

# 6.1 Contextualizing Industrialization and Its Origins and Effects

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Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Class: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Total: 13 marks

## Objective

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Build the skills to write the **context** for industrialisation.

**You must be able to:**

- name the conditions that made British industrialisation possible
- explain why the state's role differed on the continent
- state the three threads the unit opens
- avoid narrating inventions instead of naming conditions

## 1 Worked examples

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Study these first. Each one shows the method for a task used later.

### ■ Conditions in Britain

Ready supplies of coal and iron ore; economic institutions and human capital — engineers, inventors, capitalists — acting largely through private initiative; and a parliamentary government that promoted commercial and industrial interests because those interests were represented in it.

### ■ The continental difference

Industry spread from Britain to the continent, where the state played a greater role in promoting it — subsidy, tariff, direct investment — because private capital and institutions were thinner.

### ■ The three threads

Spread and the state's role; everyday life shaped by industrialisation depending on the level of development in a particular location; and the ideological, governmental and collective responses to industrialisation's complications.

## 2 Practice

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**2.1** Name three conditions for British industrialisation.

[3]

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**2.2** Explain why the state's role was greater on the continent. [2]

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**2.3** A student writes: "The steam engine caused industrialisation."

(a) State the error. [1]

(b) Write a version that names conditions. [2]

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### 3 Exam-style questions

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**3.1** Parliament promoted commercial interests because those interests [1]

- **A** paid bribes
  - **B** were represented in it
  - **C** were foreign
  - **D** owned no property
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**3.2** The CED says everyday life was shaped by industrialisation depending on [1]

- **A** nothing
  - **B** the level of industrial development in a particular location
  - **C** the year alone
  - **D** religion
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**3.3** Coal exists in several countries that industrialise later than Britain.

(a) State what this shows about resources. [1]

(b) Explain what else was needed. [2]

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## 4 Go further

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- work through the **6.1 Contextualizing Industrialization and Its Origins and Effects** lesson on the **Learn** page;
- read the **Industrialization and Its Effects** section of the AP European History handout on the **Know** page.

## Solutions

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**2.1** any three of: coal and iron ore; economic institutions and human capital; private initiative; a parliament representing commercial and industrial interests.

**2.2** private capital and institutions were thinner, so subsidy, tariff and direct state investment substituted for them.

**2.3** (a) it names an invention rather than the conditions that made its use possible. (b) a version naming resources, institutions and political representation.

**3.1 B.** representation produced favourable policy.

**3.2 B.** the qualifier is the CED's own.

**3.3** (a) resources alone are not sufficient. (b) institutions, human capital and a political order that turned the resource into policy, which is why the CED says "in conjunction with".