



HISTORY

BOOKS - FULL MARKS HISTORY (HINGLISH)

THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION

Ncert Textbook Question Solved Answer In Brief

1. How did Britain's involvement in wars from 1793 to 1815 affect British industries?



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2. What were the relative advantages of canal and railway transportation?



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3. What were the interesting features of the inventions of this period?



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4. Indicate how the supply of raw materials affected the nature of British industrialisation.



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Ncert Textbook Question Solved Answer In A Short Essay

1. How were the lives of different classes of British women affected by the Industrial Revolution?



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2. Compare the effects of the coming of the railways in different countries of the world.



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More Questions Solved Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. What do you understand by Industrial Revolution?





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2. When and where did the Industrial Revolution begin?



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3. Who was Abraham Darby?



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4. Write the names of some new machineries and technologies.



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5. Who coined the term Industrial Revolution first?



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6. Who was Arnold Toynbee?



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7. How did Britain become the father of Industrial Revolution?



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8. What do you mean by Agricultural Revolution in England?



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9. What was the effect of Agricultural Revolution?



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10. Who designed flying shuttle loom?



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11. What were the advantages of spinning jenny?





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12. Who invented water frame?



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13. What does rapid increase in the population of a city show?



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14. What was the contribution of rivers to the proliferation of London as a centre of trade?



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15. What do you mean by coasters?



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16. Write the use of coaster.



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17. Who was Thomas Newcomen?



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18. What were the social effects of the Industrial Revolution on England?



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19. How did industrialisation change the farming technique?



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20. What were the positive sides of the Industrial Revolution?



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21. What was initially used for the process of smelting?



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22. Which area was called Iron Bridge?



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23. Write two features of the cotton industry of England.



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24. Which machine was devised to be used by child workers?



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25. What were the conditions that led to industrialisation?



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26. When was Corn Law passed in Britain?

What was its main objective?



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27. What do you mean by Luddism?



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28. Write any two provisions each of Factory

Act of 1819 and 1833.





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29. Who wrote the novel Hard Times?



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30. When and where was Combination Act enacted? What was its aim?



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31. What do you know about factory system?



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32. Name any four cities of Britain where protest movement took place against the Enclosure movement.



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33. Name the two persons who made a remarkable contribution in the construction of canal in England.



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34. By whom and when was Worsely canal constructed? When was it opened?



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More Questions Solved Short Answer Type Questions

1. Industrial Revolution with its demand for raw material and markets made nations more dependent on one another. How?



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2. The growth of trade union helped to put an end to the idea of Laissez faire. How?



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3. Industrialisation was a natural step in the progress of mankind. Why?



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4. Study the disadvantages of producing goods and services under the capitalist system. What are the advantages that a socialist system can have in a society?



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5. What was the opinion of Karl Marx about socialism?



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6. Industrialisation has affected farming, transportation, communication and trade in many ways. How?



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7. Explain the advantages that a socialist system can have over a society based on capitalism.



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8. Why did Industrial Revolution first occur in England? Give reasons.



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9. Describe the conditions that denote industrialisation.



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10. The invention of steam engine revolutionised industry and transport. How?



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11. Discuss the condition of workers in England in context of Industrial Revolution.

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12. What do you know about 'Luddism'? Explain.

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More Questions Solved Long Answer Type Questions

1. What were relative advantages of canal and railway transportation?



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2. Which factors were responsible for Industrial Revolution in England? Explain.



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3. Discuss the socio-economic effects of the Industrial Revolution.



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4. How did the Industrial Revolution in England affect India's economy?



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5. What sort of reforms through laws were made by the British government to improve the condition of workers? What were the weaknesses of these measures?



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6. Do you think that industrialisation affects farming, transportation, communication and trade?



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7. Do you think the period between 1780 to 1820 is considered to be revolutionary for the growth of cotton or iron industries?

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8. What were the most favourable conditions for industrialisation?

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9. Discuss the developments that took place in Britain and in other parts of the world in the eighteenth century that encouraged industrialisation.



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10. The invention of steam power proved helpful in the industrialisation of Britain. How?



