6.10 Causation in the Age of Industrialization

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____ **Total: 21 marks**

KEY WORDS causation • pressure from below • reform from above • urbanization • ideology • thesis

Objective

Build the skills to write a **causation** argument about Unit 6: weighing the causes and effects of industrialization and of the political movements it produced.

You must be able to:

- sort causes and effects into economic, social, political and intellectual
- weigh causes against each other and reach a judgement
- write a thesis with a clear line of reasoning

1 Key knowledge and worked examples

Industry as a cause

industrialization led to ...	example
social change	towns, a working class, a larger middle class, new family roles
new ideas	socialism and Marxism answered the problems of industrial workers
political pressure	Chartism, trade unions, mass parties, wider voting rights
state action	factory laws, public health, schools, welfare insurance

Weighing causes

Ask: **did industry cause it, or only make it possible?** Liberalism and nationalism began before industry (1789), but railways, newspapers and towns spread them faster. Ask: **who acted?** Reforms came from pressure from below (workers, reformers) and from fear above (governments).

A thesis

"Although liberal ideas came from the French Revolution, industrialization was the main cause of the reforms of the 1800s, because it created the crowded towns and the large working class whose problems and pressure forced governments to act."

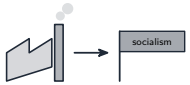
Answer shapes: a thesis; evidence for at least two causes; a reason one mattered more.

2 Practice

2.1 Identify one economic and one political cause of the revolutions of 1848. [2]



2.2 Explain how industrialization helped cause the rise of socialism. [3]



2.3 Explain one effect of the railways on politics. [3]



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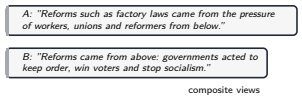
3 Exam-style questions

3.1 Read the two views.

> **A:** "Reforms such as factory laws came from the pressure of workers, unions and reformers from below."
>
> **B:** "Reforms came from above: governments acted to keep order, win voters and stop socialism."

Summaries of the views of two historians (composite)

(a) Identify the main cause given in view B. [1]



(b) Identify one piece of evidence that supports view A. [1]

(c) Explain one way the two views can be combined. [1]

3.2 The diagram shows causes and effects linked to industrialization.

(a) Identify one effect of industrialization shown in the diagram. [1]

(b) Explain how urbanization led to public health reform. [2]

(c) Explain how the growth of the working class led to political change. [2]

(d) Explain why some historians say the French Revolution, not industry, was the main cause of change in the 1800s. [2]

(e) Evaluate the most important effect of industrialization on European society. [3]



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Solutions

Marking: **M1** a correct method, **A1** the correct answer, **B1** an independent mark.

Each answer shows the steps, then the **result**.

2.1

economic: bad harvests and high food prices, or unemployment in 1847; political: demands for constitutions and the vote, or nationalism, or resentment of censorship

2.2

industry created a large working class in towns, paid low wages and working long hours; thinkers such as Marx argued that the owners of factories exploited these workers; so workers formed unions and socialist parties, such as the German SPD, to fight for better conditions or a new society

2.3

railways carried newspapers, letters and people quickly across the country; so news and ideas spread fast, and parties and unions could organize nationally; for example, news of the February Revolution of 1848 spread from Paris to Vienna and Berlin within weeks

3.1

(a) governments acting from above to keep order, win voters and stop socialism

(b) for example: the Chartist petitions, or the campaigns of reformers such as Lord Shaftesbury for the Factory Acts, or the growth of trade unions

(c) pressure from below made governments act, while their own aims decided what reforms they chose and when

3.2

(a) urbanization, or a new working class, or new ideologies, or reform

(b) towns grew without sewers or clean water, so cholera and other diseases spread; reports such as Chadwick's showed this, so Parliament passed the Public Health Act (1848)

(c) workers formed trade unions and joined movements such as Chartism and later socialist parties; so governments widened the vote and passed laws on hours, safety and insurance

(d) the Revolution spread the ideas of rights, equality and the nation in 1789; and liberal and nationalist movements, such as those of 1830 and 1848, came from these ideas, even in places with little industry, such as Italy

(e) a thesis that names one effect; evidence for that effect, for example: the new working class led to unions, socialist parties and welfare laws; a comparison: for example, urbanization changed daily life, but the working class's political pressure changed how states governed

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