The Age of Industrialisation

Standard difficulty · 20 questions · 40 marks · Time: 37 minutes

Name: _____ Date: _____ Score: ____ / 40

Write full answers in Sections B and C. Answers are on the last page — try every question first!

Section A — Choose the correct answer — 8 × 1 = 8 marks

1. Large-scale home production for an international market, before factories, is called:
   (a) globalisation **(b)** mass production
   (c) industrial revolution **(d)** proto-industrialisation

2. James Hargreaves is known for:
   (a) devising the Spinning Jenny
   (b) walking to London for seasonal work
   (c) setting up the first Indian jute mill in Calcutta
   (d) the “Dawn of the Century” music book cover

3. What is meant by “carding”?
   (a) a trusted worker who recruited mill hands
   (b) a Western term for lands east of the Mediterranean
   (c) home-based production for international markets before factories
   (d) preparing fibres for spinning

4. In the chapter, Jamshedpur is known for:
   (a) the Elgin Mill
   (b) a port linking India to the Gulf and Red Sea
   (c) the Tata iron and steel works
   (d) the British cotton industry

5. In 1854, the first cotton mill came up in Bombay. How many years before 1948 was that?
   (a) 93 years **(b)** 94 years **(c)** 95 years **(d)** 104 years

6. Henry Patullo made his claim about Indian textiles in 1772; the first jute mill came up in Bengal in 1855. How many years apart were these?
   (a) 83 years **(b)** 80 years **(c)** 84 years **(d)** 93 years

7. In 1862 four Bombay mills had 94,000 spindles. Suppose 4 mills each had 23,000 spindles. How many spindles in all?
   (a) 115,000 spindles **(b)** 23,000 spindles
   (c) 92,000 spindles **(d)** 92,500 spindles

8. A merchant clothier employed about 20 to 25 workers at each stage of production. Suppose he employed 22 at each of 6 stages. How many workers did he control?
   (a) 154 workers **(b)** 28 workers **(c)** 132 workers **(d)** 142 workers

Section B — Short answer — 8 × 2 = 16 marks

9. What is proto-industrialisation?

10. What is each known for? (a) Will Thorne (b) E.T. Paull

11. Explain each term: (a) Orient (b) fly shuttle

12. Which came first, and by how many years? (a) Henry Patullo made his claim about Indian textiles (1772) (b) four cotton mills were at work in Bombay (1862)

13. Britain imported 2.5 million pounds of raw cotton in 1760 and 22 million pounds by 1787. Suppose one region used 17% of the 1787 imports. How many pounds is that, and how much more cotton came in 1787 than in 1760?

14. Factory workers in India rose from 584,000 in 1901 to over 2,436,000 in 1946. Suppose 27% of the 1946 workers were in one province. About how many is that, to the nearest whole number?

15. A Bombay mill worker in the 1930s worked a 10-hour shift. If a shift began at 10 p.m., when did it end, and how many hours did the worker do in 7 days?

16. What is each place known for in the chapter? (a) Jamshedpur (b) Manchester

Section C — Longer answers — 4 × 4 = 16 marks

17. How did the East India Company control Indian weavers?

18. Match each with its contribution: (a) Henry Patullo (b) J.N. Tata (c) Seth Hukumchand. Choose from: claiming demand for Indian textiles could never fall; setting up the steel works at Jamshedpur; setting up the first Indian jute mill in Calcutta.

19. Trade through Surat fell from Rs 16 million in the late 17th century to Rs 3 million by the 1740s. (a) By what percentage did it fall, to two decimal places? (b) Suppose another port's trade fell from Rs 25 million to Rs 6 million: by what percentage, to one decimal place? (c) Why did Surat decline?

20. (a) In 1862 four Bombay mills had 94,000 spindles: how many per mill on average? (b) Suppose 10 mills each had 17,000 spindles: how many in all? (c) Give two reasons why Indian industry grew in the early 20th century.

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Answer key

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Q	Answer	Working
1	**(d) proto-industrialisation**	—
2	**(a) devising the Spinning Jenny**	—
3	**(d) preparing fibres for spinning**	—
4	**(c) the Tata iron and steel works**	—
5	**(b) 94 years**	1948 − 1854
6	**(a) 83 years**	1855 − 1772 = 83
7	**(c) 92,000 spindles**	4 × 23,000
8	**(c) 132 workers**	22 × 6
9	**Large-scale production for an international market based in homes, before factories came up.**	—
10	**(a) walking to London for seasonal work (b) the “Dawn of the Century” music book cover**	—
11	**(a) a Western term for lands east of the Mediterranean (b) a device that moves the weft through the warp**	—
12	**Henry Patullo made his claim about Indian textiles, by 90 years**	1862 − 1772
13	**3,740,000 pounds; 19.5 million pounds more**	17% of 22,000,000; 22 − 2.5
14	**657,720**	27% of 2,436,000
15	**8 a.m.; 70 hours**	10 + 10; 10 × 7
16	**(a) the Tata iron and steel works (b) the British cotton industry**	—
17	**It appointed gomasthas, stopped weavers dealing with other buyers, and gave advances that tied them to the Company. Weavers who could not meet low prices and harsh terms deserted villages or revolted.**	—
18	**(a) claiming demand for Indian textiles could never fall (b) setting up the steel works at Jamshedpur (c) setting up the first Indian jute mill in Calcutta**	—
19	**(a) 81.25% (b) 76% (c) European companies took control of trade, and**	13 ÷ 16 × 100; (25 − 6) ÷ 25 × 100

Q	Answer	Working
	Bombay and Calcutta grew as new ports.	
20	**(a) 23,500 (b) 170,000 (c) Swadeshi boycotts and the First World War cutting Manchester imports (also the fall of yarn exports to China).**	94,000 ÷ 4; 10 × 17,000