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11. What are Trade unions? Discuss its aim while they were formed.



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More Questions Solved Passage Based Questions

1. Read the following passages and answer the questions that follow:

'The man of wealth and pride

Takes up a space that many poor supplied,

Space for his take, his park's extended bounds,
Space for his horses, equipage, and hounds,
The role that wraps his limbs in silken cloth
Has robbed the neighbourin fields of half their
growth.'

- Oliver

Goldsmith, The Deserted Village.

Q. Who wrote this? Write the name of the
book from which it was taken.



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2. Read the following passages and answer the questions that follow:

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Q. What do you understand by the Enclosure Movement?



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3. Read the following passages and answer the questions that follow:

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Goldsmith, The Deserted Village.

Q. Write any two effects of this movement.



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4. Read the following passages and answer the questions that follow:

In his novel *Hard Times*, Charles Dickens (1812-70), perhaps the most severe contemporary

critic of the horrors of industrialisation for the poor, wrote a fictional account of an industrial town he aptly called Coketown. 'It was a town of red brick, or of brick that would have been red if the smoke and ashes had allowed it, but as matters stood it was a town of unnatural red and black like the painted face of a savage. It was a town of machinery and tall chimneys, out of which interminable serpents of smoke trailed themselves for ever and ever, and never got uncoiled. It had a black canal in it, and a river that ran purple with ill-smelling dye, and vast piles of building full of windows where

there was a rattling and a trembling all day long, and where the piston of the steam-engine worked monotonously up and down, like the head of an elephant in a stare of melancholy madness. '

Q. Who was Charles Dickens?



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70), perhaps the most severe contemporary critic of the horrors of industrialisation for the poor, wrote a fictional account of an industrial town he aptly called Coketown. 'It was a town of red brick, or of brick that would have been red if the smoke and ashes had allowed it, but as matters stood it was a town of unnatural red and black like the painted face of a savage. It was a town of machinery and tall chimneys, out of which interminable serpents of smoke trailed themselves for ever and ever, and never got uncoiled. It had a black canal in it, and a river that ran purple with ill-smelling dye, and

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Q. About which period and the country he is talking about in this passage?



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Q. Highlight any four social problems mentioned here.



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7. Read the following passages and answer the questions that follow:

D.H. Lawrence (1885-1930), British essayist and novelist, writing seventy years after Dickens, described the change in a village in the coal-belt, change which he had not experienced, but about which he had heard from older people.

'Eastwood... must have been a tiny village at the beginning of the nineteenth century, a small place of cottages and fragmentary rows

of little four-roomed miners' dwellings, the homes of the old colliers...But somewhere about 1820 the company must have sunk the first big shaft...and installed the first, machinery of the real industrial colliery...Most of the little rows of dwellings were pulled down, and dull little shops began to rise along the Nottingham Road, while on the down-slope...the company erected what is still known as the New Buildings...little four-room houses looking outward into the grim, blank street, and the back looking into the desert of the square, shut in like a barracks enclosure, very

strange.

Q. What do you know about D.H. Lawrence?

What did he describe?



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8. Read the following passages and answer the questions that follow:

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slope...the company erected what is still known as the New Buildings...little four-room houses looking outward into the grim, blank street, and the back looking into the desert of the square, shut in like a barracks enclosure, very strange.

Q. Which particular class is he referring to?



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Q. Write a few effects of early industrialisation on villages and towns.



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More Questions Solved Map Skills

1. On the given map of Britain, mark and locate the following iron and coal manufacturing areas.

(i) Leeds

(ii) Sheffield

(iii) Liverpool

(iv) Bristol

(v) Swansea



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2. On the map of Britain, mark and locate the following cotton textile manufacturing areas.

- (i) Newcastle (ii) Nottingham (iii) Birmingham
(iv) Glasgow (v) Leicester (vi) London



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Test Your Skills Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. Who was James Watt?



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2. Where and when did first railway run in England?



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[Test Your Skills Short Answer Type Questions](#)

1. What were the aims of trade unions?



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Test Your Skills Long Answer Type Questions

1. How did Industrial Revolution in England affect India's economy?



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