

Past-paper walk-through

The Spread of Industry Throughout Europe ■ 6.2

eXercise

Questions in this set

- 2025 Set 1 Q3
- 2025 Set 1 Q4

Reading the mark scheme

- **B1** a mark that stands on its own – the point is either made or not.
- **M1** a *method* mark: the right approach, even if the number is wrong.
- **A1** an *answer* mark, and it usually needs its M mark first.
- **C1** a working mark on the way to the answer.
- **//** separates answers the examiner accepts equally.
- **ecf** = error carried forward: a later part is marked on your own earlier answer.
- **owtte** = “or words to that effect” – the wording need not match.

Question 3

2025 Set 1 ■ Q3

Respond to parts A, B, and C.

- (a)** Describe one significant motivation for European overseas expansion in the period 1450 to 1600.
- (b)** Describe one significant change in European overseas expansion in the period 1600 to 1700.
- (c)** Explain one way that European overseas expansion affected Europe's economy in the period 1700 to 1900.

Solution 3

(a)

Mark scheme

- Describe one significant motivation for European overseas expansion in the period 1450 to 1600. (1 point) — accept any: European overseas expansion was often motivated by the desire to spread Christianity, especially in Catholic Spain and Portugal.; Europeans wanted to find commodities like precious metals and spices.; Competition between the Portuguese and the Spanish motivated both nations to colonize other lands.

Solution 3

(b) Mark scheme

- Describe one significant change in European overseas expansion in the period 1600 to 1700. (1 point) — accept any: In the 1600s, powers like England, France, and the Netherlands became more active in colonization.; Spanish and Portuguese dominance began to decline in the 1600s.; Principles of mercantilism encouraged European states to extract as much wealth from colonies as possible.; The risks and complexity of long-distance trade led to the creation of more sophisticated financial institutions such as joint-stock companies.; There was an increased reliance on slavery in the transatlantic or triangular trade.

Solution 3

(c) Mark scheme

- Explain one way that European overseas expansion affected Europe's economy in the period 1700 to 1900. (1 point) — accept any: Overseas expansion, global trade, and colonial settlement increased the wealth of the European commercial classes because it opened new markets for their goods.; The European economy benefitted from the raw materials exported from the colonies because they were essential to industrial production.; As industrialization expanded across Europe, foreign countries began to provide new markets for European manufactured goods, encouraging competition between European states for imperial territory.

Question 4

2025 Set 1 ■ Q4

Respond to parts A, B, and C.

- (a)** Describe one significant feature of industrialization in Europe in the period 1750 to 1800.
- (b)** Describe one significant change in industrialization in the period 1800 to 1900.
- (c)** Explain one way that industrialization affected European politics in the period 1800 to 1900.

Solution 4

(a)

Mark scheme

- Describe one significant feature of industrialization in Europe in the period 1750 to 1800. (1 point) — accept any: Industrialization in Europe was prompted by the new discoveries of the Scientific Revolution.; The Industrial Revolution began in Great Britain, which became the biggest power.; Great Britain extracted resources from the colonies in the Americas to help launch its industrialization.; Britain had significant natural resources that promoted the Industrial Revolution [coal, waterways, iron ore, etc.].

Solution 4

(b) Mark scheme

- Describe one significant change in industrialization in the period 1800 to 1900. (1 point) — accept any: The Industrial Revolution spread from Great Britain to the European continent.; Industrialization on the continent oftentimes required state support and investment.; In the 1800s, countries adopted new technologies for transportation such as locomotives and steamships.; The availability of factory work in cities led to rapid urbanization.; Women and children were increasingly employed in work outside the home, particularly in factories and coal mines.; The Second Industrial Revolution diversified production and expanded consumerism.

Solution 4

(c) Mark scheme

- Explain one way that industrialization affected European politics in the period 1800 to 1900. (1 point) — accept any: Industrialization led to the emergence of unions and political parties devoted to the interests of the working class.; New political ideologies, including Marxism, emerged as a response to the social problems caused by industrialization.; Due to a rising awareness of industrial working conditions, particularly for children, political officials launched investigations and introduced regulatory legislation to ameliorate them.; Relative degrees of industrialization exacerbated international tensions, as governments sought out sources of raw materials and developed new military technologies.;

Solution 4

Industrialization helped Prussia to become the leader of a unified Germany through economic and military dominance over other German states.