

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

Ans: New European merchants faced problems in setting up their industries in towns for 3 major reasons:

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

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

(iii) Rulers granted different guild monopolies to produce and trade in specific products.

Q: (2) 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 merchants, they could remain in the countryside and continue to cultivate their small plots.

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

Q. What were trade guilds?

Ans. The associations of producers that trained craftsmen, maintained control over production, regulated competition and prices, restricted the entry of new people into trade were trade guilds.

Q. Which city was known as a finishing centre?

Ans. London.

Q. What is a stapler?

Ans. A person who 'staples' or 'takes' wool according to its fibre.

Q: Define Fuller.

Ans

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