Exercise walk-through

6.5
Technological Innovation

AP United States History

The final dispossession of American Indians

the shift in policy	federal policy moved from treaties to reservations, and then to forced assimilation
the Dawes Act	1887: broke communal land into individual allotments and sold the surplus
boarding schools	children removed from families to be stripped of language and custom
what drove it	railroads, mining, cattle and farming all demanded the land
the buffalo	its near-extermination destroyed the economic basis of Plains life

> The change from treaty-making to reservations is a change in legal status: from dealing with nations to administering wards. Say that and the analysis is made.

Organising against the new economy

Mechanization	**Mechanization** raised output and cut the skill a job needed – which is what made the worker replaceable.
American Federation of Labor	The **American Federation of Labor** organised skilled workers by craft, and bargained for wages and hours rather than for a new social order.
The Knights of Labor	Organised broadly – skilled and unskilled together – and declined after Haymarket.
The People's Party	The **People's (Populist) Party** was the farmers' answer: railroad regulation, free silver, and a direct income tax.

> Craft against industrial organising, and farmers against workers. Naming which body a demand came from is what separates a strong answer.

Worked responses: describe, then compare

Teacher-written A: Corporate trusts emerged as a business structure that brought multiple firms under concentrated control, helping owners consolidate businesses.

Teacher-written B: Some business supporters of laissez-faire opposed government intervention, trusting competition to promote growth. Populists called for government regulation of railroads to address farmers' grievances. They differed over whether government should regulate economic activity.

Why these fit: The official scheme accepts corporate trusts for A and contrasting laissez-faire with demands for economic regulation for B. Both models give relevant characteristics or an explained relationship.

> These are our models, not official samples or guaranteed scores. They address only Q4(a–b); part (c) asks about 1900–1940.

Exercises 2.1·2.2

2.1 State the CED's claim about businesses and technology. [2]

2.2 Explain why access to natural resources appears beside technology. [2]

Exercises 2.1·2.2

2.1 State the CED's claim about businesses and technology. [2]

2.1

- they made use of technological innovations and greater access to natural resources to dramatically increase the production of goods

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2.2 Explain why access to natural resources appears beside technology. [2]

2.2

- a machine without material produces nothing, so increased output required both

Exercise 2.3 (a)

2.3 6.5 and 6.6 divide the explanation.

(a) State what each supplies. [2]

Exercise 2.3 (a)

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(a)

- 6.5 supplies the physical inputs; 6.6 supplies the organisational ones

Exercise 2.3 (b)

2.3 6.5 and 6.6 divide the explanation.

(b) State which earlier subtopic supplied the access. [1]

Exercise 2.3 (b)

2.3 6.5 and 6.6 divide the explanation.

(b) State which earlier subtopic supplied the access. [1]

(b)

- 6.2's railroads and mineral discoveries

Exercises 3.1·3.2

3.1 Businesses used technological innovations and greater access to [1]

- **A** natural resources
- **B** foreign markets only
- **C** federal land grants only
- **D** enslaved labour

3.2 6.6 adds financial and management structures, marketing and [1]

- **A** a growing labor force
- **B** more machines
- **C** more coal
- **D** more railroads

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- natural resources

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3.2 A

- a growing labor force

Exercise 3.3 (a)

3.3 A factory has new machinery and no reliable supply of raw material.

(a) State the outcome. [1]

Exercise 3.3 (a)

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(a) State the outcome. [1]

(a)

- production does not rise

Exercise 3.3 (b)

3.3 A factory has new machinery and no reliable supply of raw material.

(b) Explain why the CED names both inputs. [2]

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(b)

- each input is necessary and neither is sufficient, so an increase in output requires both to be present