

6.9 Institutional Responses and Reform

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

KEY WORDS liberalism shifted from laissez-faire to interventionist 从自由放任转向干预
• compulsory public education 义务教育 • government responses 政府回应

Objective

Build the skills to explain **government responses** 政府回应 to industrialisation.

You must be able to:

- state liberalism’s shift and its stated reason
- name the four urban reforms
- name the forces that moved governments
- state the three goals given for compulsory education

1 Worked examples

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

■ Liberalism’s shift

Liberalism shifted from laissez-faire to interventionist economic and social policies in **response to the challenges of industrialisation**. The reason is stated, so this is adaptation rather than inconsistency.

■ Four reforms

Reforms transformed unhealthy and overcrowded cities by modernising infrastructure, regulating public health, reforming prisons and establishing modern police forces — building, regulating, reforming, and creating a new institution.

■ What moved governments

Reforms were enacted by governments motivated by such forces as public opinion, prominent individuals and charity organisations. “Such forces as” marks an open list.

■ Education’s three goals

Reformers promoted compulsory public education to advance public order, nationalism and economic growth. None of the three is the good of the child; the CED reports the reformers’ reasons.

2 Practice

2.1 State liberalism’s shift and the reason given. [2]

2.2 Name the four urban reforms. [2]

2.3 Compulsory education is promoted.

(a) Name the three goals the CED gives. [3]

(b) State what is absent from the list. [1]

3 Exam-style questions

3.1 “Such forces as public opinion, prominent individuals and charity organisations” indicates [1]

- **A** a complete list
- **B** an open list of examples
- **C** a legal requirement
- **D** a single cause

3.2 Nationalism appears among the goals of compulsory schooling because school [1]

- **A** teaches trades only
- **B** is a way of making a population into a nation
- **C** replaces the family
- **D** reduces literacy

3.3 A city builds sewers, licenses inspectors and hires a police force in one generation.

(a) State what the three have in common. [1]

(b) Explain what each leaves behind. [2]

Solutions

2.1 from laissez-faire to interventionist economic and social policies, in response to the challenges of industrialisation.

2.2 modernising infrastructure; regulating public health; reforming prisons; establishing modern police forces.

2.3 (a) public order; nationalism; economic growth. (b) the good of the child.

3.1 B. “such forces as” signals examples.

3.2 B. schooling forms a shared national identity.

3.3 (a) all are responses to urban conditions. (b) each leaves a permanent institution and staff, which enlarges what the state routinely does.