

Exercise walk-through

6.1

Contextualizing Industrialization and Its Origins and Effects

AP European History

Social Effects of Industrialization

- In industrialised western and northern Europe, socioeconomic change created **divisions of labour** leading to **an entrepreneurial and professional middle class** and an **industrial working class**.
- In less industrialised areas, the **dominance of agricultural elites continued into the twentieth century**.
- **Class identity** developed and was reinforced through participation in **philanthropic, political, and social associations**.
- Rural-to-urban migration produced **urban overcrowding** while affected rural areas suffered population loss.
- **Bourgeois families** focused on the **nuclear family** and the **cult of domesticity**, with distinct gender roles.

The social effects, and where industry did not reach

companionate marriage

the middle-class ideal spread, and economic motives for marriage diminished

leisure

centred increasingly on the family or small groups, with new activities and purpose-built spaces

separate spheres

the middle-class home became defined against the workplace, with sharply gendered roles

the working class

long hours, child labour, and urban crowding – then unions and reform

some areas lagged

where more primitive agricultural practices and landholding patterns persisted, industry spread slowly or not at all

conservatism

a genuine ideology, not merely resistance: it defended traditional political and religious authority on principle

“Industrialisation” is uneven by region, class and gender. An answer that treats Europe as one case will not reach the top band.

Exercises 2.1·2.2

2.1 Name three conditions for British industrialisation. [3]

2.2 Explain why the state's role was greater on the continent. [2]

Exercises 2.1-2.2

2.1 Name three conditions for British industrialisation. [3]

2.1

- any three of: coal and iron ore; economic institutions and human capital; private initiative; a parliament representing commercial and industrial interests
-

2.2 Explain why the state's role was greater on the continent. [2]

2.2

- private capital and institutions were thinner, so subsidy, tariff and direct state investment substituted for them

Exercise 2.3 (a)

2.3 A student writes: “The steam engine caused industrialisation.”

(a) State the error.

[1]

Exercise 2.3 (a)

2.3 A student writes: “The steam engine caused industrialisation.”

(a) State the error.

[1]

(a)

- it names an invention rather than the conditions that made its use possible

Exercise 2.3 (b)

2.3 A student writes: “The steam engine caused industrialisation.”

(b) Write a version that names conditions.

[2]

Exercise 2.3 (b)

2.3 A student writes: “The steam engine caused industrialisation.”

(b) Write a version that names conditions.

[2]

(b)

- a version naming resources, institutions and political representation

Exercises 3.1-3.2

3.1 Parliament promoted commercial interests because those interests

[1]

☐

A paid bribes

B were represented in it

C were foreign

D owned no property

3.2 The CED says everyday life was shaped by industrialisation depending on

[1]

☐

A nothing

B the level of industrial development in a particular location

C the year alone

D religion

Exercises 3.1-3.2

3.1 Parliament promoted commercial interests because those interests

[1]

- ☐ **A** paid bribes
B were represented in it
C were foreign
D owned no property

3.1 B

- representation produced favourable policy

3.2 The CED says everyday life was shaped by industrialisation depending on

[1]

- ☐ **A** nothing
B the level of industrial development in a particular location
C the year alone
D religion

3.2 B

- the qualifier is the CED's own

Exercise 3.3 (a)

3.3 Coal exists in several countries that industrialise later than Britain.

(a) State what this shows about resources.

[1]

Exercise 3.3 (a)

3.3 Coal exists in several countries that industrialise later than Britain.

(a) State what this shows about resources.

[1]

(a)

- resources alone are not sufficient

Exercise 3.3 (b)

3.3 Coal exists in several countries that industrialise later than Britain.

(b) Explain what else was needed.

[2]

Exercise 3.3 (b)

3.3 Coal exists in several countries that industrialise later than Britain.

(b) Explain what else was needed.

[2]

(b)

- institutions, human capital and a political order that turned the resource into policy, which is why the CED says “in conjunction with”