

WEAVERS AND CITY LIFE

Question 1.

What made Britain the foremost industrial nation in the 19th century?

Answer:

Mechanised production of cotton made Britain the foremost industrial nation in the 19th century.

Question 2.

Name the place where the Indian textiles were extensively traded.

Answer:

These were traded in Southeast Asia (Java, Sumatra and Penang) and West and Central Asia.

Question 3.

What is meant by Muslin?

Answer:

Finely woven textiles were known as Muslin named by the European traders.

Question 4.

What actually do the term Chintz describe about?

Answer:

Chintz were the printed clothes and the word was derived from Hindi word. Chhint meaning cloth with small and colourful flowery design.

Question 5.

What did the word Bandanna refer to?

Answer:

The word Bandana referred to any coloured and printed scarf for the neck or head.

Question 6.

Which act was passed by the British government banning use of cotton textiles – Chintz in England?

Answer:

The Act was known as the Calico Act.

Question 7.

Who invented the steam engine?

Answer:

The steam engine was invented by Richard Arkwright.

Question 8.

Where did the Tanti weavers belong from?

Answer:

They belonged from Bengal.

Question 9.

What is meant by bellows?

Answer:

Bellows is a device or equipment that can pump air.

Question 10.

Who were the two persons in the year 1904 travelling to search iron ore deposits and in at which place?

Answer:

In 1904, Charles Weld, an American geologist and Dorabji Tata, the eldest son of Jamsetji Tata, were travelling in Chhattisgarh in search of iron ore.

Question 11.

In which year did the TISCO begun producing steel and also name the river bank on which it was situated?

Answer:

TISCO begun producing steel in year 1912 and it was situated on the Subarnarekha River bank.

Question 12.

What does the term smelting mean?

Answer:

The term smelting is the process of obtaining a metal from rock (or soil) by heating it to a very high temperature or of melting objects made from metal in order to use the metal to make something new.

Question 13.

Which were the two industries focused by the British rule?

Answer:

Textile, Iron and Steel industries.

Question 14.

Name the country which was foremost industrial nation in the 19th century?

Answer:

Britain.

Question 15.

Name the country known as the workshop of the world.

Answer:

Britain.

Question 16.

Where is the Surat located in India?

Answer:

It is located in Gujarat.

Question 17.

Name different variety of clothes.

Answer:

Chintz

Cossae (Khassa)

Bandara

Question 18.

In which clothes was the small and colourful flowers were designed?

Answer:

In Chintz

Question 19.

India was the world's largest producer of which products?

Answer:

Fine quality of cotton textiles.

Question 20.

In which year the Calico act was passed?

Answer:

In 1720.

Short Answers Type

Question 1.

Who was the discoverer of electricity and electromagnetism and what fascinated him the most among Indian products?

Answer:

Michael Faraday, a European scientist was discoverer of electricity and electromagnetism and he was fascinated with the Indian Wootz. He was fascinated in such a way that he spent his four years studying the properties of Indian Wootz.

Question 2.

How was the TISCO set up at an opportune time? Explain in brief.

Answer:

TISCO was set up at an opportune time as in 19th century. India was importing steel that was manufactured in Britain and expansion of Railway in India had provided a huge market for rails that the British produced. Therefore, in such condition sudden decline in the availability of steel during Ist world war made TISCO the biggest steel industry within the British empire.

Question 3.

Mention the reasons behind the Industries conquest and colocalization of India by the British?

Answer:

The reasons were:

In late 18th-century company was buying raw material from India at cheaper rates and selling than at huge profits in Europe.

India was seen as the vast market with the growing industrialisation.

Question 4.

What was the process of cloth making?

Answer:

The process involves:

First stage of production was spinning.

After the spinning took place threads were woven into cloth by the weaver.

Question 5.

Describe the growth of cotton mills in India.

Answer:

The 1st cotton mill of India was set up in Bombay in 1854, By 1900, over 84 mills started operation in Bombay. 1st mill in Ahmedabad was started in 1861. A year later mill was established in Kanpur.

