**The Age of Industrialisation**

1. Proto industrialization – The early phases of industrialization in which large scale production was carried out for international market not at factories but in decentralized units.  
2. Spinning Jenny – that speeded up the spinning process and reduced labour demand.  
3. There were the associations of producers that trained crafts people, maintained control overproduction regulated competition and prices and restricted the entry of new people within the trade were known as trade guides.  
4. An employee of the industrialists whose job was to get new recruits for mills was known as jobber.  
5. Cottagers and poor peasants who had earlier depended on common land for their survival, gathering their firewood, barriers, vegetables, lay and straw had to now take for alternative sources on income.  
6. In most industrial regions, workers came from the district around. Peasants and Artisans who found no work in the village went to the industrial centers in search of work.  
7. By the late 19th century manufactures were printing calendars to popularize their products. Unlike newspapers and, magazines, calendars were used even by people who could not read. They were hurry in tea shops and in poor people’s homes just as much as in offices and middle class apartments.  
**Multiple Choice Questions**

Q.1: - Guilds were associations of-  
(a) Industrialization, (b) Exporters, (c) Traders, (d) Producers  
Q.2: - Which of the following best defines a Jobber.  
(a) Employed by industrialists to get new recruits, (b) Old trusted worker, (c) Person of authority and power, (d) Controlled lives of workers   
Q.3: - First country to undergo industrial revolution is  
(a) Japan, (b) Britain, (c) Germany, (d) France  
Q.4: - 18th Century India witnessed the decline of which port town?  
(a) Surat, (b) Bombay, (c) Calcutta, (d) Madras  
Q.5: - The paid servants of the East India Company was  
(a) Seth, (b) Mamlatdar, (c) Gomastha, (d) Lambardar  
Q.6: - Who devised the Spinning Jenny.  
(a) Samual Luck, (b) Richard Arkwright, (c) James Hargreaves, (d) James Watt.  
Q.7: - When was the first cotton mill set up in India -  
(a) 1814, (b) 1824, (c) 1854, (d) 1864  
Q.8: - In India the first cotton mill set up in-  
(a) Madras, (b) Bombay, (c) Kanpur, (d) Surat  
Q.9: - What was the fly shuttle used for-  
(a) Washing, (b) Weaving, (c) Drying, (d) Sowing  
Q.10:- Who invented the steam engine-  
(a) James Watt, (b) New Camen, (c) Richard Arkwright, (d) None of the above  
Q.11: - Who was E.T. Paull  
(a) He was a popular music publisher, (b) Economist, (c) Writer, (d) Philosopher  
Q.12: - Dwarkanath Tagore is a   
(a) Painter, (b) Industrialist, (c) Publisher, (d) Social Reformer  
Q.13: - What did the term ‘Orient’ refers to-  
(a) England, (b) Asia, (c) Russia, (d) America  
Q.14: - How did advertisements reach the common people-  
(a) T.V., (b) Radio, (c) Calendars, (d) Products  
Q.15: - Which among these was a pre colonial sea port?  
(a) Vishakhapatnam, (b) Chennai, (c) Hoogly, (d)Cochin  
Q.16:- The first Asian country to be industrialized was -  
(a) Japan, (b) India, (c) China, (d) Afghanistan  
Q.17:- It is the first industrial city in England-  
(b) Manchester, (b) London, (c) Oxford, (d) Wales  
Q.18:- This city connected India to the gulf and red sea port in the pre-colonial period.  
(a) Mumbai, (b) Surat, (c) Madras, (d) Calicut  
Q.19:- Which one is the flourishing industry of England?  
(a) Cotton industry, (b) Jute industry, (c) Iron and steel industry, (d) I.T  
Q.20:- Which Indian entrepreneur set up six joint stock companies in India in 1830?  
(a) Dinshaw petit, (b) Dwarka Nath Tagore, (c) Jamshedjee Tata, (d) Seth Hukum Chand  
Q.21:- Who established the first jute mill in India?  
(a) Dinshaw Petit, (b) Dwarkanath Tagore, (c) Jamshedjee Tata, (d) Seth Hukumchand  
Q.22:- Elgin mill was set up at  
(a) Luknow, (b) Calicut, (c) Kanpur, (d) Madras  
Q.23:- When was the telephone invented?  
(a) 1885, (b) 1976, (c) 1876, (d) 1776  
Q.24:- Where was the first jute mill established?  
(a) Surat, (b) Delhi, (c) Calcutta, (d) Bombay  
Q.25:- The Tata iron and steel company was formed  
(a) 1807, (b) 1907, (c) 1957, (d) 1865  
Q.26:- The machine age in India started in-  
(a) 1850, (b) 1900, (c) 1950, (d) 1890  
**ANSWERS**1. (d) Producers, 2. (a) Employed by industrialists to get new recruits  
3. (b) Britain, 4. (a) Surat, 5. (c) Gomastha, 6. (c) James Hargreaves, 7. (c) 1854,  
8. (b) Bombay, 9. (b) Weaving, 10. (a) James Watt, 11. (a) He was a popular music publisher, 12. (b) Industrialist, 13. (b) Asia, 14. (c) Calendars, 15. (c) Hoogly, 16. (b) India, 17. (b) London, 18. (b) Surat, 19. (c) Iron and steel industry, 20. (b) Dwarka Nath Tagore, 21. (d) Seth Hukumchand, 22. (c) Kanpur, 23. (c) 1876, 24. (c) Calcutta, 25. (b) 1907, 26. (a) 1850

**MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS**

1.       Who was the producer of the music book having a picture on the counter page entitled, ‘’ Dawn of the Century’’ ?

a.       E.T.Paul   b. Jafferson   c. Elizabeth Paul   d.  Graham Bell

2.       Which of the following is in the center of the picture ?

a.       A Goddess like figure        b. A God like figure    c. Sun       d.   Moon

3.       What symbolizes the wheel with wings ?

a.       Time   b. Progress   c. Carriage    d. Future

4.       Which part of the world is represented by Aladdin?

a.       Orient   b. West   c. North   d.  South

5.       In the period of proto-industrialisation, production was carried at ?

a.       Countryside  b.  Town  c.   Both a and b   d.   None

6.       During which period the earliest of factory came up in England ?

a.       1760s  b.   1730s  c.   1600s   d.   1740s

7.       Who created the Cotton Mill ?

a.       J C Cotton  b.   R L Cotton  c.   Richard Arkwrite  d.   None

8.       The most dynamic industries in Britain were said to be of

a.       Cotton  b.   metal  c.   Coal  d.   Cotton and Metal

9.       What was the period of first phase of indurtrialisation ?

a.       Up to 1840s  b.   Up to 1860s  c.   Up to 1830s  d.   Up to 1850s

10.   Railways’ expansion began in England in

a.       1850s  b.   1840s  c.   1820s  d.   1860s

11.   The expansion of railways took place in colonies in

a.       1840s  b.   1820s  c.   1880s  d.   1860s

12.   The expansion of railways boosted which of the following industries ?

a.       Cotton and metal  b.   Iron and steel  c.   Mining  d.   Wooden

13.   What did James Watt do to the steam engine produced by Newcomen ?

a.       Improvement  b.   Disbursement  c.   Both a and b  d… None

14.   In which year James Watt got patent of the steam engine ?

a.       1760  b.   1781  c.   1784  d.   1789

15.   Who was the author of “Comers and Goers” ?

a.       Michael Wolf  b.   Raphael Samual  c.   Henry Cook  d.   . None

16.   What’s the Illustrated London News ?

a.        Book  b.    Magazine   c.   Newspaper  d.   None

17.   Spinning Jenny was devised by

a.       John Mathew  b.   James Hargreaves  c.   James Princep  d.   None

18.   The drawing of spinning jenny in 1835 belonged to

a.       James Hargreaves  b.   T E Nicholas  c.   S Nicholas  d.   None

19.   Spinning Jenny was commissioned in

a.       1764  b.   1835  c.   1730  d.   1760

20.   Which of the following were main pre colonial ports of India ?

a.       Surat, Bombay, Tuticorin  b.   Surat , Hoogly, Calcutta  c.  Surat, Hoogly, Masulipatam  d.  Surat , Hoogly, Madras

