Exercise walk-through

5.10
Continuity and Change in the Industrial Age

AP World History: Modern

Continuity and Change in the Industrial Age

The unit's reasoning skill is continuity and change.

> Production and class structure changed fundamentally, while imperial competition, coerced labour in colonised regions, and inequality persisted in new forms.

Worked example – explaining a social change

“*Explain one way in which industrialisation changed social structures*” between 1750 and 1900.

- **Full marks:** *“Industrialisation created a large industrial working class, because the factory system concentrated production in single locations and drew rural labourers into cities to work for wages, replacing household production and the rural social order that depended on it.”*
- **Explain** requires the mechanism: factory system, urban migration, wage labour.

“New social classes appeared” is the claim. The marks are for what produced them.

Exam tips

- Answer "why Britain first" with several factors at once – coal, capital, agriculture, empire – not one cause.
- The factory system is an organisational change; say what it replaced.
- For revolutions, pair an idea with a grievance. Either alone explains nothing.
- State-sponsored industrialisation (Meiji Japan, Russia, Egypt) is the contrast to the British pattern.
- Give the reactions as a set: unions, socialism and communism, and reform legislation.
- Living standards rose eventually and unevenly. Saying so is what makes an answer an evaluation.

Exercises 2.1·2.2

2.1 Identify one change and one continuity in government between 1750 and 1900. [2]



2.2 Explain how industrialization changed the balance of power in the world. [3]



Exercises 2.1·2.2

2.1 Identify one change and one continuity in government between 1750 and 1900. [2]



2.1

change: for example, new republics in the Americas, constitutions, or nation-states such as Germany and Italy; continuity: for example, monarchies and land empires such as Russia and the Ottomans remained

2.2 Explain how industrialization changed the balance of power in the world. [3]



2.2

industrial states produced far more goods, weapons and ships; in 1750 China and India produced a large share of the world's goods, but by 1900 Britain, Germany and the US led; so industrial states could build empires and force trade on weaker states

exercises.lol exercises.com.cn

Exercise 2.3

2.3 Explain one continuity in labor systems after the end of slavery. [3]



Exercise 2.3

2.3 Explain one continuity in labor systems after the end of slavery. [3]



2.3

slavery ended in most of the Americas by 1888; but plantations still needed cheap workers, so planters used **indentured** laborers from India and China; these workers had little freedom and low pay, so forced labor continued in a new form

Exercise 3.1 (a)

3.1 Read the source.

> "The bourgeoisie, during its rule of scarce one hundred years, has created more massive and more colossal productive forces than have all preceding generations together."

Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels, *The Communist Manifesto*, 1848

(a) Identify which class Marx and Engels say created these forces. [1]

> *"The bourgeoisie, during its rule of scarce one hundred years, has created more massive and more colossal productive forces than have all preceding generations together."*
>
> Marx and Engels, 1848

Exercise 3.1 (a)

3.1 Read the source.

> "The bourgeoisie, during its rule of scarce one hundred years, has created more massive and more colossal productive forces than have all preceding generations together."

Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels, *The Communist Manifesto*, 1848

(a) Identify which class Marx and Engels say created these forces. [1]

"The bourgeoisie, during its rule of scarce one hundred years, has created more massive and more colossal productive forces than have all preceding generations together."

Marx and Engels, 1848

(a) the bourgeoisie (the owners of factories and capital)

Exercise 3.1 (b)

3.1 Read the source.

> "The bourgeoisie, during its rule of scarce one hundred years, has created more massive and more colossal productive forces than have all preceding generations together."

Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels, *The Communist Manifesto*, 1848

(b) Explain what "productive forces" means here. [1]

Exercise 3.1 (b)

3.1 Read the source.

> "The bourgeoisie, during its rule of scarce one hundred years, has created more massive and more colossal productive forces than have all preceding generations together."

Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels, *The Communist Manifesto*, 1848

(b) Explain what "productive forces" means here. [1]

(b) machines, factories, railways and steam power that produce goods

Exercise 3.1 (c)

3.1 Read the source.

> "The bourgeoisie, during its rule of scarce one hundred years, has created more massive and more colossal productive forces than have all preceding generations together."

Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels, *The Communist Manifesto*, 1848

(c) Explain why Marx and Engels, who opposed capitalism, admitted this. [1]

Exercise 3.1 (c)

3.1 Read the source.

> "The bourgeoisie, during its rule of scarce one hundred years, has created more massive and more colossal productive forces than have all preceding generations together."

Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels, *The Communist Manifesto*, 1848

(c) Explain why Marx and Engels, who opposed capitalism, admitted this. [1]

(c) they believed capitalism was a necessary stage that built industry before workers would take control of it

Exercise 3.2 (a)

3.2 The table compares the world in 1750 and 1900.

	1750	**1900**
largest manufacturers	China, India	Britain, the US, Germany
fastest transport	sailing ship, horse	steamship, railway
news from London to India	about 5–8 months	minutes (telegraph)
slavery in the Americas	legal everywhere	abolished everywhere

(a) Identify the fastest transport in 1900. [1]

Exercise 3.2 (a)

3.2 The table compares the world in 1750 and 1900.

	1750	**1900**
largest manufacturers	China, India	Britain, the US, Germany
fastest transport	sailing ship, horse	steamship, railway
news from London to India	about 5–8 months	minutes (telegraph)
slavery in the Americas	legal everywhere	abolished everywhere

(a) Identify the fastest transport in 1900. [1]

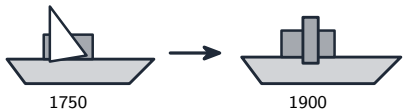
(a) the steamship and the railway

Exercise 3.2 (b)

3.2 The table compares the world in 1750 and 1900.

	1750	**1900**
largest manufacturers	China, India	Britain, the US, Germany
fastest transport	sailing ship, horse	steamship, railway
news from London to India	about 5–8 months	minutes (telegraph)
slavery in the Americas	legal everywhere	abolished everywhere

(b) Explain one effect of faster communication. [2]



Exercise 3.2 (b)

3.2 The table compares the world in 1750 and 1900.

	1750	**1900**
largest manufacturers	China, India	Britain, the US, Germany
fastest transport	sailing ship, horse	steamship, railway
news from London to India	about 5–8 months	minutes (telegraph)
slavery in the Americas	legal everywhere	abolished everywhere

(b) Explain one effect of faster communication. [2]



(b) governments, armies and businesses could act on news quickly; for example London could send orders to India in hours, which helped control the empire

Exercise 3.2 (c)

3.2 The table compares the world in 1750 and 1900.

	1750	**1900**
largest manufacturers	China, India	Britain, the US, Germany
fastest transport	sailing ship, horse	steamship, railway
news from London to India	about 5–8 months	minutes (telegraph)
slavery in the Americas	legal everywhere	abolished everywhere

(c) Explain why the largest manufacturers changed. [3]

Exercise 3.2 (c)

3.2 The table compares the world in 1750 and 1900.

	1750	**1900**
largest manufacturers	China, India	Britain, the US, Germany
fastest transport	sailing ship, horse	steamship, railway
news from London to India	about 5–8 months	minutes (telegraph)
slavery in the Americas	legal everywhere	abolished everywhere

(c) Explain why the largest manufacturers changed. [3]

(c) Britain, then the US and Germany, industrialized with coal, steam and factories; machine-made goods were much cheaper than hand-made goods; and India's and China's industries declined from competition and, in India, colonial rule

Exercise 3.2 (d)

3.2 The table compares the world in 1750 and 1900.

	1750	**1900**
largest manufacturers	China, India	Britain, the US, Germany
fastest transport	sailing ship, horse	steamship, railway
news from London to India	about 5–8 months	minutes (telegraph)
slavery in the Americas	legal everywhere	abolished everywhere

(d) Evaluate how far the world changed between 1750 and 1900. [3]

Exercise 3.2 (d)

3.2 The table compares the world in 1750 and 1900.

	1750	**1900**
largest manufacturers	China, India	Britain, the US, Germany
fastest transport	sailing ship, horse	steamship, railway
news from London to India	about 5–8 months	minutes (telegraph)
slavery in the Americas	legal everywhere	abolished everywhere

(d) Evaluate how far the world changed between 1750 and 1900. [3]

(d) a thesis that answers how far; change: industry, global trade and communication, the end of slavery and new nation-states; continuity: most people were still farmers, empires and monarchies remained, and elites and men kept power; reasoning: a judgement, for example change was greatest in industrial regions and in the Americas