

Exercise walk-through

6.8

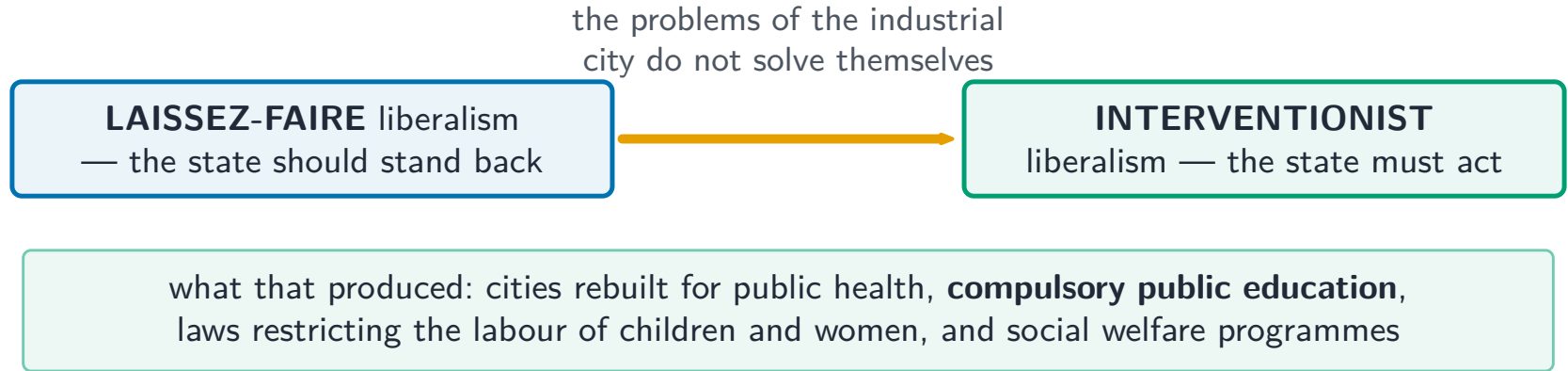
19th-Century Social Reform

AP European History

19th-Century Social Reform and Institutional Responses

Problem / objective	Institutional response and reasoning
Unhealthy, over-crowded cities	Infrastructure and public-health regulation address urban conditions, rather than treating hardship solely as an individual failure.
Industrial social problems	Some liberals moved from laissez-faire towards intervention; date the position instead of treating liberalism as one fixed economic policy.
Compulsory public education	Public order, nationalism and economic growth supplied different motives. Connect a motive to the proposed role of schooling.

The same word, two opposite policies



Date the word. An essay that uses “liberal” without saying which liberalism will argue against itself

Exercises 2.1-2.2

2.1 State what these movements responded to.

[2]

2.2 State the four steps from an idea to a law.

[2]

Exercises 2.1·2.2

2.1 State what these movements responded to. [2]

2.1

- the problems of industrialisation, as the collective response among the unit's three kinds
-

2.2 State the four steps from an idea to a law. [2]

2.2

- an idea; an organisation with members and funds; a demand; legislation

Exercise 2.3 (a)

2.3 The objective says the movements “resulted from” intellectual developments.

(a) State what this places upstream.

[1]

Exercise 2.3 (a)

2.3 The objective says the movements “resulted from” intellectual developments.

(a) State what this places upstream.

[1]

(a)

- 6.7's ideas

Exercise 2.3 (b)

2.3 The objective says the movements “resulted from” intellectual developments.

(b) State what an answer must therefore include.

[1]

Exercise 2.3 (b)

2.3 The objective says the movements “resulted from” intellectual developments.

(b) State what an answer must therefore include.

[1]

(b)

- the connection between each organisation and the argument it was carrying

Exercises 3.1-3.2

3.1 The institutions carrying working-class reform were

[1]

☐

A philanthropic boards

B mutual aid societies and trade unions

C royal academies

D guilds of nobles

3.2 Listing organisations without connecting them to an argument

[1]

☐

A answers the objective fully

B omits the causal link the objective asked for

C is preferred

D is a concession

Exercises 3.1-3.2

3.1 The institutions carrying working-class reform were

[1]

- ☐ A philanthropic boards
B mutual aid societies and trade unions
C royal academies
D guilds of nobles

3.1 B

- those were the working-class bodies

3.2 Listing organisations without connecting them to an argument

[1]

- ☐ A answers the objective fully
B omits the causal link the objective asked for
C is preferred
D is a concession

3.2 B

- the causal link is what the objective requires

Exercise 3.3 (a)

3.3 A claim circulates for a decade before any law changes.

(a) State what was missing.

[1]

Exercise 3.3 (a)

3.3 A claim circulates for a decade before any law changes.

(a) State what was missing.

[1]

(a)

- an organisation to carry it

Exercise 3.3 (b)

3.3 A claim circulates for a decade before any law changes.

(b) Explain what supplied it.

[2]

Exercise 3.3 (b)

3.3 A claim circulates for a decade before any law changes.

(b) Explain what supplied it.

[2]

(b)

- members, funds and a means of publication, which convert an argument into a demand a government must answer