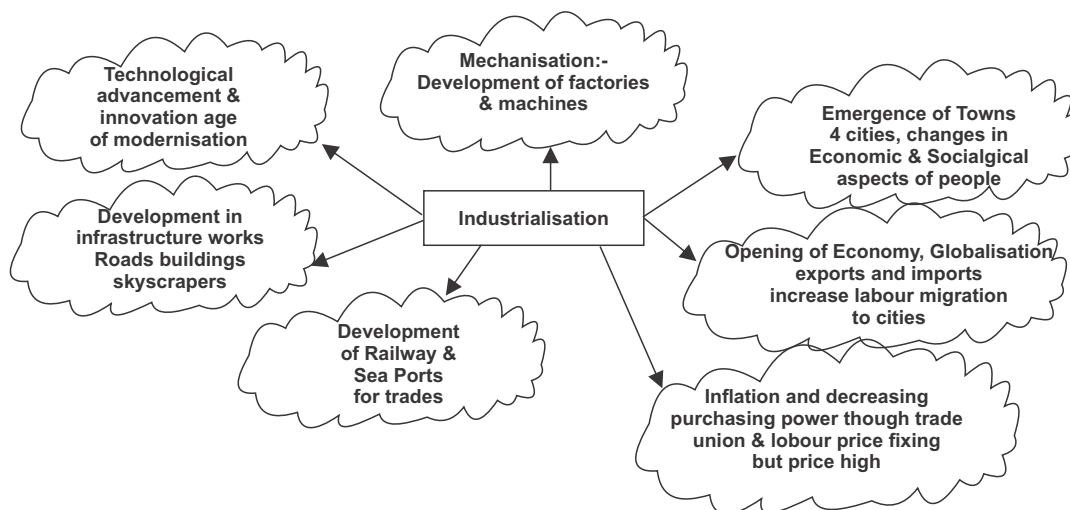
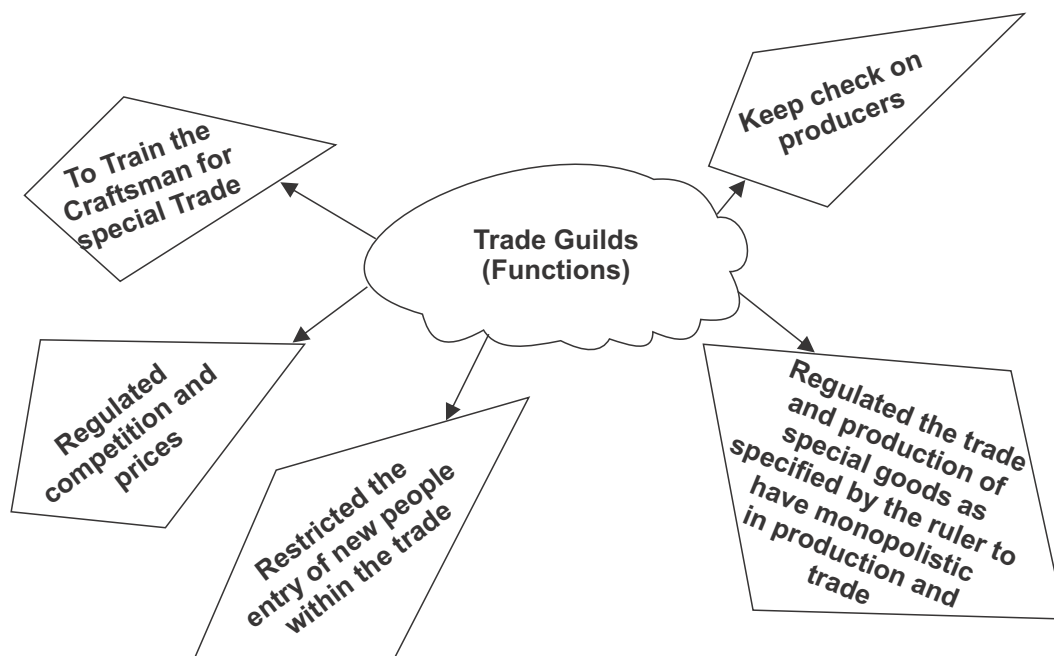


History
Class X
Lesson - 4
The age of Industrialisation



Guilds

Guilds : Association of producers that trained craftsman.



