

Exercise walk-through

6.2

The Spread of Industry Throughout Europe

AP European History

The Spread of Industry Throughout Europe

Britain led, and the CED gives the reasons as a set:

- Ready supplies of **coal, iron ore**, and other raw materials.
- Mechanisation of **textile production**, iron and steel, and the development of **machine tools**.
- **Economic institutions and human capital** – engineers, inventors, and capitalists.
- A **parliamentary government** that promoted commercial and industrial interests because those interests were **represented in Parliament** – the political condition, and the one students leave out.
- **France** industrialised **more gradually**, with **government support** and with **less social dislocation** than Britain.

Both halves of the question

WHAT BRITAIN HAD

coal and iron ore, close together
economic institutions and human capital
a parliamentary government in which
commercial interests were represented

WHY OTHERS DIFFERED

geography, and a lack of the resources
the dominance of traditional landed elites
France industrialised more
gradually, with government
support and less social dislocation

France is not a **failure** – it is a different path, with the state doing what British institutions did. That contrast is the answer

A spinning mule



A spinning mule - one machine replacing the work of many hand spinners

Exercises 2.1·2.2

2.1 State two features of France's path.

[2]

2.2 Name three factors behind the eastern and southern lag.

[3]

Exercises 2.1·2.2

2.1 State two features of France's path.

[2]

2.1

- a more gradual pace than Britain; government support with less dislocation of traditional production

2.2 Name three factors behind the eastern and southern lag.

[3]

2.2

- any three of: geography; lack of resources; dominance of traditional landed elites; persistence of serfdom; inadequate government sponsorship

Exercise 2.3 (a)

2.3 A region lags industrially.

(a) State two hardships the CED associates with lagging.

[2]

Exercise 2.3 (a)

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(a) State two hardships the CED associates with lagging.

[2]

(a)

- any two of famine, debt, land shortages

Exercise 2.3 (b)

2.3 A region lags industrially.

(b) State why the lag is more than an absence of factories.

[1]

Exercise 2.3 (b)

2.3 A region lags industrially.

(b) State why the lag is more than an absence of factories.

[1]

(b)

- it involves material hardship, not only a missing sector

Exercises 3.1-3.2

3.1 The CED explains the eastern and southern lag by

[1]

☐

A one factor

B a combination of factors

C climate alone

D religion alone

3.2 France's slower path involved

[1]

☐

A no government support

B government support and less dislocation

C total displacement of traditional production

D no industry at all

Exercises 3.1-3.2

3.1 The CED explains the eastern and southern lag by

[1]

- ☐ **A** one factor
B a combination of factors
C climate alone
D religion alone

3.1 B

- the CED says a combination

3.2 France's slower path involved

[1]

- ☐ **A** no government support
B government support and less dislocation
C total displacement of traditional production
D no industry at all

3.2 B

- support with less dislocation

Exercise 3.3 (a)

3.3 Serfdom persists in a region that industrialises late.

(a) State how the two are connected.

[1]

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(a) State how the two are connected.

[1]

(a)

- serfdom is listed among the causes of the lag

Exercise 3.3 (b)

3.3 Serfdom persists in a region that industrialises late.

(b) Explain the mechanism.

[2]

Exercise 3.3 (b)

3.3 Serfdom persists in a region that industrialises late.

(b) Explain the mechanism.

[2]

(b)

- bound labour cannot move to where industry is, and landed elites who depend on it have no interest in a change that would free it