Question 6.

Name the part of country of the following weaver communities belongs to:

The Tunti weavers

The Julahas

Sale.

Answer:

Tunti weavers they belong Bengal.

The Julahas were from North India.

Sale were from South India.

Long Answers Type

Question 1.

How did Indian Wootz find its place in the history of Tipu Sultan, and what was the actual special feature of Indian Wootz?

Answer:

Tipu Sultan who ruled Mysore till 1799 fought 4 wars with the British and died fighting with his sword which was incredibly hard and sharp-edged that could easily rip through the opponent's armour.

This quality of sword came from a special type of high carbon steel called Wootz.

Its special features were: Wootz steel, when made into swords, produced a very sharp edge with a flowing water pattern. This pattern came from very small carbon crystals embedded in the iron.

Question 2.

Explain the event of discovery of Rajhara hills, one of the finest ones in world.

Answer:

In the year 1904, Charles Weld, an American geologist and Dorabji Tata the eldest son of Jamsetji Tata were travelling in Chhattisgarh in search of iron ore deposits, and one day they found a group of men and women carrying basket loads of iron ore. These people were Agarias. When the

Agarias were asked from where they found iron ore, they pointed to the hill in the distance.

Weld and Dorabji reached the hill after an exhausting trek through dense forests. On exploring the hill, the geologists declared that they had at last found the finest ores, for what they were looking for. The hill name was Rajhara and it had one of the finest ore in the world.

Question 3.

What was the main reason behind the lower demand of iron produced by the local Indian smelters?

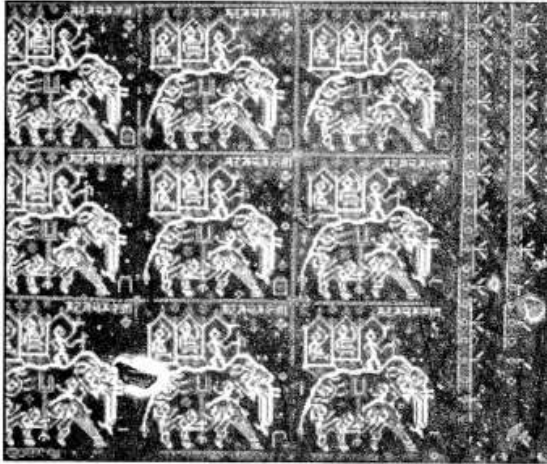
Answer:

The main reason behind the lower demand of iron been produced by the local Indian smelters was that by the late 19th-century iron and steel were being imported from Britain. Ironsmiths in India began using the imported iron to manufacture utensils and instruments. This inevitably lowered the demand for iron produced by local smelters.

Picture Based Questions

Look the pictures given below and answer the following questions:

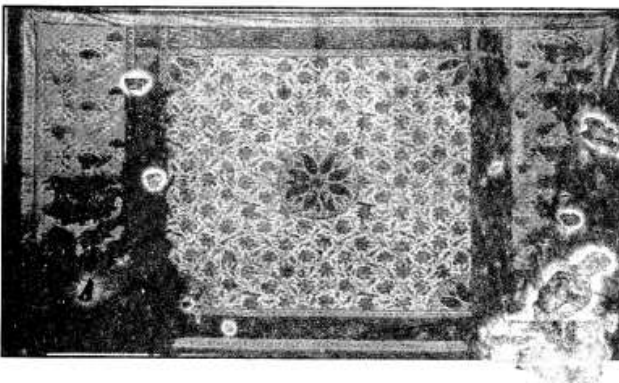
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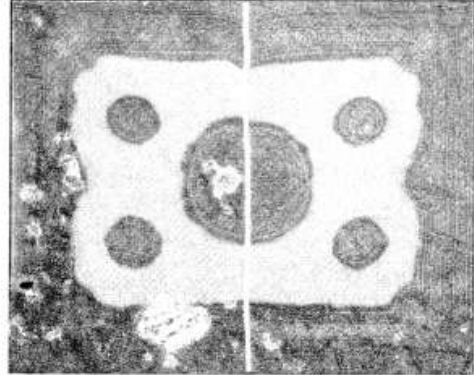
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3.



