

(Q) Explain the major problems faced by the new European merchants in setting up the industries in towns before the industrialisation?

ans- * Here the urban crafts and trade guilds were powerful

* These were the associations of producers that trained crafts people, maintained control over production and also regulated trade.

* and restricted the entry of new people into the trade.

* Rulers granted different guilds the monopoly right to produce and trade in

specific products. It was therefore difficult for new merchants to set up business in towns so they turned to the countryside.

(Q) In the 18th century Europe, the peasants and artisans in the countryside readily agreed to work for the merchants! Why explain?

ans → It was the time when open fields were disappearing and commons were being enclosed.

→ 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 all alternative sources of income.

→ Many had tiny plots of land which could not provide work for all members of the household.

→ By working for the merchants, they could remain in the countryside and continue to cultivate their small plots.

(Q) What is proto industrialisation .

ans - It refers to early phase of industrialisation in Europe and England where production were mainly done by hands

(Q) What was trade guilds ?

ans - Association of traders and merchants that trained craft-people ^{and} maintained control over production and regulated prices.

(Q) which city was known as finishing centre?

ans- london

(Q) Define stapler

ans - A person who ~~sp~~ staples or sorts wool according to its fibre

(Q) Define fuller

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