

Past-paper walk-through

Industrialization: Government's Role from 1750 to 1900 ■ 5.6

eXercise

Questions in this set

- 2023 Set 1 Q4
- 2023 Set 2 Q1

Reading the mark scheme

- **B1** a mark that stands on its own – the point is either made or not.
- **M1** a *method* mark: the right approach, even if the number is wrong.
- **A1** an *answer* mark, and it usually needs its M mark first.
- **C1** a working mark on the way to the answer.
- **//** separates answers the examiner accepts equally.
- **ecf** = error carried forward: a later part is marked on your own earlier answer.
- **owtte** = “or words to that effect” – the wording need not match.

Question 4

2023 Set 1 ■ Q4

Respond to parts a, b, and c.

- (a)** Identify ONE way that environmental conditions contributed to the beginning of industrialization in the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries.
- (b)** Explain ONE way societies or governments reacted to industrialization in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.
- (c)** Explain ONE way human activity led to environmental changes in the twentieth century.

Solution 4

(a)

Mark scheme

- Identify ONE way that environmental conditions contributed to the beginning of industrialization in the 18th century and early 19th centuries. (1 point) — accept any: The location of coal and other resources helped some countries industrialize.; Access to rivers or other waterways made it easier for manufacturers to harness water as a source of energy and export products.; Geographic regions that had easy access to natural resources, navigable waterways, and possessed capital were able to industrialize in the eighteenth century.

Solution 4

(b)

Mark scheme

- Explain ONE way societies or governments reacted to industrialization in the 18th and 19th centuries. (1 point) — accept any: Some governments responded to industrialization by adopting various social and urban reforms.; Some workers responded to the challenges of living in an industrial society by forming labor unions to defend their rights.; Some societies, such as Meiji Japan, responded to European industrialization by attempting to modernize their economy and military in order to match European power.

Solution 4

(c)

Mark scheme

- Explain ONE way human activity led to environmental changes in the 20th century. (1 point) — accept any: Increased use of fossil fuels led to higher levels of pollution.; The Green Revolution is an example of humans changing their environment by creating new varieties of crops to support a growing population.; Environmental disasters such as the BP oil spill or the nuclear explosion at Chernobyl have had significant long-term effects on soil, animal populations, and water.

Question 1

2023 Set 2 ■ Q1

“Late Ottoman society underwent significant modernization, a process that was both caused and accelerated by the state reorganization program, Tanzimat, beginning in 1839. . . . Modern-educated Ottomans soon began to emphasize in their writings the importance of European sciences. . . . Science was seen by many officials and learned figures as the only tool to solve the problems of the empire. . . . This elite group of Westernized Ottoman intellectuals . . . even adopted the belief in the supremacy of science in all aspects of life and proposed to adopt a completely [Westernized] worldview. However, this [Westernized Ottoman] elite was not the only group that focused on modern European thought. Extreme views . . . sparked opposition, especially among religious circles, but they also kindled a general curiosity among . . . a new generation of modern Ottoman religious scholars who emphasized an alternative approach toward modernization. [These scholars] proposed to combine their traditional

Question 1

heritage with modern ideas and methods . . . [and], while advocating the adoption of industrialization and political reforms, rejected a cultural identification with the West.” M. Sait Özervarli, historian, “Alternative Approaches to Modernization in the Late Ottoman Period,” scholarly article, published in 2007

Using the excerpt, respond to parts a, b, and c.

- (a)** Identify ONE nineteenth-century development in the Ottoman Empire that led to the launch of the reform program mentioned in the first paragraph.
- (b)** Identify ONE argument made in the passage concerning the Ottoman elites and modernization in the nineteenth century.
- (c)** Explain how ONE OTHER non-Western state’s attempts to modernize in the nineteenth century led to conflicts among members of the elite similar to those described in the passage.

Solution 1

(a)

Mark scheme

- Identify ONE 19th-century development in the Ottoman Empire that led to the launch of the reform program mentioned in the first paragraph. (1 point)
— accept any: Economic pressure from industrializing states in Europe.; The adoption of Western-style schools led to the launch of reform programs.; The Ottoman Empire endured losses of territory as a result of the spread of nationalism among its subjects.

Solution 1

(b)

Mark scheme

- Identify ONE argument made in the passage concerning the Ottoman elites and modernization in the 19th century. (1 point) — accept any: The author believes the Ottoman Empire was becoming more modern and technologically advanced.; The author argues that elites in the Ottoman Empire were deeply divided on how to best implement reforms.; The author argues that the Ottoman government's modernization program (Tanzimat) led to broader changes and debates in Ottoman society over the question of reforms.

Solution 1

(c) Mark scheme

- Explain how ONE OTHER non-Western state's attempts to modernize in the 19th century led to conflicts among members of the elite similar to those described in the passage. (1 point) — accept any: The Meiji Reforms in Japan sparked considerable resistance from traditional elites.; Like in the Ottoman Empire, Qing China's modernization programs, such as the Self- Strengthening Movement, created deep divisions among Chinese elites on the question of how much modernization China needed.; In India, which experienced a variety of kinds of British colonialism, there were conflicts between different groups about how much Western-style government or industrialization they should adopt.; In imperial Russia, the question of modernizing the empire's autocratic political system led to

Solution 1

divisions among radical Westernizers and conservative groups who opposed rapid change.