

Exercise walk-through

Reactions to the Industrial Economy from 1750 to 1900 ■ 5.8

eXercise

You must be able to

- name the three aims of labour organisation
- name the four kinds of reform the CED lists
- state the ideologies discontent encouraged
- state the CED's claim about reform in Asia and Africa

Method — Labour's aims

In industrialised states many workers organised themselves, often in labour unions, **to improve working conditions, limit hours and gain higher wages**. Workers' movements and political parties emerged, **promoting alternative visions of society**.

Method — Four reforms

Some governments, organisations and individuals promoted various types of **political, social, educational and urban** reforms in response to the social and economic changes.

Method — Ideologies

Discontent with established power structures encouraged the development of various ideologies, **including those espoused by Karl Marx, and the ideas of socialism and communism.**

Method — Asia and Africa

Some governments **including the Ottoman Empire and Qing China** sought to reform and modernise their economies and militaries. **Reform efforts were often resisted by some members of government or established elite groups** — the obstacle was internal.

Practice 2.1 ■ 3 marks

Name the three aims of labour organisation.

Solution 2.1

Method: Labour's aims

Worked steps

improve working conditions **B1**; limit hours **B1**; gain higher wages **B1**.

Practice 2.2 ■ 2 marks

Name the four kinds of reform.

Solution 2.2

Worked steps

political; social; educational; urban **B2**.

Practice 2.3 ■ 2 marks

Reform in Asia and Africa met resistance.

- (a) State where the resistance came from.
- (b) Name the two states the CED gives.

Solution 2.3

Method: Asia and Africa

Worked steps

(a) some members of government or established elite groups **B2**. (b) the Ottoman Empire and Qing China **B1**.

Exam-style 3.1 ■ 1 mark

Workers' movements and parties promoted

A alternative visions of society

B a return to agriculture

C imperial expansion

D free trade only

Solution 3.1

Method: Labour's aims

A alternative visions of society



B a return to agriculture

C imperial expansion

D free trade only

Worked steps

A. the CED's phrase.

Exam-style 3.2 ■ 1 mark

The resistance to reform in the Ottoman Empire and Qing China came from

- A** foreign powers only
- B** some members of government or established elites
- C** industrial workers
- D** nobody

Solution 3.2

Method: Asia and Africa

- A foreign powers only
- B some members of government or established elites** 
- C industrial workers
- D nobody

Worked steps

- B. internal resistance.**

Exam-style 3.3 ■ 1 mark

A government proposes military modernisation and its own officials block it.

- (a) State whose interest is threatened.
- (b) Explain why internal resistance is harder than external.

Solution 3.3

Method: Asia and Africa

Worked steps

(a) those whose position depends on the existing arrangement **B1**. (b) the obstacle sits inside the institution that must carry out the reform **B1**, so the reform depends on people it disadvantages **B1**.