21.   In 1854 the first cotton mill of India was established in ?

a.       Calcutta  b.   Madras  c.   Bombay  d.   Ahmedabad

22.   The first spinning and weaving mill of Madras began production in

a.       By 1784  b.   By 1874  c.   By 1866  d.   By 1854

23.   Opium trade was conducted with which of the following country ?

a.       Sri Lanka  b. Burma  c.   China  d.   Iran

24.   Which of the following was set by Dwarkanath Tagore ?

a.       Individual Companies  b.  Joint Stock Company  c.  Spinning Company  d.   Steel Industry

25.   What was Andrew Yule ?

a.       Officer  b.   Teacher  c.   scientist   d.  European Managing Agency

26.   Mobilising capital was the task of

a.       European Managing Agencies  b. Private industrialist  c.   Indian merchants  d.  None

27.   The yarn produced in Indian industries was exported to

a.       Bangladesh   b.   Burma   c.   Belgium   d.   China

28.   Cotton piece production in India boomed from

a.       1874-76  b.   1880-82  c.  1890-92  d. 1900-12

29.   Who was the inventor of the Fly Shuttle ?

a.       John Mac  b.   John Key  c.   Richard Kay  d.   Samual harding

30.   Weft was

a.       Horizontal threads  b.   Vertical threads  c.   Western winds   d. Eastern winds

**Answer ;** 1. a  2.a  3. a  4. a  5. a  6. b  7.  c  8.  d  9 c 10.  b  11  d  12  b  13  a  14  b  15  b  16  c  17  b  18  b  19  a 20  c  21  c  22  b  23  c  24  b  25  d  26 a  27  d  28   d  29  b  30 a

**Q.1:- The Industrial Revolution refer to ?**

Ans:- Mass Production.

**Q.2:- Who established the first Jute mill in India?**

Ans:- Seth Hukum Chand.

**Q.3:- What was Spinning Jenny?**

Ans:- A Machine.

**Q.4.:- Which was the first Asian Country to be industralised ?**

Ans:- India.

**Q.5:- From where from most Indian indentured workers came ?**

Ans:- Eastern U.P.

**Q.:6 - What were guilds?**

Ans:- Traders

**Q.7: - Explain the term Jobber?**

Ans:- Employed by industrialists to get new recruits

**Q.8: - In which country the industrial revolution took place?**

Ans:- Britain

**Q.9: - Which Port town declined in the 18th century?**

Ans:= Surat

**Q.10: - Who were the paid servants of the East India Company?**

Ans:- Gomastha

**Q.11: - Who devised the Spinning Jenny?**

Ans:- James Hargreaves

**Q.12: - When did the first cotton mill set up in India?**

Ans:- 1854

**Q.13: - In which place in India, the first cotton mill was set up?**

Ans:- Bombay

**Q.14: - What was the fly shuttle used for-**

Ans:- Weaving

**Q.15:- Who invented the steam engine-**

Ans:- James Watt

**Short Answers Type Questions**

**Q.1: - What was the result of First World War on Indian industries?**

Ans.:- First World War gave a great boost to the Indian Industries because of the following reasons-

1. The British mills became busy with the production of War materials so all its exports to India virtually stopped.
2. Suddenly Indian mills got clearance to produce different articles for the home market.
3. The Indian factories were called upon to supply various war related material like- Jute bags, clothes for uniforms, tents and leather boots for the forces and so on.

