**September 2020**

**Std. X**

**History**

**L.No.4 The Age of Industrialisation**

**General Instructions:**

1. NCERT book – History

Read the lesson properly from **1.2 The Pace of Industrial Change to 2.1 Life of Workers.**

1. Write the answers of questions given in worksheet 2 in the notebook.
2. Please go through the answers of worksheet 1 and if there is any mistake in the answer written by you, redo the answer.

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**Std.: X Term I (2020-21)**

**History L.No.4 The Age of Industrialisation MM: 15**

**Worksheet 2**

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|  | **Answer the following.** |  |
| **Q.1.** | Which two were the first dynamic industries of Great Britain? | **(1)** |
| **Q.2.** | Who improved the steam engine? | **(1)** |
| **Q.3.** | Name the non-mechanized sectors of industries that grew with small inventions | **(1)** |
| **Q.4.** | Which were the industries that needed extra hands during a particular season? | **(1)** |
| **Q.5.** | Who was likely to get a job in the industries? | **(1)** |
| **Q.6.** | Name the building activities that created employment opportunities in England? | **(1)** |
| **Q.7.** | What were the drawbacks of new technology for merchants and industrialists? | **(3)** |
| **Q.8.** | Why did upper classes in Victorian Britain prefer things made by hand? | **(3)** |
| **Q.9.** | Where did the jobseekers spend their nights? | **(3)** |

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**Answer key – Worksheet 1**

**Concepts : -**  Image created by E.T.Paul, Before the Industrial Revolution (proto industrialization, reason for merchants moving to the countryside for production) and The Coming Up of the Factory.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Ans.1.** | Dawn of the Century. |
| **Ans.2.** | Alladin represented the East and the past and the modern mechanic represented West and modernity. |
| **Ans.3.** | London was known as a finishing centre. |
| **Ans.4.** | Richard Arkwright created the cotton mill. |
| **Ans.5.** | Proto industrialisation means the first or early form of industrialisation. |
| **Ans.6.** | Cotton was the first symbol of the new era. |
| **Ans.7.** | Carding, twisting and spinning and rolling. |
| **Ans.8.** | Stapler is a person who staples or sorts wool according to the fibre. |
| **Ans.9.** | The cottagers and poor peasants use to gather firewood, berries, vegetables, hay and straw from the commons. |
| **Ans.10.** | Guilds were the associations of producers that trained craftspeople, maintained control over production, regulated competition and prices and restricted the entry of new people into the trade. |
| **Ans.11.** | Within the mill all the processes were brought together under one roof and management. This led to 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 (villages). |