

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

### Weavers, Iron Smelters and Factory Owners

Q1. Fill in the blanks.

- i. The word chintz comes from the word \_\_\_\_\_.
- ii. Tipu's sword was made of \_\_\_\_\_ steel.
- iii. India's textile exports declined in the \_\_\_\_\_ century.
- iv. Bandanna patterns were mostly produced in \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
- v. For coloured textiles, the thread was dyed by the dyer, known as \_\_\_\_\_.
- vi. Wootz steel making process was widely known in \_\_\_\_\_ India.
- vii. In 1764, the spinning jenny was invented by \_\_\_\_\_.
- viii. The Tata Iron and Steel factory was set up on the banks of the river \_\_\_\_\_.
- ix. The invention of the steam engine by \_\_\_\_\_ in 1786 revolutionised cotton textile weaving.
- x. The \_\_\_\_\_ and the \_\_\_\_\_ were household spinning instruments.

Q2. True/False

- i. Surat in Gujarat on the west coast of India was one of the most important ports of the Indian Ocean trade. \_\_\_\_\_
- ii. Indian Wootz steel fascinated European scientists. \_\_\_\_\_
- iii. In most communities weaving was a task done by women. \_\_\_\_\_
- iv. From the 1850s, Britain came to be known as the "workshop of the world".  
\_\_\_\_\_
- v. The Dutch, the French and the English companies purchased cotton and silk textiles in India by importing copper. \_\_\_\_\_
- vi. Khadi gradually became a symbol of nationalism. \_\_\_\_\_
- vii. Iron smelting in India was extremely common till the end of the nineteenth century. \_\_\_\_\_
- viii. The furnaces were most often built of clay and sun-dried bricks. \_\_\_\_\_

## Weavers, Iron Smelters and Factory Owners

Q1. Fill in the blanks.

- i. The word chintz comes from the word chhint.
- ii. Tipu's sword was made of Wootz steel.
- iii. India's textile exports declined in the nineteenth century.
- iv. Bandanna patterns were mostly produced in Rajasthan and Gujarat.
- v. For coloured textiles, the thread was dyed by the dyer, known as rangrez.
- vi. Wootz steel making process was widely known in south India.
- vii. In 1764, the spinning jenny was invented by John Kaye.
- viii. The Tata Iron and Steel factory was set up on the banks of the river Subarnarekha.
- ix. The invention of the steam engine by Richard Arkwright in 1786 revolutionised cotton textile weaving.
- x. The charkha and the takli were household spinning instruments.

Q2. True/False

- i. Surat in Gujarat on the west coast of India was one of the most important ports of the Indian Ocean trade. True
- ii. Indian Wootz steel fascinated European scientists. True
- iii. In most communities weaving was a task done by women. False
- iv. From the 1850s, Britain came to be known as the "workshop of the world". True
- v. The Dutch, the French and the English companies purchased cotton and silk textiles in India by importing copper. False
- vi. Khadi gradually became a symbol of nationalism. True
- vii. Iron smelting in India was extremely common till the end of the nineteenth century. True
- viii. The furnaces were most often built of clay and sun-dried bricks. True