

Exercise walk-through

5.6

Industrialization: Government's Role from 1750 to 1900

AP World History: Modern

Government, Economy, and Reaction

As industrial influence grew, a small number of **states sponsored industrialisation** directly – the standard examples being Meiji Japan, Russia under state-led programmes, and Egypt under Muhammad Ali.

- 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.
- Some governments passed **reform legislation** on working conditions, child labour, and public health.
- The expansion of industrialising states led to **internal reform movements** elsewhere in Asia, as states tried to respond to new pressure.

Government, Economy, and Reaction, continued

Western European countries began abandoning **mercantilism** and adopting **free trade** policies, and the global nature of trade and production contributed to the proliferation of **transnational businesses** and new financial instruments.

Correct the system, or replace it?

IMPROVE IT

LABOUR UNIONS —
bargain inside the system

REFORM LEGISLATION —
the state limits the worst of it

REPLACE IT

SOCIALISM — the productive
property should be held in common

COMMUNISM and **ANARCHISM**
— the order itself has to go

The split is not how **angry** each response is – it is whether industrial society is to be corrected or ended

The Enlightenment, nationalism, and industrial society

the Enlightenment

philosophies applied new ways of understanding and **empirical approaches** to both the natural world and human relationships

the political effect

individual rights, the social contract, and the questioning of inherited authority

nationalism

became a major force: people developed a **new sense of commonality** based on language, religion, social customs and territory

its two uses

it built states out of fragments, and it broke empires apart

urbanisation

rapid, with overcrowding and disease – and changes in **family structure and gender roles**

the response

public health reform, unions, and the political movements of the industrial working class

The same Enlightenment method produced arguments for reform and arguments for empire. Saying *who used it and to what end* is the analysis.

Exercises 2.1·2.2

2.1 State the CED's qualifier about state-sponsored visions. [2]

2.2 State the cause and outcome of internal reform in Japan. [2]

Exercises 2.1·2.2

2.1 State the CED's qualifier about state-sponsored visions. [2]

2.1

- only a small number of states and governments promoted them, so this was not the general pattern
-

2.2 State the cause and outcome of internal reform in Japan. [2]

2.2

- cause: the expansion of U.S. and European influence in Asia; outcome: growing regional power of Japan in the Meiji Era

Exercise 2.3 (a)

2.3 External pressure produced internal reform.

(a) Explain the mechanism.

[2]

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(a)

- pressure is evidence that current arrangements will not protect the state, and a government reading it that way reforms

Exercise 2.3 (b)

2.3 External pressure produced internal reform.

(b) State why not every pressured state industrialised.

[1]

Exercise 2.3 (b)

2.3 External pressure produced internal reform.

(b) State why not every pressured state industrialised.

[1]

(b)

- the reading and the response are the government's, not the pressure's

Exercises 3.1-3.2

3.1 State-sponsored visions of industrialisation were promoted by

[1]

☐

A every state

B a small number of states

C no states

D only colonies

3.2 The cause of Japanese internal reform named by the CED is

[1]

☐

A internal revolt

B the expansion of U.S. and European influence in Asia

C famine

D religious change

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3.1 State-sponsored visions of industrialisation were promoted by

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- A every state
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3.1 B

- the CED's qualifier

3.2 The cause of Japanese internal reform named by the CED is

[1]

☐

- A internal revolt
- B the expansion of U.S. and European influence in Asia
- C famine
- D religious change

3.2 B

- an external cause

Exercise 3.3 (a)

3.3 A state faces foreign pressure and reforms; a neighbour faces the same and does not.

(a) State what this shows about the pressure.

[1]

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3.3 A state faces foreign pressure and reforms; a neighbour faces the same and does not.

(a) State what this shows about the pressure. [1]

(a)

- that pressure alone does not determine the outcome

Exercise 3.3 (b)

3.3 A state faces foreign pressure and reforms; a neighbour faces the same and does not.

(b) Explain what else the explanation must include.

[2]

Exercise 3.3 (b)

3.3 A state faces foreign pressure and reforms; a neighbour faces the same and does not.

(b) Explain what else the explanation must include. [2]

(b)

- the state's own institutions and the choices of its government, which is what differs between the two cases