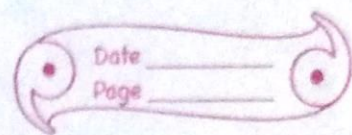


H.W

## Homework



1. Explain any three major problems faced by the new European Merchants in setting up their industries in towns before they industrialised.

Ans - \* Due to the expansion of world trade, the merchants wanted to expand their production. But trade and craft guilds were very powerful.

\* ~~They could~~

\* They could create money problems for the merchants in their town.

\* In the countryside, peasants and artisans were available for work.

2. In the 18th century Europe, the peasants and artisans in the countryside readily agreed to work for the merchants! Why explain.

Ans - \* Many peasants had a very small plot of land which could not provide work for all their family members.

\* So when the merchants came and offered advance, to produce goods for them they agreed.

\* By working for merchants, they could remain in the countryside and continue to cultivate their small plots of land.

3. What is Proto-Industrialisation?

Ans \* Proto-Industrialisation is the phase of industrialisation that was not based on the factory system.

\* The pace of this production was not on the level as seen during the industrial revolution.

4. What were trade guilds?

Ans \* Trade guilds is a association of skilled persons who use to manage the market, prices of goods and didn't allow new people to come in trade.

5. Which city was known as finishing centre? What is staplers? Define Fuller?

Ans \* London

\* A person who staples or sorts wool according to its fibre is called a stapler. A person who fulles, that is gathered cloth by is a fuller.