

Name: _____ Date: _____

Weavers, Iron Smelters and Factory Owners

Q1. How did the European trading companies purchase cotton and silk textiles in India?

Ans. _____

Q2. What did Mahatma Gandhi urge people during national movement?

Ans. _____

Q3. What made Britain the foremost industrial nation in the nineteenth century?

Ans. _____

Q4. How did Indian cotton factories prove to be helpful during the First World War?

Ans. _____

Q5. Name two towns emerged as important new centres of weaving in the late nineteenth century.

Ans. _____

Q6. Why were printed Indian cotton textiles popular in England?

Ans. _____

Weavers, Iron Smelters and Factory Owners

Q1. How did the European trading companies purchase cotton and silk textiles in India?

Ans. European trading companies purchased cotton and silk textiles in India by importing silver.

Q2. What did Mahatma Gandhi urge people during national movement?

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

Q3. What made Britain the foremost industrial nation in the nineteenth century?

Ans. Mechanised production of cotton textiles made Britain the foremost industrial nation in the nineteenth century.

Q4. How did Indian cotton factories prove to be helpful during the First World War?

Ans. During the First World War when textile imports from Britain declined and Indian factories were called upon to produce cloth for military supplies.

Q5. Name two towns emerged as important new centres of weaving in the late nineteenth century.

Ans. Sholapur in western India and Madura in South India emerged as important new centres of weaving in the late nineteenth century.

Q6. Why were printed Indian cotton textiles popular in England?

Ans. There was craze for printed Indian cotton textiles in England and Europe mainly for their exquisite floral designs, fine texture and relative cheapness.