

The Age of Industrialisation

Question 1.

In many industries where production fluctuated with the season, industrialists, usually preferred:

- (a) Indentured labour
- (b) Machines
- (c) Hand labour
- (d) All of the above

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) Hand labour

Industrialists preferred hand labour where production fluctuated with the season.

Question 2.

Machines were oriented to produce:

- (a) Fancy dresses standardised goods for a few people
- (b) Uniforms for a mass market
- (c) Uniforms, standardised goods for a mass market
- (d) None of the above

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) Uniforms, standardised goods for a mass market

All that time, merchants were oriented to producing uniforms, standardised goods for a mass market.

Question 3.

In mid-nineteenth century in Britain; 500 varieties of were produced and 45 kinds of

- (a) Fancy dresses, uniforms
- (b) Cups, plates
- (c) Hammers, axes
- (d) All the above

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) Hammers, axes

In mid-nineteenth century in Britain 500 varieties of hammers were produced and 45 kinds of axes.

Question 4.

The upper classes the aristocrats and the bourgeoisie preferred things produced by:

- (a) Machines
- (b) Hand

- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) None of the above

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (b) Hand

The upper classes the aristocrats preferred goods made by hand.

Question 5.

After the busy season was over, the poor :

- (a) Went to their villages
- (b) Went to the countryside
- (c) Went on the streets again
- (d) None of the above

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) Went on the streets again

The poor people were employed seasonally and thus after the busy season they were in the streets again.

Question 6.

In the early nineteenth century wages:

- (a) Increased
- (b) Decreased
- (c) Remained the same
- (d) None of the above

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a) Increased

Wages increased somewhat in the early nineteenth century.

Question 7.

When the was introduced in the woollen industry, women who survived on hand spinning began attacking the new machine.

- (a) Spinning Jenny
- (b) Spinning Combine
- (c) Spinning Penny
- (d) none of the above

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a) Spinning Jenny

With the introduction of Spinning Jenny, women began attacking the new machines.

Question 8.

Coarser cottons were produced in many countries, but the fine varieties often came from:

- (a) China
- (b) Japan
- (c) Bangladesh
- (d) India

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (d) India

Fine cotton was produced in India because of better soil and climatic factors.

Question 9.

Masulipatam on the Coromandel coast and Hoogly in Bengal had trade links with:

- (a) North-East Asian Ports
- (b) South-East Asian Ports
- (c) North-East Asian Ports
- (d) South-East Asian Ports

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (d) South-East Asian Ports

Masulipatam had trade links with South-East Asian Ports.

Question 10.

The French, Dutch, Portuguese as well as the local traders competed in the market:

- (a) To secure raw clothes
- (b) To secure finished clothes
- (c) To secure woven clothes
- (d) None of the above

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) To secure woven clothes

They wanted to acquire woven cloth.

Question 11.

The company appointed a paid servant to supervise weavers. He was called:

- (a) Officers
- (b) Tehsildar
- (c) Gomastha
- (d) none of the above

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) Gomastha

He was known as Gomastha.

Question 12.

The first cotton mill in Bombay came up in :

- (a) 1852
- (b) 1853
- (c) 1854
- (d) 1855

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) 1854

The first cotton mill came up in 1854 and it went into production two years later.

Question 13.

The history of many business groups goes back to trade with:

- (a) Japan
- (b) Britain
- (c) USA
- (d) China

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (d) China

China had trade links with many countries.

Question 14.

The Marwari businessman who set up the first Indian jute mill in Calcutta in 1917 was:

- (a) Seth Hukumchand
- (b) Seth Manikchand
- (c) Seth Ramchand
- (d) None of the above

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a) Seth Hukumchand

Seth Hukumchand set up the first Indian jute mill in Calcutta in 1917.

Question 15.

Advertisements of Indian manufacturers became a vehicle of the nationalist message of:

- (a) Purely Indian
- (b) Purely English
- (c) Swadeshi
- (d) None of the

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) Swadeshi

Indian manufactures became a vehicle of the nationalist message and thus their advertisements were called swadeshi messages.

Question 16.

E.T. Pauli produced a music book that had a picture on the cover page announcing the:

- (a) 'Dawn of the year'
- (b) 'Dawn of the Century'
- (c) 'Dawn of the country'
- (d) none of the above

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (b) 'Dawn of the Century'

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

Question 17.

Most historians refer to the phase of industrialisation as:

- (a) Dawn-industrialisation
- (b) Present-industrialisation
- (c) Proto-industrialisation
- (d) None of the above

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) Proto-industrialisation

Many historians refer to the phase of industrialisation as proto-industrialisation. 'Proto' means the first of early form of something.

Question 18.

