

6.2 The Spread of Industry Throughout Europe

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____ **Total: 13 marks**

Objective

Build the skills to explain **why industrialisation spread unevenly** 不均衡.

You must be able to:

- explain France's more gradual path
- name the factors behind the lag in eastern and southern Europe
- state the consequence for regions that lagged
- avoid explaining the pattern by a single factor

1 Worked examples

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

■ France

France moved toward industrialisation at a more gradual pace than Britain, with government support and with less dislocation of traditional methods of production. Gradual is not failed: fewer people were displaced.

■ The lag

A combination of factors accounted for eastern and southern Europe's lag: geography, lack of resources, the dominance of traditional landed elites, the persistence of serfdom in some areas, and inadequate government sponsorship.

■ The consequence

Because of more primitive agricultural practices and land-owning patterns, some areas lagged while facing famine, debt and land shortages. The lag was not merely an absence of factories.

■ Not one factor

The CED explicitly says **a combination**. An answer resting on one factor contradicts the source.

2 Practice

2.1 State two features of France's path. [2]

2.2 Name three factors behind the eastern and southern lag. [3]

2.3 A region lags industrially.

(a) State two hardships the CED associates with lagging. [2]

(b) State why the lag is more than an absence of factories. [1]

3 Exam-style questions

3.1 The CED explains the eastern and southern lag by [1]

- **A** one factor
- **B** a combination of factors
- **C** climate alone
- **D** religion alone

3.2 France's slower path involved [1]

- **A** no government support
- **B** government support and less dislocation
- **C** total displacement of traditional production
- **D** no industry at all

3.3 Serfdom persists in a region that industrialises late.

(a) State how the two are connected.

[1]

(b) Explain the mechanism.

[2]

Solutions

2.1 a more gradual pace than Britain; government support with less dislocation of traditional production.

2.2 any three of: geography; lack of resources; dominance of traditional landed elites; persistence of serfdom; inadequate government sponsorship.

2.3 (a) any two of famine, debt, land shortages. (b) it involves material hardship, not only a missing sector.

3.1 B. the CED says a combination.

3.2 B. support with less dislocation.

3.3 (a) serfdom is listed among the causes of the lag. (b) bound labour cannot move to where industry is, and landed elites who depend on it have no interest in a change that would free it.