



CBSE • CLASS 10 • SOCIAL SCIENCE

HISTORY

CHAPTER 04

The Age of Industrialisation



CHAPTER NOTES

INDUSTRIALISATION AND PROGRESS

Images of progress

- Industrialisation changed how goods were made and how people worked.
- Popular images linked modern life with machines, factories, railways, steamships and new technology.
- In 1900, E. T. Paull's Dawn of the Century showed an angel of progress on a winged wheel. Machines and a printing press appeared around her.
- Two Magicians (1901) contrasted Aladdin and the East with a modern mechanic and the West.

A wider history

- The mechanic's tools represented bridges, ships and tall buildings.
- These images glorified technological progress.
- Industrial change also involved hand labour, small workshops and difficult working lives.
- Britain industrialised first. Colonial rule shaped India's different pattern of industrialisation.
- **Orient:** a Western term for lands east of the Mediterranean, usually Asia.

PROTO-INDUSTRIALISATION

Production before factories

- Proto-industrialisation means large-scale production for an international market before the factory system.
- Proto means the first or early form of something.
- In seventeenth- and eighteenth-century Europe, town merchants gave money to rural peasants and artisans to make goods.
- Expanding world trade and colonies increased demand.

Why merchants moved to villages

- Powerful urban craft and trade guilds made it difficult for new merchants to expand in towns.
- Guilds were associations of producers. They trained craftspeople and controlled production, competition and prices.
- Rulers gave guilds monopoly rights to make and trade particular products.
- Merchants therefore turned to the countryside, where they could organise production through village households.
- Merchants controlled trade, while many rural families produced the goods.

RURAL HOUSEHOLDS AND PRODUCTION

Why peasants accepted work

- Enclosure of common land reduced poor peasants' access to firewood, food, hay and other resources.
- Tiny plots could not provide work for every family member.
- Advances from merchants gave households another source of income.
- Families could stay in their villages, cultivate their land and make goods at home.
- Production used family labour and supplemented shrinking farm income.

An English woollen-cloth network

① A merchant bought wool from a stapler.



② Spinners made yarn.



③ Weavers made cloth.



④ Fullers and dyers treated the cloth.



⑤ Finishing in London prepared it for export.

- **Stapler:** a person who sorts wool fibres.
- **Carding:** preparing fibres before spinning.
- **Fuller:** a worker who cleans and thickens woollen cloth.
- Each merchant employed 20-25 workers at each stage, linking hundreds of workers.

THE RISE OF COTTON FACTORIES

Cotton and new inventions

- England's earliest factories appeared in the 1730s. Their numbers multiplied in the late eighteenth century.
- Cotton became the first symbol of the new industrial age.
- Britain's raw-cotton imports rose from 2.5 million pounds in 1760 to 22 million pounds in 1787.
- Inventions improved carding, twisting, spinning and rolling.
- Workers produced more output and stronger thread and yarn.

Production under one roof

- Richard Arkwright created the cotton mill.
- A mill brought costly machines and different production processes under one roof and one management.
- Owners could maintain machines, supervise work, check quality and regulate labour more easily.
- Earlier, production had been scattered among village households.
- Factories became highly visible in the English landscape, but small workshops and household production continued.



FREE PREVIEW

[Click here to visit our website](#)

SCHOOL NOTES & NCERT SOLUTIONS

Complete notes and
NCERT solutions are
available on
FirstHope app only.



[Scan or click here](#)

Click here to get the app



Available on Google Play

JOIN THE FIRSTHOPE COMMUNITY

Join our Telegram channel

Click here to join Telegram



[Scan or click here](#)

@FirstHope_CBSE_Notes

Instagram

@firsthope.school

[Click here to follow >](#)

YouTube channel

@firsthope.school

[Click here to watch >](#)

FirstHope website

firsthope.co.in

[Click here to visit our website >](#)

CBSE / Class 9 / Class 10 / Class 11 / Class 12

Preview notes and NCERT solutions. Full PDFs in the FirstHope app.