In the countryside poor peasants and artisans began working:

- (a) For the king
- (b) For the richmen
- (c) For merchants
- (d) All the above

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) For merchants

Merchants were rich people, who had artisans and the poor working for them.

Question 19.

Merchants were based in towns but the work was done mostly:

- (a) On the roadside
- (b) In their houses
- (c) In the countryside
- (d) All the above

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) In the countryside

Though merchants were based in towns the work was done mostly in the countryside.

Question 20.

A merchant clothier in England, purchased wool from a wool stapler and:

- (a) Carried it to the spinners
- (b) Carried it to the weaver
- (c) Carried it to the factory
- (d) None of the above

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a) Carried it to the spinners

A merchant clothier in England purchased wool for a wool stapler, and carried it to the spinners.

Question 21.

The finishing of the cloth was done in before the export merchants sold the cloth in the international market.

- (a) US
- (b) Sydney
- (c) London
- (d) Moscow

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) London

All the finishing was done in London before the export merchant sold the cloth in the international market.

Question 22.

The proto-industrial system was a part of a network of:

- (a) Commercial exchanges
- (b) Loose exchanges
- (c) A global exchanges
- (d) All the above

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a) commercial exchanges

The proto-industrial system was a part of a network of commercial exchanges. It was controlled by merchants and the goods were produced by a vast number of producers.

Question 23.

The earliest factories in England came up by the:

- (a) 1720s
- (b) 1730s

- (c) 1740s
- (d) 1750s

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (b) 1730s

The earliest factories in England came up by the 1730s.

Question 24.

In the early nineteenth century, increasingly became an intimate part of the English landscape.

- (a) Quantity
- (b) Quality
- (c) Factories
- (d) Agriculture

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) Factories

In the early nineteenth century, factories became an intimate part of the English landscape.

Question 25.

The most dynamic industries in Britain were clearly:

- (a) Cotton and jute
- (b) Jute and metals
- (c) Cotton and metals
- (d) Only metals

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) Cotton and metals

In Britain, at that time the most dynamic industries were cotton and metals.

Question 26.

With the expansion of railways, in England the demand for:

- (a) Cotton and jute increased rapidly
- (b) Cotton increased rapidly
- (c) Iron and steel increased rapidly
- (d) None of the above

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) Iron and steel increased rapidly

Iron and steel industry developed with the help of railways and roadways. Thus, with the expansion of railways, the demand for iron and steel industries developed rapidly.

Question 27.

The Spinning Jenny was devised by:

- (a) James Watt
- (b) James Hargreaves
- (c) Mathew Boulton
- (d) Andrew Yule

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (b) James Hargreaves

In 1764, the Spinning Jenny was devised by James Hargreaves. This machine speeded up the spinning process and reduced the demand for labour.

Question 28.

The steam engine produced by Newcomen was patented with a new engine by:

- (a) James Scott
- (b) James Chat
- (c) James Watt
- (d) none of the above

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) James Watt

James Watt made some changes in the steam engine made by Newcomen.

Question 29.

At the beginning of the nineteenth century, there were no more than steam engines.

- (a) 299
- (b) 320
- (c) 321
- (d) 319

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) 321

There were no more than 321 steam engines at the beginning of the nineteenth century.

Question 30.

In 19th century Britain there was:

- (a) Shortage of human labour
- (b) No shortage of human labour
- (c) Surplus human labour
- (d) None of the above

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (b) No shortage of human labour

In Victorian Britain, labour was surplus and thus there was no shortage of human labour.

Write true (T) or false (F)

1. Rulers granted different guilds the monopoly right to produce and trade in specific products.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

2. Merchants were based on towns and the work was mostly done in the towns.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

3. London, at that time, came to be known as a finishing centre.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

4. The proto-industrial system was a part of a network of commercial exchanges.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

5. At each stage of production 30 to 35 workers were employed by each merchant.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

6. In the late eighteenth century, the number of factories multiplied.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

7. The first symbol of the new era was cotton.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

8. By 1787, the import soared to 32 million pounds.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

9. Richard Arkwright created the cotton mill.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

10. In the late nineteenth century, factories became an intimate part of the English landscape.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

11. The most dynamic industries in Britain were clearly cotton and metals.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

12. By 1873, Britain was exporting iron and steel work about £ 77 million, double the value of its cotton export.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

13. Technological changes spread rapidly across the industrial landscape.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

14. At the late nineteenth century, there were no more than 321 steam engines all over England.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

15. In Victorian Britain there was no shortage of human labour.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

16. In many industries the demand for labour was seasonal.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

17. Gas works and breweries were especially busy through out the hot months.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

18. At the water front, winter was the time that ships were repaired and spruced up.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

