

## Homework

23 Explain any three major problems faced by the new European merchants in setting up their industries in towns before the industrial revolution?

ans - \* New European merchants couldn't expand production within towns because here urban crafts and trade guilds were powerful.

\* These were associations of producers that trained craftspeople & restricted the entry of new people into the trade.

\* Rulers granted different guilds the monopoly right to produce and trade in specific products.

24 In the 18<sup>th</sup> century Europe, the peasants and artisans in the countryside readily agreed to work for the merchants! Why? Explain.

ans - \* During this time, open fields were disappearing and commons were being enclosed.

\* Cottagers and poor peasants who had earlier depended on common lands for their survival,

Gathering their firewood, berries, had to now look for alternative sources of income.

\* Many had tiny plots of land which could not provide work for all members of the household.

\* So when merchants came around and offered advances to produce goods for them, peasant households eagerly agreed.

Q. Which city was known as finishing centre?

Q. what was Trade Guild?

ans - Association of traders & merchants that trained ~~the~~ people and maintained control over production and regulating prices.

Q4 Which city was known as finishing centre?

ans - London

Q4 What is stapler?

ans - A person who staples & sorts wool according to its fibre.

Q4 Define Fuller

ans - A person who 'full' - that is, gathers - cloth by pleating.