4.



Answer:

Patola weaves

Jamdani weaves

Chintz weaves

Vandana weaves

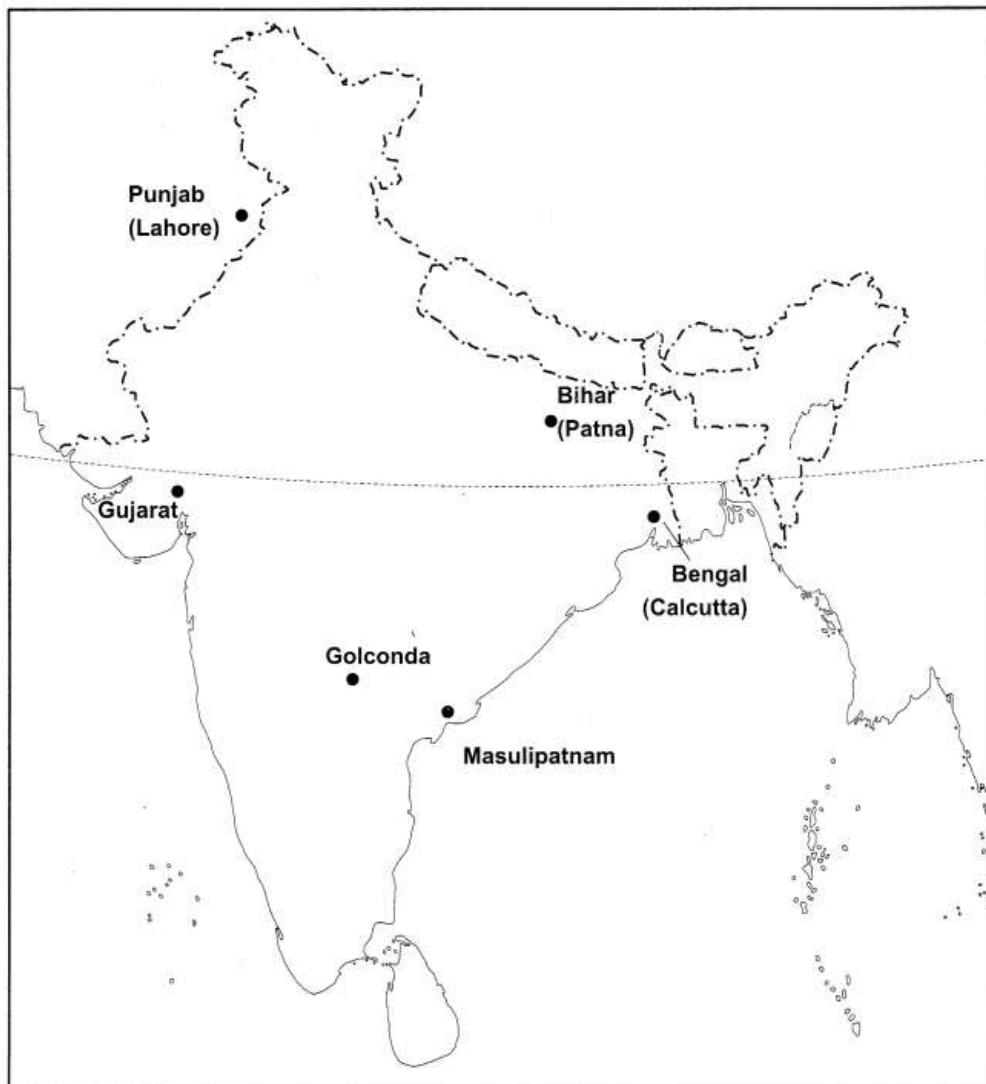
Map Skills Factory Owners

Question 1.

On an outline map of India represent the following which shows the major centres of weaving in the late 18th century.