Timeline of Events

- 1600:- The East India company was established
- 1730:- The earliest factories in England were setup
- 1760:- Britain imported New cotton to feed its cotton industry
- 1764:- James Hargreaves, devised spinning Jenny
- 1767:- Richard Arkwright established the cotton mill
- 1781:- James watt improvised steam engine & patented it
- 1785:- Cart wright invented the powerloom which used steam power for spinning & weaving
- 1830-1840:- Dwarkanath Tagore setup 6 joint stock companies in Bengal
- 1840:- Cotton was the leading sector in the first phase of Industrialisation in Britain.
- 1850:- Railway station developed all over London
- 1854:- The first cotton mill was established in Bombay
- 1855:- The first Jute Mill was set up in Bengal
- 1860:- The supply of cotton reduced because of American Civil War
- 1860:- Elgin Mill was started in Kanpur
- 1861:- The first cotton mill was setup in Ahmedabad
- 1873:- Britain exported Iron & Steel
- 1874:- The first spinning & weaving mill & Madras began its production
- 1900:- E.T paul music company published "Dawn of Century"
- 1912:- J.N. Tata set up first Iron & Steel works in Jamshedpur
- 1917:- Seth Hukumchand set up first Jute Mill in Calcutta
- 1941:- use of Fly shuttle in more than 35 looms

Points to be Remember

1. Orient-The countries of the East especially East Asia
2. Capital-That part of money when invested is used for trade purpose.
3. Socialism- Where factors of production are held by the government.
4. Spinning Jenny-Invented by James Hargreaves in 1764. It accelerated production.
5. Staples: A person who 'Staples' or sorts wool according to fibre.
6. Fuller: A person who 'Fulls' that it gathers cloth by pleating.
7. Carding: The process in when fibres such as cotton or wool are prepared prior to spinning.

8. Fly shuttle was a mechanical device used for weaving moved by means of ropes and pullies.
 9. First Jute Mill was established in Calcutta, in India
 10. James Watt invented Steam Engine.
 11. In India first cotton mill established in 1854.
 12. Portuguese were the first Europeans to come India.
- | Inventor | Inventors |
|-------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Fly Shuttle | 1. John Kay |
| 2. Steam Engine | 2. New Comen and James Watt |
| 3. Spinning Jenny | 3. James Hargreave |

Multiple Choice Question

- Q. 1 Who invented steam engine (CBSE 2010)
- | | |
|----------------|-----------------------|
| (a) James Watt | (c) Richard Arpwright |
| (b) New Comen | (d) E.T. Paull |
- Q. 2 Which of the following were the most dynamic industries of the Great Britain? (CBSE 2010)
- | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| (a) Cotton and Metal Industry | (c) Cotton and Sugar Industry |
| (b) Metal & Agrobased industries | (d) Ship & Cotton |
- Q. 3 Dwarkanath Tagore was a _____ (CBSE 2010)
- | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| (a) Industrialist | (c) Philosopher |
| (b) Painter | (d) Social Reformer |
- Q. 4 Which is associated with Gomasthas?
- | | |
|-------------|-------------------------------------|
| (a) Traders | (c) Businessman |
| (b) Servant | (d) Supervisor appointed by company |
- Q. 5 When did the exports of British cotton increase dramatically? (CBSE 2011)
- | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------|
| (a) In the early 17th century | (c) In early 19 century |
| (b) In the early 18 century | (d) In early 20 century |
- Q. 6 Koshtis were
- | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| (a) A community of Weavers | (c) Cotton Weavers |
| (b) Weavers | (d) Landless Labourer |

- Q. 7 Which of the following were the Pre-colonial ports of India
(a) Surat & Masulipatnam (c) Madras & Bombay
(b) Madras & Hoogly (d) Bombay & Hoogly
- Q. 8 Who were Jobbers?
(a) A person employed by industrialist to new recruits
(b) A paid servant of East India company
(c) A person employed by farmer to sell their products
(d) A person doing most important job in a factory
- Q. 9 In 1911, 67 of the large industries were located in one of the following places in India
(a) Surat & Ahmedabad (b) Bengal & Bombay
(c) Patna & Lucknow (d) Delhi & Bombay
- Q. 10 The Nationalist message of swadeshi was spread
(a) Tariffs (b) Advertisements
(c) Force (d) Low prices

Answers to Multiple Choice

- | | | |
|---------|---------|------------------|
| (1) (a) | (4) d | (7) (a) (10) (b) |
| (2) (a) | (5) (c) | (8) (a) |
| (3) (a) | (6) (a) | (9) (b) |

One Mark Questions :

1. In the 19th industrialist in which country started using machines.
2. In which decade factories opened in England ?
3. Who were Gomashtas ?
4. Which methods were adopted to create new consumers ?
5. In the initial phase of Industrialisation.
6. How did spinning Jenny accelerated production ?
7. What kind of products introduced European Managing Agencies ?
8. List two reasons for increase in demand of goods in the world.
9. How do Urban producers control production ?
10. Why industrialist were reluctant to use machines ?
11. Name two most important industries of Europe ?

