

HW
4/8/21 Topic - The age
of Industrialisation

Q) Explain any three major problems faced by the new European merchants in setting up their industries in towns before the industrialisation.

Ans (i) The urban crafts and trade guilds were powerful. These were associations of producers that trained apprentices and maintained control over production.

(ii) They regulated competition and prices and restricted the entry of new people into the trade.

~~(iii) They regulated competition and prices and restricted the entry of new people into the trade.~~

(iii) Rulers granted different guilds monopoly right to produce and trade in specific products.

Q) In the 18th century Europe, the peasants and artisans in the country side readily agreed to work for the merchants! why, explain what its role in industrialisation?

Ans By working for merchants, the peasants and artisans could remain in the countryside and cultivate.

their land. Hence, when advances were offered to them, they readily accepted. Income from working for merchants supplemented their savings. It also allowed them to use their household members to the maximum.

(i) many peasants had tiny plots of land which could not provide work for all members of the household.

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

(iii) By working for the merchants they could remain in the countryside and continue to cultivate their small plots.

(iv) Income from proto-industrial production supplemented their traditional income from cultivation. It also allowed them a fuller use of their family labour resources.

Q → what were trade guilds?

Ans Trade guild was an association or organisation of all the merchants.

Craftsmen and labourers who used to oversee their practice of trade and craft work of either a particular place or of the area where they lived.

6) which city was known as finishing centre?

Ans London is known as finishing centre because the finishing work done by the export merchants sold the cloth in the international market. That's why we called London as a centre of finishing.

6) what is stapler? Define fuller.

Ans (i) A person who staples or sorts wool according to its fibres is called stapler.

(ii) A person who fulls: That is garment cloth by plying is called a fuller.