

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?
- i) The urban crafts and trade guilds were powerful. These were associations of producers that trained craft people and maintained control over production.
 - ii) They regulated competition and prices & 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 & artisans in the country side readily agreed to work for the merchants! Why Explain.
- i) Cottages and villagers were looking for new alternatives of income.
 - ii) Tiny plots of land with the villagers couldn't provide work for all members of the family.

Advances offered by the merchants made the villagers readily agree to produce goods for them.

- (iv) By working for the merchants, they could continue to remain in the villages and do cultivation also.
- (v) It was possible to have full use of family labour force.

Q) What is proto-industrialisation?
The early phase of industrialisation that existed even before factories began in England and Europe with large scale production for an international market.

Q) What are trade guilds?
These were associations of producers that trained craft people, maintained control over production, regulated competition & prices & restricted the entry of new people into the trade.

Q) Which city was known as finishing centre?
London.

Q) Define Stapler & Puller.

Stapler :- A person who staples or sorts wool according to its fibre.

Puller - A person who pulls - i.e. gathers cloth by pleating.