

The Age Of Industrialisation

06/08/21 Q1) Explain any three major problems faced by the new European merchants in setting up their industries in towns before the industrialisation?

(i) Merchants could not expand production within towns. This was because here urban crafts and trade guilds were powerful. ~~These were~~

(ii) These were associations of producers that ~~intro~~ trained craftspeople, maintained control over production, regulated competition and prices, and restricted the entry of new people into the trade.

(iii) Rulers granted different guilds the monopoly right to ~~produce~~ produce and trade in specific products. It was therefore difficult for new merchants to set up business in towns. So they turned to the country side.

Q2) What is proto industrialisation

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

Q3) What were trade guilds?

Associations of traders and merchants that trained craftspeople and maintained control over production and regulating prices.

Q4) In the 15th century Europe, the peasants and artisans in the countryside readily agreed to work for the merchants. Why, explain.

- (i) In the countryside poor peasants and artisans began working for merchants. This was a time when open fields were disappearing and commons were being enclosed.
- (ii) Cottagers and poor peasants who had earlier depended on common lands for their survival, gathering their firewood, berries, vegetables, hay and straw, had to now look for alternative sources of income.
- (iii) Many had tiny plots of land which could not provide work for all members of the members.
- (iv) By working for the merchants, they could remain in the countryside and continue to cultivate their small plots.

Q5) Define Fuller.

A fuller is a person who 'fulls' - that is gathers cloth by plying.

(85) Define the term Carding.

The process in which fibres, such as cotton or wool, are prepared prior to spinning.

(87) Who created the first cotton mill?

Richard Arkwright

(88) What was the advantage of the invention of the cotton mill?

(i) The costly new machines could be purchased, set up and maintained in the mill.

(ii) Within the mill all the processes were brought together under one roof and management.

(iii) This allowed a more careful supervision over the production process, a watch over quality, and the regulation of labour, all of which had been difficult to do when production was in the countryside.

(89) Which city was known as finishing centre?
to London

(90) What is a stapler?

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