

Grade VIII - History

Lesson 6. Weavers, Iron Smelters and Factory Owners

Objective Type Questions

(1 Mark each)

I. Multiple choice questions

1. _____ and _____ were the focussing industries by British rule.
 - (a) Cotton and steel
 - (b) textiles and iron and steel
 - (c) Steel and copper
 - (d) textile and spices
2. _____ was one of the most important ports of the Indian ocean trade.
 - (a) Bihar
 - (b) Patna
 - (c) Surat
 - (d) Lucknow
3. Calico was derived from _____.
 - (a) Calicut
 - (b) Chennai
 - (c) Calcutta
 - (d) Canada
4. Chintz, cossaes were _____.
 - (a) dried cotton
 - (b) nylon cotton
 - (c) printed cotton
 - (d) coloured cotton
5. The Dutch, the French and the English were trading companies from
 - (a) America
 - (b) Australia
 - (c) Asia
 - (d) Europe
6. For coloured textiles, the thread was dyed by the dyer known as
 - (a) Angrez
 - (b) Rangbaaz
 - (c) Rangrez
 - (d) Rangeela
7. The first cotton mill in India was set up as spinning mill in Bombay in
 - (a) 1851
 - (b) 1853
 - (c) 1852
 - (d) 1854

1. (b)	2. (c)	3. (a)	4. (c)	5. (d)	6. (c)	7. (d)
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II. Multiple choice questions

- One of the most important Indian ports of the 17th century.
 - Bombay
 - Madras
 - Surat
 - Vishakhapatnam
- Bandana patterns were mostly produced in
 - Rajasthan and Gujarat
 - Rajasthan and Orissa
 - Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh
 - Chhattisgarh and West Bengal
- The job of a rangrez was to
 - Weave cloth
 - Dye thread
 - Transport goods to the markets
 - Spin thread on the charkha
- The first cotton mill in India was established in
 - Gujarat
 - Bombay
 - Madras
 - West Bengal
- Wootz steel was produced all over
 - South India
 - North India
 - Central India
 - North-east India

1. (c)	2. (a)	3. (b)	4. (b)	5. (a)
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III. Multiple choice questions

- _____ cloth had a large market in Europe.
 - Chintz
 - Patola
 - Jamdani
 - None of these
- Women and men who carried basket loads of iron ore on their heads were called
 - Wootz
 - agaria
 - bandanna
 - cossaes
- In which century did the India's textile industry decline?
 - 17th century
 - 18th century
 - 19th century
 - 20th century
- TISCO expanded steel production during the
 - First World War
 - Second World War
 - Third World War
 - None of these
- What things did Portuguese take back to Europe?
 - cotton
 - spices
 - steel
 - muslin
- What things did Portuguese take back to Europe?
 - Steel
 - Sugar
 - Cotton textile
 - Coffee

7. Tipu Sultan's sword was made of
a. stainless steel b. wootz c. silver d. none of these
8. Which of the following was NOT the name of Indian textile?
a. Chintz b. Cossaes c. Calico d. Agaria
9. Michael Faraday spend four years in studying
a. the property of Indian steel b. the ancient Indian culture
c. the properties of Indian Wootz d. none of these
10. Which place in India had one of the finest ores in the world?
a. Raniganj b. Jharia c. Rajhara Hills d. None of these
11. Spinning Jenny was invented by
a. Weld b. John Kaye c. Dorabji d. none of these

1. (a)	2. (b)	3. (c)	4. (a)	5. (b)	6. (c)	7. (b)	8. (d)	9. (c)	10. (c)	11. (b)
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IV. Multiple choice questions

1. Patola was not woven in:
a. Surat b. Ahmedabad c. Patna d. Sabaramati
2. Finely woven cloth from India was referred as:
a. Chintz b. Muslin c. Calico d. Long cloth
3. Chintz, cossaes, khassa, bandanna are examples of:
a. Silk cloth b. Jute cloth
c. Coloured cotton cloth d. Printed cotton cloth
4. Some of the communities that specialized in weaving were:
a. Tanti weavers of Bengal
b. Julahas or Momin weavers of North India
c. Sale and Kaikollar and Devangs of South India
d. All of these
5. Chhipigars were:
a. Weavers b. Cotton growers c. Dyers d. Block printers
6. The first cotton mill in India was set up as a spinning mill in Bombay in:
a. 1852 b. 1854 c. 1853 d. 1855

7. Agarias, a community living in central India was specialised in:

- a. Wearing b. Iron smelting c. Mine working d. Dyeing cloth

8. Aurang is a Persian word for:

- a. Huts b. Village settlements
c. Warehouse d. Warehouse and workshop

9. The important centres of Jamdani weaving in India were:

- A. Dhaka (Dacca) B. Lucknow C. Murshidabad D. Varanasi
a. A, C b. A, B c. C, D d. B, D