19. A range of products could be produced only with hand labour.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

20. Machine-made goods were made for export to the colonies.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

21. A abundance of labour in the market did not affect the lives of workers.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

22. Seasonality of work in many industries meant prolonged periods without work.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

23. Wages decreased somewhat in the early nineteenth century.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

24. The fear of employment made workers hostile to the introduction of new technology.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

25. After the 1850s, building activity intensified in the cities, opening up greater opportunities of employment.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

26. Before the age of machine industries, silk and cotton goods from India dominated the international market in textiles.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

27. Supply merchants linked the port town to the inland regions.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

28 By the 1760s, the network controlled by the Indian merchants was breaking down.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

29. Trade through the new ports came to be controlled by European companies, and was carried in European ships.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

30. The French, Dutch, Portuguese as well as the local traders competed in the market to secure woven cloth.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

[Match the following](#)

1.

Column-I	Column-II	Column-III
1. In the late eighteenth century	(a) the number of double the	(A) metals
2. The most dynamic industries in Britaii	(b) value of its	(B) was seasonal
3. By 1873, Britain was exporting iron and steel	(c) were cotton and	(C) labour
4. In many industries the demand	(d) for labour	(D) factories multiplies
5. Industrialists usual preferred	(e) hand	(E) cotton export

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer:

Column-I	Column-II	Column-III
1. In the late eighteenth century	(a) the number of double the	(D) factories multiplies
2. The most dynamic industries in Britaii	(c) were cotton and	(A) metals
3. By 1873, Britain was exporting iron and steel	(b) value of its	(E) cotton export
4. In many industries the demand	(d) for labour	(B) was seasonal
5. Industrialists usual preferred	(e) hand	(C) labour

2.

Column-A	Column-B
1. Orient	(a) the early form of something.
2. Porto	(b) a person who gathers cloth by pleating.
3. Stapler	(c) the process in which fibres are prepared prior to spinning.
4. Fuller	(d) a person who 'staples'.

5. Carding (e) term referring to countries of Asia.

▼ Answer

Answer:

Column-A	Column-B
1. Orient	(e) term referring to countries of Asia.
2. Porto	(a) the early form of something.
3. Stapler	(d) a person who 'staples'.
4. Fuller	(b) a person who gathers cloth by pleating.
5. Carding	(c) the process in which fibres are prepared prior to spinning.

3.

Column-A	Column-B
1. Gomastha	(a) trading ports
2. Spinning Jenny	(b) 1854
3. Bombay and Calcutta	(c) a spinning machine
4. First cotton mill came up in	(d) 1860s
5. Elgin Mill started in Kanpur	(e) a paid servant

▼ Answer

Answer:

Column-A	Column-B
1. Gomastha	(e) a paid servant
2. Spinning Jenny	(c) a spinning machine
3. Bombay and Calcutta	(a) trading ports
4. First cotton mill came up in	(b) 1854
5. Elgin Mill started in Kanpur	(d) 1860s

Fill in the blanks

1. A range of could be produced only with hand labour.

▼ Answer

Answer: products

2. products came to symbolize refinement and class.

▼ Answer

Answer: Handmade

3. The of labour in the market affected the lives of workers.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: abundance

4. of work in many industries meant prolonged periods without work.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: Seasonality

5. Till the mid-nineteenth century, about per cent of the urban population were extremely poor.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: 10

6. The fear of made workers hostile to the introduction of new technology.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: unemployment

7. The spinning wheel was devised by James Hargreaves in

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: 1764

8. After the 1840s, activity intensified in the cities, opening up greater opportunities of employment.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: building

9. The number of workers employed in the transport industry doubled in the 1840s and doubled again in the subsequent years.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: 30

10. Before the age of machine industries, silk and cotton goods from dominated the international market in textiles.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: India

11. cottons were produced in many countries, but the finer varieties often came from India.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: Coarser

12. The French,, Portuguese as well as the local traders competed in the market to secure woven cloth.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: Dutch

13. The company appointed a paid servant called the to supervise weavers, collect supplies, and examine the quality of cloth.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: gomastha

14., a company official, had ventured to say that the demand for Indian textiles could never reduce, since no other nation produced goods of the same quality.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: Henry Patullo

15. By the end of the nineteenth century weavers and faced many problems.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: Crafts people

16. By four mills were at work with 94,000 spindles and 2150 looms.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: 1862

17. In Bengal, made his fortune in the China trade before he turned to industrial investment.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: Dwarkanath Tagore

18. Some merchants from Madras traded with

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: Burma

19. Over 50 percent workers in the Bombay cotton industries in 1911 came from the neighbouring district of

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: Ratnagiri

20. Like the images of gods, figures of important, of emperors and Nawabs, adorned advertisement and calenders.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: personages