(i) Punjab (Lahore), (ii) Gujarat-, (iii) Bengal (Calcutta), (iv) Bihar (Patna), (v) Golconda, (vi) Masulipatnam

Answer:



Choose the correct answer:

Question 1. cloth had a large market in Europe.

- (a) Chintz
- (b) Patola
- (c) Jamdani
- (d) None of these

Answer: (a) Chintz

Question 2. Women and men who carried basket loads of iron ore on their heads were called

- (a) wootz
- (b) agaria
- (c) bandanna
- (d) cossaes

Answer: (b) agaria

Question 3. In which century did the India's textile industry decline?

- (a) 17th century
- (b) 18th century
- (c) 19th century
- (d) 20th century

Answer: (c) 19th century

Question 4. TISCO expanded steel production during the

- (a) First World War
- (b) Second World War
- (c) Third World War
- (d) None of these

Answer: (a) First World War

Question 5. Portuguese first came to India in search of

- (a) cotton
- (b) spices
- (c) steel
- (d) muslin

Answer: (b) spices

Question 6. What things did Portuguese take back to Europe?

- (a) Steel
- (b) Sugar
- (c) Cotton textile
- (d) Coffee

Answer: (c) Cotton textile

Question 7. Tipu Sultan's sword was made of

- (a) stainless steel
- (b) wootz
- (c) silver
- (d) none of these

Answer: (b) wootz

Question 8. Which of the following was NOT the name of Indian textile ?

- (a) Chintz
- (b) Cossaes
- (c) Calico
- (d) Agaria

Answer: (d) Agaria

Question 9. Michael Faraday spent four years in studying

- (a) the property of Indian steel
- (b) the ancient Indian culture
- (c) the properties of Indian Wootz
- (d) none of these

Answer: (c) the properties of Indian Wootz

Question 10. Which place in India had one of the finest ores in the world?

- (a) Raniganj
- (b) Jharia
- (c) Rajhara Hills
- (d) None of these

Answer: (c) Rajhara Hills

Question 11. Spinning Jenny was invented by

- (a) Weld
- (b) John Kaye
- (c) Dorabji
- (d) none of these

Answer: (b) John Kaye

Match the following:

Column A	Column B
(i) Spinning Jenny	(a) A device that can pump air
(ii) Aurang	(b) The dump of wastes which is left after smelting metals
(iii) Smelting	(c) A process of obtaining a metal from iron ore
(iv) Bellows	(d) A fine muslin on which decorative motifs are woven
(v) Slag,Heaps	(e) A persian word meaning a warehouse
(vi) Jamkani	(f) A machine by which a single worker can handle several spindles for spinning thread

Answer

Column A	Column B
(i) Spinning Jenny	(f) A machine by which a single worker can handle several spindles for spinning thread
(ii) Aurang	(e) A persian word meaning a warehouse
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State whether true or false:

1. The Wootz steel making process was widely known in north India

Answer: False

2. The importance of Surat declined in the eighteenth century.

Answer: True

3. Charkha was put at the centre of the tricolour flag of the Indian National Congress adopted in 1931.

Answer: True

4. Tipu Sultan fought seven wars with British.

Answer: False

5. Tipu Sultan ruled Mysore till 1812.

Answer: False

6. During British rule Sugar industry was focussed.

Answer: False

Fill in the blanks:

1. In the mid-nineteenth century Patola was highly valued in

Answer: Indonesia

2. became the biggest steel industry within the British rule.

Answer: TISCO

3. The first cotton mill in India was set up in

Answer: 1854

4. slowly became a symbol of nationalism.

Answer: Khadi

5. Michael Faraday was the discoverer of and

Answer: electricity, electromagnetism

Question 1. What kinds of cloth had a large market in Europe?

Answer: Chintz (chhint), Cossaes (Khassa) and Bandanna. Bandanna word was derived from the word bandhan . It referred to a variety of brightly coloured cloth, produced through a method of tying and dying.

Question 2. What is jamdani?