3/5 Marks Questions :

1. How did the advent of Manchester create problems for Indian Weavers?
2. What were the reasons for increase in production during WWI ?
3. What were the reasons for great economic depression of 1930 ?
4. Why it was difficult for new merchants to establish trade in towns ?
5. Why new industrialist could not displace traditional industries ?
6. The network of Indian Merchants started break down why ?
7. Why did East India Company employ Gomashtas ?
8. Who were Jobbers ? What was their role ?
9. How did British manufactures captured Indian market through advertisement ?
10. How did increase Labour affect lines of workers ?
11. Why did some industrialists in the nineteenth century Europe prefer hand labour over machines ?

Answer One Mark Questions :

1. USA
2. In 1730s.
3. Supervisor appointed by East India Company over Weavers.
4. Through advertisements
5. Cotton and Metal Industries
6. Spinning
7. Plantation - Tea and Coffee
8.
 1. Increase in world trade
 2. Establishment of Colonies
9. Merchants used to give loans to Artisans
10. Cheap Human Labour - Avail ability
11. Cotton and steel industry

3/5 Marks Question

1.
 1. Decrease in export of India.
 2. Pressure on East India Company to see cloth.
 3. Low Cost.
 4. Shrinking of local markets.
 5. Non availability of good quality cotton fibre.
2.
 1. To meet war requirements new industries were established
 2. To produce for uniforms, shoes, tents.
 3. New workers were employed and working hours were increased.
3.
 1. Export declined after World War First.
 2. America capitalist stopped giving loans to European Countries.
 3. Over production in agriculture.
 4. Mechanisation of Industries.
4.
 1. In towns the guild system was powerful.
 2. Provide training to workers.
 3. Control the production.
 4. Tried to discourage new entrants into the profession.
5.
 1. Number of people working in industries was less.
 2. Slow changes in technology.
 3. Cloth industry was dynamic
 4. Technology was expensive.
 5. A large part of production was done in Handlooms
6.
 1. The European companies gradually gained power first securing a variety of concession from local courts.
 2. Then the monopoly right to trade.
 3. Decline of parts of Surat and Hoogly.
7.
 1. They gave loan to weavers.
 2. Thus prevented them dealing with the buyers.
 3. They themselves checked the quality of cloth.
8.
 1. Jobbers were kept for recruitment.
 2. Jobber was generally an old confident
 3. He used to bring people from villages.

9.
 1. Calenders, Newspapers and Magazines were used to sell products.
 2. Pictures of Indian Gods and goddess appeared on labels.
 3. It was intended to make the manufacture from a foreign land appear somewhat familiar to Indian people.
10.
 1. The lure of better jobs prospects attracted them to cities.
 2. Workers whose relations already were employed got jobs
 3. Those who did not have any relation friends waited for weeks and spend nights under bridges, night shelters.
11.
 1. There was no dearth of Human labour.
 2. They did not want to install new machines because it required more capital investment.
 3. For seasonal industry it was better to employ hand labour.
 4. There was a demand for fine intricate work in the market which could only be fulfilled handicrafts.

3/5 Marks, Answers the questions with the help of key points

Q. 1 What was the role of Trade guilds

Key Points

- Association of producers.
- Training to crafts people
- Control over production
- Regulated competition and prices and restricted entry of new people

Q. 2 Distinguish between Industrialisation and proto industrialisation

Ans Key Points

- (1) Centralisation/decentralisation
- (2) Supervision & Maintenance of quality
- (3) Production within family farms or factories

Q. 3 Explain any five causes of Industrial revolution in England (CBSE 2013, 2014)

Ans. Key Points

- Growing international Markets
- Increase in demand due to world
- Trade expansions
- Proto-industrial system
- New Inventions
- Availability of capital
- Availability of raw material

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

Keypoints

- No chance for bargaining
- Leasing of land
- Dependency for food on others
- Clashes with Gomasthas