

Exercise walk-through

Causation in the Age of Industrialization ■ 6.10

eXercise

You must be able to

- separate material, institutional and political causes
- explain why resources alone are insufficient
- rank causes against a stated criterion
- connect a cause to a consequence in the same sentence

Method — Three kinds

Material: coal, ore, land. **Institutional:** banks, companies, human capital. **Political:** representation, subsidy, law. The CED's own phrase is "in conjunction with", which requires more than one.

Method — Why resources are insufficient

Several regions with coal industrialised late. Resources are a condition; institutions and politics convert a condition into an outcome.

Method — Ranking

State the criterion — necessity, timing, or scarcity — before ranking. A cause present everywhere cannot explain why one place industrialised first.

Method — Cause and consequence

“Cheap coal made steam power economical, which made factory location independent of rivers” states a cause and a consequence in one sentence. That is what a causation answer should look like.

Practice 2.1 ■ 3 marks

Name three kinds of cause for industrialisation.

Solution 2.1

Method: Three kinds

Worked steps

material **B1**; institutional **B1**; political **B1**.

Practice 2.2 ■ 2 marks

Explain why resources alone are insufficient.

Solution 2.2

Method: Why resources are insufficient

Worked steps

several regions with coal industrialised late **B1**, so resources are a condition that institutions and politics must convert into an outcome **B1**.

Practice 2.3 ■ 1 mark

A cause is present in every region of Europe.

- (a) State why it cannot explain why Britain was first.
- (b) State what kind of cause could.

Solution 2.3

Method: Ranking

Worked steps

(a) a cause present everywhere cannot explain a difference **B1**. (b) one that varied between regions — institutions or political representation **B1**.

Exam-style 3.1 ■ 1 mark

The CED's phrase requiring more than one cause is

A “solely because of”

B “in conjunction with”

C “regardless of”

D “instead of”

Solution 3.1

Method: Three kinds

A “solely because of”

B “in conjunction with”



C “regardless of”

D “instead of”

Worked steps

B. it is the CED's own conjunction.

Exam-style 3.2 ■ 1 mark

A causation sentence is complete when it names a cause and

- A** a date
- B** a consequence
- C** an author
- D** a place

Solution 3.2

Method: Cause and consequence

A a date

B a consequence 

C an author

D a place

Worked steps

B. the consequence completes the causal statement.

Exam-style 3.3 ■ 1 mark

Rank a material and an institutional cause of British industrialisation.

- (a) State your criterion.
- (b) Give your ranking and one concession.

Solution 3.3

Method: Ranking

Worked steps

(a) a criterion such as which cause varied where the outcome varied **B1**. (b) a ranking with a genuine concession to the other cause **B2**.