

H.W
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Date

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THE AGE OF INDUSTRIALISATION

Q1. Explain any three major problems faced by the new European merchants in setting up their industries in towns before the industrialisation?

Ans Merchants could not expand production within towns because:-

- ★ In towns urban crafts and trade guilds were powerful. These were associations of producers that trained craftspeople
- ★ Maintained control over production,
- ★ Regulated competition and prices, and
- ★ Restricted the entry of new people into the trade.
- ★ Rulers granted different guilds the monopoly right to produce and trade in specific products.

Thus, it was therefore difficult for new merchants to set up business in towns.

Q2. In the 18th century Europe, the peasants and artisans in the country side

readily agreed to work for the merchants! Why, explain.

Ans The peasants and artisans in the countryside eagerly agreed to work for the merchants because:-

- ★ By working for the merchants, they could remain in the countryside
- ★ They can continue to cultivate their small plots.
- ★ Income from proto-industrial production supplemented their shrinking income from cultivation.
- ★ It also allowed them a fuller use of their family labour resources.

Q3. What is proto-industrialisation?

Ans Even before factories began to dot the landscape in England and Europe, there was large-scale industrial production for an international market. This was not based on factories. This phase of industrialisation was called as proto-industrialisation.

Q4. What were trade guilds?

Ans Trade guilds were associations of producers that trained craftpeople. In Europe, Rulers granted different guilds the monopoly right to produce and trade in specific products.

Q5. Which city was known as finishing centre?

Ans London was known as finishing centre.

Q6. What is stapler?

Ans A person who 'staples' or sorts wool according to its fibers is known as stapler.

Q7. Define Fuller?

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