

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

Weavers, Iron Smelters and Factory Owners

Q1. Why Britain came to be known as the workshop of the world?

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_  
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Q2. What is bandanna?

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_  
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Q3. Mention the importance of Indian textiles in the world market.

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_  
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Q4. Who were weavers? Name some communities famous for weaving?

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_  
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## Weavers, Iron Smelters and Factory Owners

Q1. Why Britain came to be known as the workshop of the world?

Ans. Mechanised production of cotton textiles made Britain the foremost industrial nation in the nineteenth century. And when its iron and steel industry started growing from the 1850s, Britain came to be known as the “workshop of the world”.

Q2. What is bandanna?

Ans. The word bandanna now refers to any brightly coloured and printed scarf for the neck or head. Originally, the term derived from the word “bandhna” (Hindi for tying), and referred to a variety of brightly coloured cloth produced through a method of tying and dying.

Q3. Mention the importance of Indian textiles in the world market.

Ans. Indian textiles had long been renowned both for their fine quality and exquisite craftsmanship. They were extensively traded in Southeast Asia and West and Central Asia. From the sixteenth century European trading companies began buying Indian textiles for sale in Europe.

Q4. Who were weavers? Name some communities famous for weaving?

Ans. Weavers often belonged to communities that specialized in weaving. Their skills were passed on from one generation to the next. The tanti weavers of Bengal, the julahas or momin weavers of north India, sale and kaikollar and devangs of south India are some of the communities famous for weaving.