

Exercise walk-through

5.4

Industrialization Spreads in the Period from 1750 to 1900

AP World History: Modern

Industrialisation Spreads

The rapid development of **steam-powered** industrial production in Europe spread to other regions, and as new methods became common, states that industrialised gained enormous advantages in wealth and military power over those that did not.

The first and the second, kept apart

- Workers organised, often in **labour unions**, and pressed for shorter hours, safety, and wages.
- **Alternative visions** of society emerged - **socialism**, **communism**, and **anarchism** - as critiques of industrial capitalism.

Two industrial revolutions, machine by machine

The steam engine

The **steam engine** freed the factory from the river: power could now be put where the coal and the labour were.

Railroads and steamships

Railroads and **steamships** cut the cost and the uncertainty of moving bulk goods – which is what made distant markets worth producing for.

The telegraph

The **telegraph** separated the message from the messenger for the first time in history, so prices and orders could travel faster than ships.

The second industrial revolution

The **second industrial revolution** added steel, chemicals, electricity and the **internal combustion engine** – and it was led by Germany and the United States, not Britain.

Standards of living rose over the century and fell in the first decades of it – which is why the timeframe of the question decides the answer.

The first and the second, kept apart, in detail

	THE FIRST	THE SECOND
WHAT DRIVES IT	coal and the steam engine	electricity, oil, the internal combustion engine
WHAT IT BUILDS	the factory system; textiles and iron	steel, chemicals, and the goods made from them
WHAT IT MOVES	railroads and steamships	the telegraph — information, faster than any vehicle

The first industrial revolution and the second, kept apart so evidence can be dated

Exercises 2.1·2.2

2.1 State where new methods spread from and to.

[2]

2.2 State the two-sided claim about manufacturing shares.

[2]

Exercises 2.1·2.2

2.1 State where new methods spread from and to. [2]

2.1

- from parts of northwestern Europe to other parts of Europe, the United States, Russia and Japan
-

2.2 State the two-sided claim about manufacturing shares. [2]

2.2

- European and U.S. shares increased with steam-powered production; Middle Eastern and Asian countries continued to produce while their share declined

Exercise 2.3 (a)

2.3 A share is not an output.

(a) Explain the difference.

[2]

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(a) Explain the difference.

[2]

(a)

- a share is a proportion of a total, so it can fall while output is steady

Exercise 2.3 (b)

2.3 A share is not an output.

(b) State the CED's words that make this clear.

[1]

Exercise 2.3 (b)

2.3 A share is not an output.

(b) State the CED's words that make this clear.

[1]

(b)

- “continued to produce manufactured goods”

Exercises 3.1-3.2

3.1 New methods first became common in

[1]

☐

A northwestern Europe

B East Asia

C South America

D West Africa

3.2 Middle Eastern and Asian countries are described as

[1]

☐

A ceasing production

B continuing to produce while their share declined

C increasing their share

D never producing

Exercises 3.1-3.2

3.1 New methods first became common in

[1]

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A northwestern Europe

B East Asia

C South America

D West Africa

3.1 A

- the CED's own starting point

3.2 Middle Eastern and Asian countries are described as

[1]

☐

A ceasing production

B continuing to produce while their share declined

C increasing their share

D never producing

3.2 B

- continued production, declining share

Exercise 3.3 (a)

3.3 A region's output is unchanged while its share of world output halves.

(a) State what has happened elsewhere.

[1]

Exercise 3.3 (a)

3.3 A region's output is unchanged while its share of world output halves.

(a) State what has happened elsewhere.

[1]

(a)

- output has grown elsewhere

Exercise 3.3 (b)

3.3 A region's output is unchanged while its share of world output halves.

(b) Explain why the phrasing matters for accuracy.

[2]

Exercise 3.3 (b)

3.3 A region's output is unchanged while its share of world output halves.

(b) Explain why the phrasing matters for accuracy.

[2]

(b)

- saying the region's manufacturing declined would be false, while saying its share declined is exactly what the evidence supports