10. The places well known for Bandanna designs were:

- a. Rajasthan b. Maharashtra c. Gujarat d. Madhya Pradesh
a. A, B b. A, D c. B, C d. A, C

1. (d)	2. (b)	3. (d)	4. (d)	5. (d)	6. (b)	7. (b)	8. (d)	9. (a)	10. (d)
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I. Match the following

1. Khadi	(a) Workshop of the world
2. Jamdani weave	(b) Symbol of nationalism
3. Britain	(c) Bengali Newspaper
4. Samachar Darpan	(d) Early 20 th century

1. (b)	2. (d)	3. (a)	4. (c)
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II. Match the following

Column A	Column B
1. Mulmul	a. Printed cotton textiles
2. Chintz	b. Weaving communities
3. Patola	c. Dacca
4. Tanti, julahas, devangs	d. Block printers
5. Chhipigars	e. Surat, Ahmedabad and Patan

1. (c)	2. (a)	3. (e)	4. (b)	5. (d)
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III. Match the following

Column A	Column B
1. Spinning Jenny	a. A device that can pump air
2. Aurang	b. The dump of wastes which is left after smelting metals
3. Smelting	c. A process of obtaining a metal from iron ore
4. Bellows	d. A fine muslin on which decorative motifs are woven
5. Slag Heaps	e. A Persian word meaning a warehouse
6. Jamdani	f. A machine by which a single worker can handle several spinning thread

1. (f)	2. (e)	3. (c)	4. (a)	5. (b)	6. (d)
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IV. Match the following

Column A	Column B
1. British was popularly known as	a. Dacca
2. Patola was mainly woven in	b. Bengal
3. Calico Act	c. Wootz steel
4. Spinning Jenny	d. Bhilai steel plant
5. Mulmul and jamdani weaving	e. Chhipigars
6. Tanti weaving	f. Jamshedpur
7. Special block printers	g. 1764
8. Sword of Tipu Sultan	h. Surat, Ahmedabad, Patna
9. Industrial Township	i. "Workshop of the World"
10. TISCO	j. 1720

1. (i)	2. (h)	3. (j)	4. (g)	5. (a)	6. (b)	7. (e)	8. (c)	9. (f)	10. (d)
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I. Fill in the blanks

1. The world chintz comes from the word _____.
2. Tipu's sword was made of _____ steel.
3. India's textile exports declined in the _____ century.
4. By the 1830s British cotton cloth flooded _____ markets.
5. _____ was woven in Surat, Ahmedabad and Patna.
6. Tipu Sultan ruled Mysore till _____.
7. _____ was a European scientist.
8. The first mill in _____ was started in 1861.
9. _____ is a device of equipment that can pump air.
10. Dorabji Tata was the eldest son of _____.

1. chhint	2. Wootz	3. 19 th	4. Indian
5. Patola	6. 1799	7. Michael Faraday	8. Ahmedabad
9. Bellows	10. Jamsetji Tata		

II. Fill in the blanks

1. The cotton textiles which the Portuguese took back to Europe, along with the spices came to be known as _____.
2. The _____ was invented by John Kaye which increased the _____ of the traditional spindles.
3. _____ and _____ emerged as important new centre of weaving in the late 19th century.
4. Indian Wootz steel fascinated _____ scientists.
5. The Tata Iron and Steel factory is situated on the banks of the river _____.

1. Calico	2. Spinning Jenny; production	3. Sholapur; Madurai
4. European	5. Subarnarekha	

II. Fill in the blanks

1. In the mid-nineteenth century Patola was highly valued in _____.
2. _____ became the biggest steel industry within the British rule.
3. The first cotton mill in India was set up in _____.
4. _____ slowly became a symbol of nationalism.
5. Michael Faraday discovered _____ and _____.

1. Indonesia	2. TISCO	3. 1854
4. Khadi	5. Electricity, electromagnetism	

III. Fill in the blanks

1. British came to be known as the "_____ of the world".
2. Around the year _____ India was by far the world's largest producer of cotton textiles.
3. Rich people of England including the _____ herself wore clothes of _____ fabric.
4. The _____ was passed in the year 1720 by the British government.
5. In 1764, the _____ was invented by John Kayne.
6. Weavers often belonged to that specialised in _____ and _____ weaving.
7. The _____ and _____ were household spinning instruments.
8. A Persian term for a warehouse namely _____ a place like a workshop.
9. The hand spun and woven cloth namely _____ became a symbol of nationalism.
10. The first cotton mill in India was set up as a spinning mill in Bombay in _____.
11. The first mill in _____ was started in 1861.
12. The Indian textile industry found it difficult to _____ with the cheap textiles imported from Britain.
13. Tipu's sword was made in the late _____ century, quotations from the _____ were written with gold on the _____ handle.
14. Francis Buchanan toured through Mysore in _____, a year after Tipu Sultan's death.
15. Tipu Sultan's sword was made of special type of high carbon steel called _____, produced in _____ India.
16. The _____ helped in the discovery of a source of _____ later supplied to the _____ plant.
17. TISCO began producing steel in _____.

