

Name: _____ Date: _____

Weavers, Iron Smelters and Factory Owners

Q1. What was special about Tipu Sultan sword?

Ans. _____

Q2. Write a short note on Patola weave.

Ans. _____

Q3. What kinds of cloth had a large market in Europe?

Ans. _____

Q4. What is smelting?

Ans. _____

Q5. What came to be called 'calico'?

Ans. _____

Weavers, Iron Smelters and Factory Owners

Q1. What was special about Tipu Sultan sword?

Ans. Tipu's sword was made from special type of high carbon steel called Wootz. Wootz steel when made into swords produced a very sharp edge with a flowing water pattern.

Q2. Write a short note on Patola weave.

Ans. Patola weave came into existence in mid-nineteenth century. Patola was woven in Surat, Ahmedabad and Patan. Highly valued in Indonesia, it became part of the local weaving tradition there.

Q3. What kinds of cloth had a large market in Europe?

Ans. Indian textiles had long been renowned both for their fine quality and exquisite craftsmanship. Printed cotton cloths called chintz, cossaes (or khassa) and bandanna had a large market in Europe.

Q4. What is smelting?

Ans. Smelting is the process of obtaining a metal from rock (or soil) by heating it to a very high temperature, or of melting objects made from metal in order to use the metal to make something new.

Q5. What came to be called 'calico'?

Ans. When the Portuguese first came to India in search of spices they landed in Calicut on the Kerala coast in south-west India. The cotton textiles which they took back to Europe, along with the spices, came to be called "calico" (derived from Calicut).