## Solutions

Each answer shows the steps, then the **result**.

**2.1**

- material; institutional; political

**2.2**

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

**2.3**

(a)

- a cause present everywhere cannot explain a difference

(b)

- one that varied between regions – institutions or political representation

**3.1 B**

- it is the CED's own conjunction

**3.2 B**

- the consequence completes the causal statement

**3.3**

(a)

- a criterion such as which cause varied where the outcome varied

(b)

- a ranking with a genuine concession to the other cause

**3.4**

(a)

- for example: Belgium, with coal and iron near the coast, copied British machines with smuggled designs and British engineers; or the Prussian-led Zollverein (1834) and state-backed railways built a German market

(b)

- work moved from the home to the factory, separating home and workplace; middle-class ideals set men in public work and women in the home (separate spheres), while working-class women and children worked for wages

(c)

- for example: Britain's Factory Act (1833) limited child labour in textile mills; the Mines Act (1842) banned women and boys under ten from underground work; Bismarck's social insurance laws of the 1880s