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CLASS X HISTORY NOTES

The Age of Industrialisation



Key Notes and Important Questions with Answers

Chapter- 5
AGE OF INDUSTRIALISATION

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. Spenning Jenny - Invented by James Hargreame in 1764 It accelerated production.
5. Staples : A person who 'Staples' or sorts wool according to fibre.
6. Fuller : A person who 'Fulls' that is gathers cloth by pleating.
7. Carding: The process in when fibres such as cotton or wool are prepared prior to spinning.
8. Fly shuttle deerse used for weaving moved by means of ropes and pullers.
9. First Jute Mill was eastablished in Calcutica, 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 to India.

Inventor	Inventors
1. Fly Shuttle	1. John Kay
2. Steam Engine	2. New Come and James Watt
3. Spinning Jenny	3. James Hargreave

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 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 season's
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. Tred to discourage new extrants into the profession.
5. 1. Number of people working in industries was less.
   2. Slow changes in technology.
   3. Cloth industry was gynamic
   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 citius.
    2. Workers where relations already were employed in got jobs
    3. Those who did not have any relation friends waited for weeks and spend nights under budges in might 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 ham labour.
    4. There was a demand for fine intricate work in the market which could only be fulfilled in the market which could only be fulfilled by handicrafts.