideas:** Buddhism, Christian missionaries and Muslim preachers spread along them.

45 words · limit 60 | Marking: 3 points × 1 = 3 | 2026 32/1/1 Q5(A). | MUST DO

C2. How did trade and travel spread diseases in the pre-modern world? Give two points. [2]

1. **Carriers:** traders and travellers carried germs along with goods; long-distance spread goes back to the 7th century.
2. **Smallpox:** the Spanish took smallpox to America, where it killed whole communities.

29 words · limit 40 | Marking: 2 points × 1 = 2 | 2026 32/1/1 Q5(B); 32/5/1 Q5(B). | MUST DO

C3. Why did many Europeans migrate to America after the 16th century? Give two reasons. [2]

1. **Hardship:** poverty, hunger, crowded cities and deadly diseases.
2. **Religion:** religious conflicts and persecution of dissenters.

15 words · limit 40 | Marking: 2 points × 1 = 2 | 2026 32/5/1 Q5(A). | MUST DO

C4. Explain how the 'discovery' of America transformed trade and lives in the 16th century. [3]

1. **Crops:** potato, maize, tomato and chillies spread to Europe and Asia.
2. **Silver:** silver from Peru and Mexico enriched Europe and paid for Asian goods.
3. **Conquest:** Portuguese and Spanish colonisation, helped by smallpox, began by the mid-16th century.

37 words · limit 60 | Marking: 3 points × 1 = 3 | MUST DO

C5. "The pre-modern world shrank greatly in the 16th century." Explain with five points. [5]

New routes joined continents that had been apart.

1. **Sea routes:** Europeans found a sea route to Asia and crossed the western ocean to America.
2. **Indian Ocean:** Europeans entered and redirected the old Indian Ocean trade towards Europe.
3. **American wealth:** silver from Peru and Mexico financed Europe's trade with Asia.
4. **Germs:** smallpox destroyed America's people and helped conquest.
5. **Migration:** poor and persecuted Europeans settled in America; African slaves worked its plantations.

70 words · limit 120 | Marking: 5 points × 1 = 5 | Opening + closing line: 1 line each, no extra mark | MUST DO

C6. Why did the centre of world trade shift westwards after the 15th century? [2]

1. **China's retreat:** China restricted overseas contacts and retreated into isolation.
2. **Americas:** the growing importance of the Americas made Europe the new centre.

22 words · limit 40 | Marking: 2 points × 1 = 2

C7. Explain with examples how food helps us understand long-distance cultural exchange. [3]

1. **Shared origins:** noodles from China may have become spaghetti in Italy.
2. **New crops:** potato, maize and tomato reached the world from America.
3. **Life and death:** the potato improved the diet of Europe's poor, but its failure caused the Irish famine.

40 words · limit 60 | Marking: 3 points × 1 = 3

The nineteenth century, 1815–1914

★☆☆ School tests · 3–5 marks

C8. Explain the role of technology in transforming the 19th-century world. Use the example of meat. [5]

1. **Inventions:** railways, steamships and the telegraph linked farms to ports and markets.
2. **Old trade:** live animals shipped to Europe took up space, died or fell ill; meat was costly.
3. **Refrigeration:** refrigerated ships carried frozen meat from America, Australia and New Zealand.
4. **Cheaper food:** shipping costs and meat prices fell; the poor ate a more varied diet.
5. **Politics:** better living promoted social peace at home and support for imperialism abroad.

69 words · limit 120 | Marking: 5 points × 1 = 5 | MUST DO

C9. Why was indentured labour called a 'new system of slavery'? [3]

1. **Deception:** agents gave false information about places, work and conditions; some workers were abducted.
2. **Harsh life:** living and working conditions were harsh.
3. **No rights:** workers had few legal rights and were tied to the employer for the contract period.

39 words · limit 60 | Marking: 3 points × 1 = 3 | MUST DO

C10. How did indentured workers create new forms of culture? Give three examples. [3]

1. **Hosay:** in Trinidad, the Muharram procession became a carnival joined by all races and religions.
2. **Rastafarianism:** this protest religion reflects links with Indian migrants.
3. **Chutney music:** popular in Trinidad and Guyana, it expressed the post-indenture experience.

36 words · limit 60 | Marking: 3 points × 1 = 3

C11. Explain how India's trade changed under colonial rule in the 19th century. [5]

1. **Cloth imports cut:** Britain put tariffs on Indian cloth imports to protect its own industry.
2. **Falling share:** cotton textiles fell from about 30% of exports (1800) to below 3% (1870s).
3. **Raw materials:** raw cotton exports rose from 5% to 35%; indigo was another export.
4. **Opium:** opium to China became the largest export, paying for China's tea.
5. **Surplus:** Britain used its trade surplus with India to balance deficits and pay home charges.

71 words · limit 120 | Marking: 5 points × 1 = 5 | MUST DO

C12. How did the abolition of the Corn Laws lead to a global agricultural economy? [3]

1. **Cheap imports:** Britain imported food instead of growing it.
2. **Land cleared:** Eastern Europe, Russia, America and Australia expanded farming.
3. **Capital and labour:** London financed railways and ports; millions migrated to the new lands.

