

IV The Age of Industrialisation

Date _____

Page _____

Q) What is proto-industrialisation?

It represents the early phase of industrialisation in Europe and England where production was mainly done by hands.

Q) What was trade guilds?

Association of traders and merchants, that trained craft people and maintain control over production and regulating prices.

Q) In 18th century Europe the peasants and artisans readily agreed to work for the merchants. Explain?

- Cottagers and poor peasants want to work for his/her survival but earlier they are depend upon common lands for their survival, gathering their firewood, berries, vegetables, hay and straw.
- Many had tiny plots of the household.

- So when merchants came around and offered advances to produce goods for them, peasants households eagerly agreed.

Q) (The Age of Industrialisation) Explain any three major problems faced by the new European merchants in setting their industries?

The merchants could not expand production within towns. This was because here urban crafts and trade guilds were powerful.

These were associations of producers that trained crafts people; maintained control over production, regulated competition and prices, and restricted the entry of new people into the trade.

Q) Which city was known as finishing centre?

London was known as finishing centre

for textile industries because; a merchant clothier in England purchased wool from a wool stapler, and carried it to the spinners, the yarn that was taken in subsequent stages of production to weavers fullers and then dyers.

Q) What is stapler?

A person who 'staples' or sorts wool according to its fibre

Q) Define Fuller?

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