

CBSE Test Paper - 01

Chapter - 5 The Age of Industrialization

1. In the seventeenth century merchants from towns in Europe began employing ____ within the villages. **(1)**
 - a. Children and Elders
 - b. Peasants and artisans
 - c. Women and Men
 - d. Jobbers and Stapler
2. After the first world war which country could never recapture its old position in the Indian market? **(1)**
 - a. USA
 - b. Japan
 - c. Germany
 - d. Manchester
3. Who published a picture on the cover page announcing the 'Dawn of the Century'? **(1)**
 - a. E.T. Paull
 - b. Paul Bernard
 - c. James Watt
 - d. Lenin
4. What was established by Richard Arkwright? **(1)**
 - a. Flying shuttle
 - b. Cotton mill
 - c. Spinning jenny
 - d. English Universities
5. ____ is the process in which fibers, such as cotton or wool, are prepared prior to

spinning. **(1)**

- a. Fuller
- b. Grinding
- c. Carding
- d. Weaving

6. Which was the first Asian country to be industrialized? **(1)**
7. Name any four major centres of cotton textile of India during the colonial period. **(1)**
8. Which Indian port connected India to the Gulf and Red Sea Ports? **(1)**
9. What was the paid servant whom the company appointed to supervise weavers called? **(1)**
10. "Consumers are created through advertisement." Explain. **(3)**
11. Explain the role of European Managing Agencies in India. **(3)**
12. Describe the functions performed by supply merchants in export trade. **(3)**
13. Explain the contribution of Dwarkanath Tagore and Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Tata in shaping the industrial development of India. **(3)**
14. Describe the life of the workers in Victorian Britain. **(5)**
15. Why was a jobber employed? How did a jobber misuse his position and power? Explain. **(5)**

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Answer

1. b. Peasants and artisans

Explanation: There were powerful trade and craft guilds in urban areas. These associations controlled competition and prices and prevented entry of a new player in the market. Because of them, it was difficult for new merchants to set business in towns. Hence, the merchants from towns in Europe began employing peasants and artisan within the villages; during seventeenth century.

2. d. Manchester

Explanation: After the first world war, Manchester could never recapture its old position in the Indian market.

3. a. E.T. Paull

Explanation: In 1900, a popular music publisher E.T. Paull produced a music book that had a picture on the cover page announcing the 'Dawn of the Century'.

4. b. Cotton mill

Explanation: Richard Arkwright created the first cotton mill.

5. c. Carding

Explanation: Carding: The process in which fibers, such as cotton or wool, are prepared prior to spinning.

6. India was the first Asian country to be industrialized.

7. Some major centres of cotton textile were Bombay, Kanpur, Ahmedabad and Madras during the colonial period.

8. Surat Port is connected to the Gulf and Red Sea Ports.

9. The paid servant whom the company appointed to supervise weavers was called

Gomastha.

10. When new products were produced during colonial period people had to be persuaded to buy them. They had to feel like using the product. Advertisements were the only way to communicate about the new products and their usage.
 - i. Advertisements made the products appear desirable and necessary.
 - ii. They tried to mend the minds of people and create their needs.
 - iii. They appeared in newspapers, street walls, magazines and expanded the markets for goods and products.
 - iv. Advertisements shaped a new consumer culture.
11.
 - a. Till the First World War, European Managing Agencies controlled a large sector of Indian industries. Three of the biggest ones were Bird Heiglers & Co., Andrew Yule, and Jardine Skinner & Co.
 - b. They were interested in certain kinds of products which could be exported.
 - c. By acquiring land at cheap rates from the colonial government, they established tea and coffee plantations.
 - d. They invested money in mining, indigo and jute. These products were not for sale in India. Most of these products were used for export trade.
 - e. These agencies mobilised capital, set up joint-stock companies and managed them.
12. The functions performed by supply merchants in the export trade were as follows:
 - a. Supply merchants linked the port towns to the inland regions.
 - b. They gave advances to weavers, procured the woven cloth from weaving villagers and carried the supply to the ports.
 - c. At the port, the big shippers and export merchants had brokers who negotiated the price and bought goods from the supply merchants who were operating inland and sold them abroad.
13.
 - a. Dwarkanath Tagore was involved in China trade. Later he set up six joint-stock companies in 1830s and 1840s. He believed that India would develop through westernization and industrialization. He invested in shipping, shipbuilding, mining, banking etc.
 - b. Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Tata was initially involved in China trade and raw cotton shipments to England. In 1912, he set up the first iron and steel works in India at

Jamshedpur.

14. The life of the workers in Victorian Britain is as follows:

- a. In Victorian Britain, there was no shortage of human labour. Labour was in abundance. So, industrialists had no problem with a labour shortage or high wages.
- b. Opportunities for employment were few. Job seekers who came from villages had to spend the night under bridges or in night shelters and they had no place to stay in the city.
- c. Much of the work was seasonal in nature such as bookbinding.
- d. Wages were low and life was difficult when prices of goods in the city rose sharply.
- e. Workers had to look for odd jobs when they could not find proper employment in factories.

15. Jobber was employed to get new recruits for the factories or industrialists. Jobbers were the paid workers of the industrialists. They were old and most trusted workers.

The jobber misused his position and power in the following ways:

- a. The jobber got people from his village, ensured them jobs, helped them settle in the city and provided them with money in times of crisis.
- b. The jobber, therefore, became a person with some authority and power.
- c. Jobbers began demanding money and gifts for his favour.
- d. It started controlling the lives of the workers.
- e. Jobbers got people from his own village and restricted entries of others in the mills.