Answer: Jamdani is a fine muslin on which decorative motifs are woven on the loom, typically in grey and white.

Question 3. What is bandanna?

Answer: Bandanna is a brightly coloured and printed scarf for neck and head. This word was derived from the word Bandhan. It referred to a variety of brightly coloured cloth, produced through a method of tying and dying.

Question 4. Who are the Agarias?

Answer: Groups of men and women carrying basket-loads of iron are known as the Agarias.

Question 5. **Fill in the blanks:**

1. The word chintz comes from the word _____
2. Tipu's sword was made of _____ steel.
3. India's textile exports declined in the _____ century.

Answer:

1. Chintz
2. Wootz
3. 19th.

Question 6. How do the names of different textiles tell us about their history?

Answer:

- European traders first saw fine cotton cloth from India in Mosul in present-day Iraq. They referred to all finely woven textiles as “muslin”.
- Portuguese first came to India in search of spices and landed in Calicut on the Kerala coast in south-west India. They took back cotton textiles to Europe, along with the spices. They named it “Calico”. Subsequently Calico became the general name for all cotton textiles.
- Many other words point to the popularity of Indian textiles in Western markets.
- The pieces included printed cotton cloths called Chintz, Cossaes (or Khassa) and,
- Bandanna is a brightly coloured and printed scarf for the neck or head. This term was derived from the word “Bandanna” (Hindi for tying).
- Other clothes were known by their place of origin: Kasimbazar, Patna, Calcutta, Orissa and Charpoore.

The widespread use of such words shows how popular Indian textiles had become in different parts of the world.

Question 7. Why did the wool and silk producers in England protest against the import of Indian textiles in the early eighteenth century?

Answer: Textile industry had just begun to develop in England in the early 18th century. The wool and silk producers in England found themselves unable to compete with Indian textiles. They wanted to secure the market within the country by preventing the entry of Indian textiles. Therefore, they protested against its import.

Question 8. How did the development of cotton industries in Britain affect textile producers in India?

Answer: Cotton industries in Britain developed and adversely affected textile producers in India in several ways:

1. Indian textiles faced competition from British textiles in the European and American markets.
2. Export of textiles to England became more and more difficult because the British Govt, imposed very high duties on Indian textiles.
3. In the beginning of the 19th century, cotton textiles made in Britain successfully ousted Indian goods from their traditional markets in Africa, America and Europe.
4. Thousands of weavers in India were now thrown out of employment. Bengal weavers were the worst hit. English and European companies stopped to buy Indian goods. Their agents no longer gave out advances to weavers to secure supplies. Distressed weavers wrote petitions to the government to help them.
5. By the 1830s British cotton cloth flooded Indian markets. Actually by the 1880s, 67% of all the cotton clothes worn by Indians were made of cloth produced in Britain. This affected not only specialist weavers but also spinners.
6. Thousands of rural spinner women were rendered jobless.

Question 9. Why did the Indian iron smelting industry declined in the nineteenth century?

Answer: There were several reasons:

- The new forest laws of the colonial government prevented people from entering the reserved forests. Now it became difficult for the iron smelters to find wood for charcoal. Getting iron ore was also a big problem. Hence, many gave up their craft and looked for other jobs.
- In some areas the government did grant access to the forest. But the iron smelters had to pay a very high tax to the forest department for every furnace they used. This reduced their income.
- By the late 19th century iron and steel were being imported from Britain. Ironsmiths in India began using the imported iron to

manufacture utensils and implements. This inevitably lowered the demand for iron produced by local smelters. All these reasons caused the decline of the Indian iron smelting industry.

Question 10. What problems did the Indian textile industry face in the early years of its development?

Answer: During the early period of its development, the textile industry in India faced many problems.

- In most countries, governments supported local manufacturers by imposing heavy duties on imports. This finished the competition and protected their infant industries.
- English producers wanted a secure market within the country by preventing the entry of Indian textiles. British government enacted the Calico Act.