33 words · limit 60 | Marking: 3 points × 1 = 3

The inter-war economy

★☆☆ School tests · 3–5 marks

C13. Explain the problems Britain faced after the First World War. [3]

1. **Lost markets:** it lost the Indian market to Indian industry and others to Japan.
2. **Debt:** it owed huge sums to the US.
3. **Unemployment:** war-time demand ended; in 1921 one in five British workers was jobless.

35 words · limit 60 | Marking: 3 points × 1 = 3 | MUST DO

C14. Explain the causes of the Great Depression. [5]

1. **Overproduction:** falling prices pushed farmers to produce more, creating a glut.
2. **Falling prices:** farm prices fell further and produce rotted, cutting rural incomes.
3. **US loans:** many countries depended on US loans, which were withdrawn in panic after 1928.
4. **Bank failures:** European banks failed and currencies like the pound collapsed.
5. **Higher duties:** the US doubled import duties, which hurt world trade further.

61 words · limit 120 | Marking: 5 points × 1 = 5 | MUST DO

C15. Explain the impact of the Great Depression on India. [5]

1. **Trade:** India's exports and imports nearly halved between 1928 and 1934.
2. **Prices:** wheat prices fell 50%; jute prices crashed over 60% in Bengal.
3. **Peasants:** revenue demands stayed high; peasants mortgaged land and fell into debt.
4. **Gold:** India exported gold, which Keynes said helped world recovery.
5. **Towns:** fixed-income groups gained; tariffs helped industry; rural anger fed Civil Disobedience.

57 words · limit 120 | Marking: 5 points × 1 = 5 | MUST DO

Rebuilding the world economy

★☆☆ School tests · 3–5 marks

C16. What lessons did economists draw from the inter-war years for the post-war economy? [3]

1. **Consumption:** mass production needs mass consumption and high, stable incomes.
2. **State role:** markets cannot ensure full employment, so governments must intervene.
3. **Control:** governments need power to control flows of goods, capital and labour.

33 words · limit 60 | Marking: 3 points × 1 = 3

C17. Why did developing countries organise themselves as the G-77? What did they demand? [3]

1. **No benefit:** they gained little from the fast growth of the 1950s–60s.
2. **Continued control:** former colonial powers and MNCs still controlled their minerals and land.
3. **NIEO:** control over resources, more aid, fair raw-material prices, market access.

37 words · limit 60 | Marking: 3 points × 1 = 3 | MUST DO

C18. Explain how the Bretton Woods system ended and globalisation began. [5]

1. **Weak dollar:** overseas costs weakened the US; the dollar could not hold its gold value.
2. **Floating rates:** fixed exchange rates collapsed and floating rates came in.
3. **Debt:** developing countries borrowed from private Western banks, leading to debt crises.
4. **MNCs:** MNCs moved production to low-wage Asian countries.
5. **New powers:** China re-entered the world economy; India, China and Brazil grew fast.

59 words · limit 120 | Marking: 5 points × 1 = 5

D

ANSWERS · PART D

Source-Based – Answers

One line each for the 1-mark parts; separate points for the 2-mark parts. The whole answer stays within the word limit.

D1. Source-Based · Roads of Silk (printed in the booklet) [4]

(i) Name the routes described. [1]

The silk routes.

(ii) Which faith from eastern India spread along these routes? [1]

Buddhism.

(iii) Give two reasons why these routes were important to the pre-modern world. [2]

(i) They linked Asia with Europe and northern Africa in trade.
(ii) Religions, ideas and cultures travelled with the goods.

24 words in all · limit 100 | Marking: 1 + 1 + 2 = 4 | Board part (1.1). Same topic as 2026 32/1/1 Q5(A).

D2. Source-Based · The Humble Potato (printed in the booklet) [4]

(i) Which crop and which country are referred to? [1]

The potato; Ireland.

(ii) From which continent did this crop reach Europe? [1]

The Americas – after Columbus, from the American Indians.

(iii) What does the source show about the effects of food crossing continents? Give two points. [2]

(i) New crops improved diets and lengthened lives.
(ii) Dependence on one crop could lead to famine and mass migration.

31 words in all · limit 100 | Marking: 1 + 1 + 2 = 4 | Board part (1.2).

D3. Source-Based · Invisible Soldiers (printed in the booklet) [4]

(i) Which disease is described? [1]

Smallpox.

(ii) Why did the people of America have no defence against it? [1]

Long isolation meant they had no immunity to European diseases.

(iii) How did this 'weapon' help European conquest? Give two points. [2]

(i) It killed and decimated whole communities, weakening resistance.
(ii) Unlike guns, it could not be captured and turned against the invaders.

33 words in all · limit 100 | Marking: 1 + 1 + 2 = 4 | Board part (1.3). Same topic as 2026 Q5(B).

D4. Source-Based · Carnival in Trinidad (printed in the booklet) [4]

(i) What were such workers called? [1]

Indentured labourers.