**Q.2: - Who was a jobber? Explain his functions.**

Ans.:- Industrialists usually employed a jobber to get new recruits. Very often the jobber was an old and trusted worker.

1. He got people from his village ensured them jobs, helped them settle in the city and provided them money in time of crisis.
2. Jobbers became persons with authority and power. He began demanding money and gifts for the favor he did and started controlling the lives of workers.

**Q.3: - What were the problems of Indians weavers at the early 19th century?**

Ans.:- 1. Shortage of raw material – as raw cotton exports from India increased the price of raw cotton shot up. Weavers in India were starved of supplies and forced to buy raw cotton at higher prices.

1. Clashes with Gomasthas- the Gomasthas acted arrogantly and punished weavers for delays in supply. So the weavers clashed with them.
2. System of Advances- The Britishers started the system of advances to regularizes the supply. The weavers eagerly took the advances in a hope to earn more but they failed to do so. They even started loosing small plots of land which they had earlier cultivated.

**Q.4: - What does the picture indicate on the famous book Dawn of the century‘?**

Ans.:-1. There is an angle of progress, bearing the flag of the new century and is gently perched on a wheel with wings symbolizing time.

1. The fight is taking into the future.
2. Floating about behind her are the sign of progress- Railway, Camera, Machines, Printing press and factory.

**Long Answer Type Questions**

**Q.1: - Explain the main features of Proto – Industrialization?**

Ans.:- Main features of Proto Industrialization-

1. Production was not based on factories.
2. Large scale home based production for international market.
3. Merchants move to country side and supplied money for artisans to produced for international market.
4. It provided alternative source of income.
5. Income from pro-industrial production supplemented their shrinking income from.
6. Helped in fuller use of their family labour resources.
7. Close relationship.

**Q.2: - How did the British market expanded their goods in India?**

Ans.:- 1. Advertisement of product – Advertisement make products appear desirable and necessary. They try to shape the minds of people and create new needs. During the industrial age, advertisements have played a major role in expanding the market for products.

2. Putting labels on the cloths bundles – The labels were needed to make the

place of manufacture and the name of the company familiar to the buyer. When buyers saw ‗MADE IN MANCHESTER‘ written in bold on a label. They would feel confident about buying the cloths.

1. Images of Indian Gods gave approval to the goods being sold. Images of Krishna and Saraswati was intended to make the manufacture from a foreign land appear somewhat familiar to the Indian People.
2. Printing Calendars to popularizes their products unlike newspapers and magazines, calendars were used even by people who could not read. They were hung in the tea shops and in poor people‘s homes, just as much as in offices and in middle class houses.

**Q.3: - ‗The Industrial Revolution was a mixed Blessing. ‘ Explain?**

Ans.:- Blessing of the Industrial Revolution –

1. Production by machines has met the growing need of the growing population of the world.
2. Only machines have made it possible for the mankind to meet the primary

necessities of food, clothes and shelter

1. Machines have relieved man of the drudgery of tiring and unpleasant jobs.
2. Machines have brought more leisure. Harmful effects of Industrial Revolution-
3. The industrial Revolution shattered the rural life by turning the farmers into landless labourers.
4. Rural unemployment forced the unemployed farmers to migrate to cities in search of jobs
5. The cities became overcrowded and many problems of insanitation and housing arose.
6. The industrial Revolution gave birth to imperialism

**Q.4: - Why the system of advances proved harmful for the weavers?**

Ans.:- 1. No chance of bargaining – The weavers lost any chance of bargaining.

* 1. Leasing of land – most of the weavers had to lease out the land and devote all their time to weaving.

1. Dependency for food on others – most of the weavers after loosing their land became dependent on other for the food supplies.
2. Clashes with Gomasthas – Gomasthas acted arrogantly, marched into villages with police and punished weavers for delay in supply.