The colonial government in India usually refused such protection to local industries.

Question 11. What helped TISCO expand steel production during the First World War?

Answer: Before the First World War India imported British steel for rails.

- When in 1914 the war broke out, steel produced in Britain now had to meet the demands of the war in Europe.
- Imports of British steel into India declined and the Indian Railways turned to TISCO for the supply of rails.
- As the war dragged on for several years, TISCO had to produce shells and carriage wheels for the war.
- By 1919 the colonial government was buying 90% of the steel manufactured by TISCO.
- Over time TISCO became the biggest steel industry within the British empire.

Question 12. Find out about the history of any craft around the area you live in. You may wish to know about the community of craftsmen, the changes in the techniques they use, and the markets they supply. How have these changed in the past 50 years?

Answer:

History of Handloom weaving:

- Spinning of thread
- Weaving by Julahas in village
- Sale of the fabric in the local market
- Looms were set up
- Fabric woven for local, national and international markets
- Powerlooms
- International markets.

Changes in the Past 50 years

- Constitution of All India Handloom board in 1952.
- Government support for the supply of yarn, dyes chemicals, etc
- Encouragement by giving awards.
- Insurance cover against calamities etc.

Question 1.

Choose the correct option:

(i) One of the most important Indian ports of the 17th century.

- (a) Bombay
- (b) Madras
- (c) Surat
- (d) Vishakhapatnam

(ii) Bandana patterns were mostly produced in

- (a) Rajasthan and Gujarat
- (b) Rajasthan and Orissa
- (c) Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh
- (d) Chhattisgarh and West Bengal

- (iii) The job of a rangrez was to
- (a) Weave cloth
 - (b) Dye thread
 - (c) Transport goods to the markets
 - (d) Spin thread on the charkha

- (iv) The first cotton mill in India was established in
- (a) Gujarat
 - (b) Bombay
 - (c) Madras
 - (d) West Bengal

- (v) Wootz steel was produced all over
- (a) South India
 - (b) North India
 - (c) Central India
 - (d) North-east India

Answer:

(i)(c), (ii)(a), (iii)(b), (iv)(b), (v)(a)

Question 2.

Fill in the blanks with appropriate words to complete each sentence.

1. The cotton textiles which the Portuguese took back to Europe, along with the spices came to be known as
2. The was invented by John Kaye which increased the of the traditional spindles.
3. Weavers often belonged to communities that specialized in
4. and emerged as important new centres of weaving in the late 19th century.
5. Indian Wootz steel fascinated scientists.
6. The Tata Iron and Steel factory is situated on the banks of the river
7. TISCO had to expand its capacity and extend the size of its factory to meet the demands of the

Answer:

1. Calico
2. Spinning Jenny
3. Weaving
4. Sholapur; Madurai
5. European
6. Subanarekha
7. war

Question 3.

State whether each of the following statements is True or False.

1. From the 1850s, Britain came to be known as the ‘workshop of the world’.
2. The invention of the spinning jenny and steam engine revolutionized cotton textile weaving in England.
3. European trading companies such as the Dutch, the French, and the English purchased cotton and silk textiles in India by importing diamonds.
4. Men were usually involved in the work of spinning.
5. Iron smelting in India was extremely common until the end of the 19th century.
6. The Tata Iron and Steel Company began to produce steel after the First World War.

Answer:

1. True
2. True
3. False
4. False
5. True
6. False

Question 4.

Match the items given in Column A correctly with those given in Column B.

Column A	Column B
(i) <i>Mulmul</i>	(a) <i>Printed cotton textiles</i>
(ii) <i>Chintz</i>	(b) <i>Weaving communities</i>
(iii) <i>Patola</i>	(c) <i>Dacca</i>
(iv) <i>Tanti, julahas, devangs</i>	(d) <i>Block printers</i>
(v) <i>Chhipigars</i>	(e) <i>Surat, Ahmedabad and Patan</i>

Answer:

(i) (c), (ii) (a), (iii) (e), (iv) (b), (v) (d)