(ii) Name the festival and the music referred to. [1]

Hosay (from the Muharram procession) and chutney music.

(iii) How do these show the workers' response to their hard life? Give two points. [2]

(i) They found ways to survive by blending old and new cultural forms.
(ii) Shared festivals built bonds among workers of all races and religions.

35 words in all · limit 100 | Marking: 1 + 1 + 2 = 4

D5. Source-Based · Jute Growers in Trouble (printed in the booklet) [4]

(i) Which world event is referred to? [1]

The Great Depression (1929 to mid-1930s).

(ii) Why did the price of raw jute crash? [1]

Exports of gunny bags collapsed, so demand for raw jute fell.

(iii) Give two effects of this event on Indian peasants. [2]

(i) They fell deeper into debt and mortgaged land.
(ii) They sold gold and jewellery, and rural anger fed Civil Disobedience.

38 words in all · limit 100 | Marking: 1 + 1 + 2 = 4 | School-test topic.

ANSWERS · PART 2 KEY WORDS & LINKS

2 Link Drills – Answers

Watch how each answer joins cause to result with a link word. Copy this habit into every History answer.

Drill 1 · Explain how X led to Y

link words in bold

L1. Explain how the **silk routes** led to **cultural exchange**. [2]

> Merchants on the silk routes were joined by monks and preachers. **As a result**, Buddhism, Christianity and Islam spread along the same paths as silk and spices.

28 words · limit 40

L2. Explain how America's **isolation** led to its **conquest**. [2]

> America had been cut off for ages, so its people had no immunity. **Therefore** smallpox brought by the Spanish killed whole communities and made conquest easy.

26 words · limit 40

L3. Explain how **American silver** led to the **shift of world trade** to Europe. [2]

> Silver from Peru and Mexico enriched Europe and paid for Asian goods. **With** China withdrawing, the centre of world trade moved west to Europe.

24 words · limit 40

L4. Explain how **abolishing the Corn Laws** led to **migration**. [2]

> Cheap imported food made British farming unprofitable. **As a result**, thousands lost work and moved to cities or migrated overseas.

21 words · limit 40

L5. Explain how **rinderpest** led Africans into **wage labour**. [2]

> Rinderpest killed 90% of Africa's cattle. **Because** their livelihood was gone and Europeans controlled the remaining cattle, Africans had to work for wages.

23 words · limit 40

L6. Explain how the **First World War** made the **US a creditor**. [2]

> Britain borrowed heavily from US banks and the public to fight. **As a result**, the US ended the war as an international creditor.

24 words · limit 40

L7. Explain how **overproduction** led to the **Great Depression**. [2]

> Falling prices made farmers grow more to keep incomes up. **This led to** a glut, prices fell further, and incomes and demand collapsed.

23 words · limit 40

L8. Explain how the **weak dollar** led to the **end of Bretton Woods**. [2]

> Overseas costs weakened US finances, so the dollar lost its gold value. **This led to** the collapse of fixed exchange rates and Bretton Woods.

24 words · limit 40

Drill 2 · Three words in one answer

the three words underlined

L9. Write a 60-word answer using: **potato · Ireland · 1845**. [3]

> The potato, an American crop, became the main food of the poorest peasants of Ireland. When disease destroyed it from 1845, about a million people died of hunger and twice as many emigrated.

36 words · limit 60

L10. Write a 60-word answer using: **Trinidad · Hosay · indenture**. [3]

> Indian workers went under indenture to Trinidad for five years. There they turned the Muharram procession into Hosay, a carnival joined by workers of all races and religions.

29 words · limit 60

L11. Write a 60-word answer using: **Ford · assembly line · $5**. [3]

> Ford adapted the assembly line from a Chicago slaughterhouse to make the T-Model in Detroit. Cars became cheaper, and he paid workers $5 a day to keep them.

28 words · limit 60

L12. Write a 60-word answer using: **IMF · World Bank · 1944**. [3]

> The Bretton Woods conference of 1944 set up the IMF to deal with members' external surpluses and deficits, and the World Bank to finance post-war reconstruction.

26 words · limit 60

Drill 3 · The missing link

1 mark each

L13. Missing step between "Europeans find a sea route to Asia (16th century)" and "Old Indian Ocean trade redirected towards Europe". [1]

> Portuguese and other Europeans enter the Indian Ocean trade.

9 words

L14. Missing step between "US lenders panic and withdraw loans" and "European banks fail; the pound collapses". [1]

> Countries that depended on US loans face an acute crisis.

10 words

L15. Missing step between "Rising overseas costs weaken the US" and "Fixed exchange rates collapse". [1]

> The US dollar can no longer keep its value in relation to gold.

13 words

Drill 4 · Odd one out

1 mark each

L16. Find the odd one out and give the link that joins the other three: **Trinidad · Fiji · Mauritius · Detroit** [1]

> Odd one out: **Detroit** (Ford's car plant). The other three were **destinations of Indian indentured labourers**.

17 words