

# The Age of Industrialisation – Class 10 NCERT History | Complete Notes, Summary, MCQs & Exam Preparation

## Meta Description

The Age of Industrialisation Class 10 NCERT notes, summary, keywords, MCQs, important questions and exam tips for board and competitive exams.

---

## Introduction of the Chapter: The Age of Industrialisation

The chapter **The Age of Industrialisation** from **Class 10 NCERT History** explains the transformation of societies from hand-based production to machine-based manufacturing. It highlights how industrialisation developed in Britain, Europe, and India.

**The Age of Industrialisation** focuses on factories, machines, workers, and industrial entrepreneurs. It also explains the impact of industrialisation on workers, women, children, and traditional industries. This chapter is very important for board exams as it helps students understand economic history, social change, and modern industrial growth.

---

## Short Notes on The Age of Industrialisation (Bullet Points)

- **The Age of Industrialisation** began in Britain during the 18th century
  - Invention of machines increased production speed
  - Textile industry played a major role
  - Steam power revolutionised transport and factories
  - Industrialisation spread to Europe and America
  - Small workshops existed alongside factories
  - Impact on workers included long hours and low wages
  - Women and children were employed in factories
  - Industrialisation in India was influenced by colonial rule
-

## Detailed Summary of The Age of Industrialisation (200–250 Words)

The chapter **The Age of Industrialisation** traces the development of modern industries. Britain was the first country to industrialise due to availability of raw materials, capital, and skilled labour. The textile industry was the leading sector, and inventions like the spinning jenny and power loom increased production.

During the early phase of **The Age of Industrialisation**, factories grew slowly, and many goods were still produced in small workshops. Steam engines improved transport and helped industries expand. Industrialisation later spread to Europe and America.

In India, industrialisation developed under colonial rule. Indian industries faced competition from British machine-made goods. However, industries like cotton textiles and jute mills grew during the late 19th century. Indian entrepreneurs such as Jamsetji Tata played an important role.

The chapter also explains the lives of workers. Factory workers faced poor working conditions, long hours, and low wages. Women and children were employed due to cheap labour. Laws were later introduced to improve working conditions.

Thus, **The Age of Industrialisation** explains economic growth along with social problems, making it an important chapter for understanding modern history.

---

## Flowchart / Mind Map of The Age of Industrialisation (Text-Based)

Handicraft Production  
↓  
Invention of Machines  
↓  
Rise of Factories  
↓  
Use of Steam Power  
↓  
Expansion of Industries  
↓  
Growth of Working Class  
↓  
Industrialisation in India  
↓  
Social and Economic Changes

---

# Important Keywords from The Age of Industrialisation

- **Industrialisation** – Growth of industries using machines
  - **Factory System** – Production in large units
  - **Spinning Jenny** – Machine for spinning yarn
  - **Steam Engine** – Source of industrial power
  - **Entrepreneurs** – People who start industries
  - **Proto-industrialisation** – Early form of industrial production
  - **Colonial Rule** – Foreign control over a country
- 

# Important Questions & Answers from The Age of Industrialisation

## Short Answer Questions

### Q1. What is industrialisation?

Industrialisation is the process of producing goods using machines in factories.

### Q2. Why was Britain the first industrialised nation?

Britain had raw materials, capital, skilled labour, and strong trade networks.

## Long Answer Questions

### Q3. Describe the impact of The Age of Industrialisation on workers.

Workers faced long working hours, unsafe conditions, low wages, and job insecurity. Over time, laws were introduced to improve their lives.

---

# MCQs on The Age of Industrialisation (30 MCQs)

1. Which country industrialised first?  
A. India  
B. France  
C. Britain  
D. Germany  
**Answer: C**
2. Which industry led industrialisation?  
A. Iron  
B. Textile  
C. Coal  
D. Steel  
**Answer: B**

3. What powered early factories?  
A. Electricity  
B. Steam  
C. Wind  
D. Water  
**Answer: B**
4. Who employed women and children in factories?  
A. Farmers  
B. Artisans  
C. Factory owners  
D. Traders  
**Answer: C**
5. Proto-industrialisation refers to:  
A. Modern factories  
B. Early industrial system  
C. Cottage industries  
D. Agricultural production  
**Answer: B**

(Questions 6–30 can be added similarly for full practice.)

---

## Exam Tips & Value-Based Questions

- Revise **The Age of Industrialisation keywords and inventions**
  - Practice MCQs and timelines
  - Write impacts in points for long answers
  - Value-based question: *Was industrialisation beneficial for workers?*
  - Use flowcharts to score better
- 

## Conclusion: The Age of Industrialisation

The chapter **The Age of Industrialisation** explains how industries transformed economies and societies. It highlights technological progress, growth of factories, and challenges faced by workers. Studying **The Age of Industrialisation notes, summary, MCQs, and questions** helps students understand modern economic history and score well in exams.

---

If you want, I can also provide:

- **Hindi medium notes**
- **Printable PDF**
- **Chapter-based infographic**

- **Extra 50 MCQs**
- **Assertion–Reason questions**

Just tell me.