Solutions

Marking: **M1** a correct method, **A1** the correct answer, **B1** an independent mark.

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

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

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

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

3.1

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

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

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

3.2

(a) the steamship and the railway

(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

(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

(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

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