18. Over time _____ became the biggest steel industry within British empire.
19. British imports of iron and steel _____ in India, the market for Indian industrial goods _____.
20. During the first world war, the nationalist movement _____ making the industrialist class _____.

1. Workshop	2. 1750
3. Queen, Indian	4. Spinning jenny
5. Communities	6. Wool and silk
7. Charkha, takli	8. Aurang Khadi
9. Khadi	10. 1854
11. Ahmedabad	12. Compete
13. Eighteen, Koran, steel	14. 1800
15. Wootz, South	16. Agarias, iron ore, Bhilai Steel
17. 1912	18. TISCO
19. Declined, increased	20. Developed, stronger

I. True or False

1. Steam engine was invented in 1764.
2. Chhipigar is a block printer.
3. Slag heaps is the waste left when smelting metal.
4. Chintz is derived from Persian word.
5. Wootz steel was produced all over South India.
6. Tipu's sword was made in the late 18th century.
7. The Meiji regime assumed power in China in 1860.

1. False	2. True	3. True	4. False	5. True	6. True	7. False
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II. True or False

1. From the 1850's, Britain came to be known as the 'workshop of the world'.
2. The invention of spinning jenny and steam engine revolutionised cotton textile weaving in England.

3. Men were usually involved in the work of spinning.
4. Iron smelting in India was extremely common till the end of the 19th century.
5. The Tata Iron and Steel Company began to produce steel after the First World War.

1. True	2. True	3. False	4. False	5. True
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III. True or False

1. The Wootz steel making process was widely known in north India.
2. The importance of Surat declined in the eighteenth century.
3. Charkha was put at the centre of the tricolor flag of the Indian National Congress adopted in 1931.
4. Tipu Sultan fought seven wars with British.
5. Tipu Sultan ruled Mysore till 1812.
6. During British rule Sugar industry was focused.

1. False	2. True	3. True	4. False	5. False	6. False
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IV. True or False

1. Muslin was the general name for all cotton textiles.
2. Calico Act was implemented in 1720.
3. TISCO started steel production in 1914.
4. The Meiji regime assumed power in Japan in 1868.

1. False	2. True	3. False	4. True
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Very Short Answer Questions

1. What kinds of cloth had a large market in Europe?

The kinds of cloth which had a large market in Europe were chintz, cossaes or khassa and bandana.

2. What is jamdani?

Jamdani is a fine muslin on which decorative motifs are woven on the loom. Typically in grey and white.

3. Who were the Agarias?

Agarias were group of men and women carrying basket-loads of iron. They also specialised in the craft of iron smelting.

4. What is Aurang?

Aurang is a Persian term for a warehouse. It is a place where goods are collected before being sold.

5. In which place was chintz produced?

Printed design on fine cloth-Chintz was produced in Masulipatnam, Andhra Pradesh in the mid 19th century.

6. What was spinning Jenny?

Spinning Jenny was a machine by which a single worker could operate several spindles on to which thread was spun. When the wheel was turned all the spindles rotated.

7. Name the household spinning instruments in India.

The household spinning instruments in India were charkha and takli.

8. Who were the weavers?

Weavers belonged to communities that specialised in weaving.

9. Name some of the communities famous for weaving.

Tanti of Bengal, julahas or momin of North India, sale and kaikollar and devangs of South India are some of the communities famous for weaving.

10. Which place was worst hit by the decline of the Indian textile industry?

Bengal was worst hit by the decline of the Indian textile industry.

11. What was the speciality of Tipu's sword?

Wootz steel was used in the preparation of Tipu's sword. Wootz steel when made into swords produced a very sharp edge that could easily rip through the opponent's armour.

12. What does charkha represent?

The charkha represents India, and it was put at the centre of the tricolour flag of the Indian National Congress adopted in 1931.

13. What is the full form of TISCO? When was it set up?

The full form of TISCO is Tata Iron and Steel Company. It was set up in Jamshedpur in 1912 by Jamsetji Tata.

14. Mahatma Gandhi urged people for which thing during the national movement?

During the national movement, Mahatma Gandhi urged people to boycott imported textiles and use hand-spun and hand-woven cloth.

