

CBSE Test Paper - 05

Chapter - 5 The Age of Industrialization

1. Identify the machine with the help of following information :
 - i. This machine speeded up the spinning process and reduced labour demand.
 - ii. By turning one single wheel a worker could set in motion a number of spindles and spin several threads at the same time. **(1)**
 - a. Mule
 - b. Flying Shuttle
 - c. Spinning Jenny
 - d. Persian Wheel
2. ____ was accumulated through various trade networks. **(1)**
 - a. Capital
 - b. Machines
 - c. Land
 - d. Labourers
3. Which medium tries to shape the minds of people and create new needs and makes products appear desirable? **(1)**
 - a. Culture
 - b. Labels
 - c. Advertisements
 - d. Tradition
4. Give reason as to why in Victorian Britain, the upper classes preferred things produced by hand? **(1)**
 - a. Easily available
 - b. Better Finished
 - c. Cheaper
 - d. Fine material

5. Identify the city:

- i. This city is on the coast
- ii. This city connected India to the Gulf and Red Sea Ports. **(1)**
 - a. Madras
 - b. Surat
 - c. Calicut
 - d. Mumbai

6. Name the areas that demanded seasonal labour in England. **(1)**

7. What were trade guilds? **(1)**

8. How did the Indian weavers and merchants resist colonial control? **(1)**

9. Who was Henry Patullo? What did he say about the Indian textiles? **(1)**

10. Trace the development of cotton and textile industries in India. **(3)**

11. Do you think that technological changes occurred slowly? **(3)**

12. Name the sea routes that connected India with Asian countries. **(3)**

13. Who were Gomasthas? How did they help the East India Company to assert a monopoly of right to trade? Explain. **(3)**

14. Why were hand made products preferred in Victorian Britain? Explain any five reasons. **(5)**

15. List the various problems faced by the Indian weavers in the 19th century. **(5)**

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Answer

1. c. Spinning Jenny

Explanation: Spinning Jenny – Devised by James Hargreaves in 1764, this machine speeded up the spinning process and reduced labour demand. By turning one single wheel a worker could set in motion a number of spindles and spin several threads at the same time.

2. a. Capital

Explanation: Capital was accumulated through other trade networks. Some merchants from Madras traded with Burma while others had links with the Middle East and East Africa.

3. c. Advertisements

Explanation: One way in which new consumers are created is through advertisements. Advertisements make products appear desirable and necessary. They try to shape the minds of people and create new needs. They appear in newspapers, magazines, hoardings, street walls, television screens.

4. b. Better Finished

Explanation: In Victorian Britain, the upper classes - the aristocrats and the bourgeoisie - preferred things produced by hand. Handmade products came to symbolise refinement and class. They were better finished, individually produced, and carefully designed.

5. b. Surat

Explanation: Surat on Gujarat coast connected India to the Gulf & Red sea ports;

6. In many industries the demand for labour was seasonal. Gasworks and breweries were especially busy through the cold months. Bookbinders and printers, catering to Christmas demand, too needed extra hands before December.

7. Trade guilds were producers' association that trained craft people, maintained control

over production, restricted the entry of new people into the trade and regulated prices and competition.

8. In many places in Carnatic and Bengal, weavers deserted villages and migrated, setting up looms in other villages where they had some family relation. Elsewhere, weavers along with the village traders revolted, opposing the Company and its officials. Over time many weavers began refusing loans, closing down their workshops and taking to agricultural labour.
9. Henry Patullo was an East India Company official. In 1772, Henry Patullo had ventured to say that the demand for Indian textiles could never reduce since no other nation produced goods of the same quality.
10. The development of cotton and textile industries marked the beginning of new era. The production of cotton boomed in the late nineteenth century.
 - a. The first cotton mill came up in Bombay in 1854.
 - b. By 1862, four mills were with 94,000 spindles and 2,150 looms.
 - c. The first cotton mill of Ahmedabad came up in 1860s.
 - d. By the 1874, the first spinning and weaving mill of Madras began its production.
11.
 - i. They did not spread dramatically across the industrial landscape.
 - ii. New technology was expensive and merchants and industrialists were cautious about using it.
 - iii. The machines often broke down and repair was costly.
 - iv. They were not as effective as their inventors and manufacturers claimed. So, these technological changes occurred slowly.
12. A vibrant sea trade operated through the main pre-colonial ports. The sea routes that connected India with Asian countries are mentioned below:
 - a. On the Gujarat coast, Surat connected India with the Gulf and the Red Sea ports.
 - b. Masulipatnam on the Coromandel Coast and In Bengal, Hooghly had trade links with the Southeast Asian ports.
13. The East India Company appointed a paid servant called the Gomastha to supervise weavers, collect supplies and examine the quality of cloths. Gomastha helped the

company to establish their monopoly as:

- i. Those weavers who took loans had to hand over the cloths they produced to the Gomastha. They could not take it to any other trader.
- ii. The new Gomasthas were outsiders. They acted arrogantly, marched in to villages with sepoy and peons, and punished weavers for delays in supply.

14. Handmade products were preferred in Victorian Britain due to various reasons:

- a. Symbol of class: The upper classes of Victorian England, like the aristocrats and the bourgeoisie, preferred things produced by hand. Handmade products came to symbolize refinement and class.
- b. Better finished: The handmade products were better finished, individually produced, and carefully designed. They were better finished.
- c. Individually produced: These products were individually produced.
- d. Finely designed: These products were fine as they were carefully designed by the hand weavers. Mills could not imitate specialised weaves as Saris with intricate borders, the famous lungis and handkerchiefs of Madras.
- e. Trade in colonies: As the fine handmade products found way to Britain, likewise the machine made goods of Britain were for the export to the colonies. This was profitable for the British as it boosted their business in the colonies.

15. The following problems were faced by Indian weavers by the turn of the 19th century:

- a. As the cotton industry developed in England, the industrial groups were worried about exports from other countries. They pressurised the government to introduce import duties on textiles so that Manchester goods could sell in Britain without any competition.
- b. Because of the heavy import duty on Indian cotton textile, the export market in India collapsed. The local market was flooded with Manchester textile. Being produced by machines, it was cheaper than Indian-made textile. Weavers could not compete with this situation. Weaving regions declined and were desolated.
- c. At the same time, the manufacturers persuaded the Company to sell their goods in the colonies and Indian markets as well. By 1850 the cotton piece goods constituted 31 per cent of the value of Indian imports.

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- d. The weavers faced twin problems-their export market was crumbling and the local market shrinking. The Indian markets were flooded with Manchester textile, it was machine-made and very cheap.
 - e. By 1860s, weavers faced another problem of shortage of raw cotton of good quality. When the American Civil War broke out and cotton suppliers from the US were cut. The cotton exports from India increased and went spiralling.
 - f. The weavers lost the bargaining power after taking advances from the Company. They had to sell their produce at a miserably low price.
 - g. Apart from that, factory production in India had started, Machine-made Indian goods also flooded the market. Weavers, thus, could not survive in a situation where there were problems all around.