Short Answer Questions

1. What is bandanna?

- (i) Bandanna refers to any brightly coloured and printed scarf for the neck or head.
- (ii) Originally, the term derived from the word 'bandhna' and referred to a variety of brightly coloured cloth produced through a method of tying and dying.

2. Why did the wool and silk producers in England protest against the import of Indian textiles in the early 18th century?

By the early eighteenth century, wool and silk makers in England began protesting against the import of Indian cotton textiles because English producers wanted a secure market within the country by preventing the entry of Indian textiles.

3. What helped TISCO expand steel production during the First World War?

- (i) In late 19th century, India was importing steel manufactured in Britain. In 1914 the First World War broke out.
- (ii) Steel produced in Britain now had to meet the demands of war in Europe.
- (iii) Imports of British steel into India declined and Indian Railways turned to TISCO for supply of rails.
- (iv) As the war dragged on for several years, TISCO had to produce shells and carriage wheels for the war.
- (v) TISCO became the biggest steel industry within the British Empire over the time.

4. The Wootz steel making process was completely lost by the mid-19th century. Give reasons.

The reasons are as follows:

- (i) The iron smelters had to pay a very high tax to the forest department for acquiring fuel and iron ore from forests they used. This reduced their income.

(ii) The iron and steel was being important from Britain displaced the iron and steel produced by craftsmen in India.

5. Why were printed Indian cotton textile popular in England?

Printed Indian cotton textiles were popular in England because of their exquisite floral designs, fine texture and relative cheapness.

6. For what is Dacca in Eastern Bengal famous for?

Dacca in Eastern Bengal was the foremost textile centre in 18th century. It was famous for its mulmul and jamdani weaving.

Long Answer Type Questions

1. How do the names of different textiles tell us about their history?

(i) Europe traders first encountered fine cotton cloth from India carried by Arab merchants in Mosul in present day Iraq.

(ii) They began to refer all finely woven textiles as 'muslin'.

(iii) When the Portuguese first came to India in search of spices they landed in Calicut on the Kerala coast in South-west India.

(iv) The cotton textile which they took back to Europe along with spices was called "calico" which is derived from Calicut.

(v) Printed cotton cloths called chintz derived the name from 'Chhint' that referred to the fine floral print.

(vi) Bandanna is the variant from bandhana (meaning tying) as the technique used was tie and dye.

2. How did the development of cotton industries in Britain affect textile producers in India?

The development of cotton industries in Britain badly affected textile producers in India in the following ways:

(i) Indian textiles had to compete with British textiles in the European and American markets.

(ii) Exporting textiles to England became increasingly difficult since very high duties were imposed on Indian textiles imported into Britain.

(iii) Thousands of weavers in India were unemployed. Bengal weavers were the worst hit, as British textiles flooded the Indian market.

3. Why did the Indian iron smelting industry decline in the 19th century?

The India iron smelting industry declined in the 19th century due to several reasons:

- (i) The new forest laws prevented people from entering the reserved forests.
- (ii) Defying forest laws, people often entered the forest secretly and collected wood, but they could not sustain their occupation on this basis for long. As a result, many gave up their craft and chose other occupations.
- (iii) By the late 19th century iron and steel was imported from Britain. Ironsmiths in India began using the imported iron to manufacture utensils and implements. Hence, the demand for iron produced by local smelters came down.

4. What problems did the Indian textile industry face in the early years of its development?

The problems were:

- (i) Indian textile found it difficult to compete with the cheap textiles imported from Britain.
- (ii) In most countries, governments supported industrialisation by imposing heavy duties on imports. This eliminated competition and protected infant industries.
- (iii) The colonial government in India refused such protection to local industries.

5. Write the stages of production of cloth making.

(i) The first stage of production was spinning, a work done mostly by women. The charkha and the takli were household spinning instruments. The thread was spun on the chaekha and rolled on the takli.

(ii) The second stage was when the spinning was over the thread was woven into cloth by the weaver.

In most communities weaving was a task done by men. For coloured textiles, the thread was dyed by the dyer known as rangrez. For printed cloth the weavers needed the help of specialist block printers known as chhipigars.

6. Where were the major centres of weaving in the late eighteenth century?

(i) Bengal was one of the most important centres, located along the numerous rivers in the delta, the production centres in Bengal could easily transport goods to distant places.

(ii) Dacca in Eastern Bengal- now Bangladesh was the foremost textile centre in the 18th century, it was famous for its mulmul and jamdani weaving.

(iii) There were also cotton weaving centres along the Coromandel coast stretching from Madras to Northern Andhra Pradesh.

(iv) On the western coast there were important weaving centres in Gujarat.



Next Generation School