

Past-paper walk-through

Global Economic Development from 1750 to 1900 ■ 6.4

eXercise

Questions in this set

- 2025 Set 2 Q1
- 2024 Set 1 Q4
- 2023 Set 2 Q4

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 1

2025 Set 2 ■ Q1

It is presented here in a format optimized for teacher and student use in the classroom.

3 “Industrialization reduced [tea production] costs dramatically. In 1872 the production cost of a pound of tea was roughly the same in India and China. [But] by 1913 the cost of production in India had fallen by three-quarters.... In the space of a few years China had been dethroned [by India] as Britain’s main supplier of tea. The figures tell the story: Britain imported thirty-one thousand tons of tea from China in 1859, but by 1899 that total had fallen to seven thousand tons, while imports from India had risen to nearly one hundred thousand tons. The rise of India’s tea industry had a devastating impact on China’s tea farmers and further contributed to the instability of the country, which descended into a chaotic period of rebellions, revolutions, and wars.” Source: Tom Standage, British journalist, *A History of the World in 6 Glasses*, book published in

Question 1

Respond to parts A, B, and C.

- (a)** Identify one argument the author makes regarding tea production in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.
- (b)** Describe one likely reason for the change in tea imports to Britain, as outlined by the author.
- (c)** Explain how one additional piece of evidence, not included in the passage, would support the author's claim that China "descended into a chaotic period" in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

Solution 1

(a)

Mark scheme

- Identify one argument the author makes regarding tea production in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. (1 point) — accept any: The cost of production in India fell compared to the cost in China.; China was “dethroned” by India as the primary supplier of tea for England.; The Chinese tea farmers were devastated due to the rise of the Indian tea industry.

Solution 1

(b)

Mark scheme

- Describe one likely reason for the change in tea imports to Britain, as outlined by the author. (1 point) — accept any: Britain's colonization of India allowed it to expand tea production through plantations.; One likely reason for the change in tea imports to Britain was because production costs in India were significantly lower than in China, making the Indian tea industry much more appealing to the British.; Transportation costs from India to Britain were likely lower than transportation costs from China to Britain because of the shorter geographical distance.

Solution 1

(c) Mark scheme

- Explain how one additional piece of evidence, not included in the passage, would support the author's claim that China "descended into a chaotic period" in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. (1 point) — accept any: The 1900–1901 Boxer Rebellion against foreigners and the subsequent foreign intervention in China resulted in longer-term disorder and significant loss of life.; The Opium Wars launched China's "Century of Humiliation", forcing China to sign a series of unequal treaties which destabilized the imperial dynasty.; The Revolution of 1911 forcibly ended the rule of the Qing Dynasty and started a prolonged period of political fragmentation, warlordism, and military conflicts within China.; The Chinese Civil War between the KMT and CCP was a bitter, decades-long conflict,

Solution 1

exacerbated by Japanese intervention, which eventually became a full-scale Japanese invasion of China.

Question 4

2024 Set 1 ■ Q4

Respond to parts a, b, and c.

(a) Identify ONE way Asians resisted Western imperialism in the period circa 1800–1914.

(b) Explain ONE way European imperialism changed the cultures of peoples in Asia in the period circa 1800–1914.

(c) Explain ONE way European imperialism in Asia contributed to changes in the global economy in the period circa 1800–1914.

Solution 4

(a) Mark scheme

- Identify ONE way Asians resisted Western imperialism in the period circa 1800–1914. (1 point) — accept any: Asians resisted Western imperialism by organizing rebellions. [Note: Student responses could include specific examples, such as the Boxer Rebellion or Sepoy Rebellion, but they are not required.]; Some Asian states such as Japan resisted Western imperialism by modernizing their states and militaries.; Some Asian leaders began to organize nationalist or anticolonial movements to protest Western imperialism and call for independence.; Mohandas Gandhi and others used nonviolence to resist Western imperialism.

Solution 4

(b) Mark scheme

- Explain ONE way European imperialism changed the cultures of peoples in Asia in the period circa 1800–1914. (1 point) — accept any: When Europeans conquered Asian countries, those societies lost the ability to govern themselves and control their own laws and societies.; Some Asian societies or ruling elites chose to selectively Westernize by adopting Western-style clothing and military structures.; Western Christian missionaries spread their religion and culture in many regions of Asia.; The spread of European influence in countries such as Japan, the Ottoman Empire, and Persia/Iran contributed to a turning away from traditional culture and the adoption of many elements of Western material culture, especially among the elites.

Solution 4

(c) Mark scheme

- Explain ONE way European imperialism in Asia contributed to changes in the global economy in the period circa 1800–1914. (1 point) — accept any: The global economy changed because Japan successfully industrialized to compete with European states.; European imperialism in Asia changed the global economy and greatly weakened Asian states, such as India and China, by making them uncompetitive globally and harming or destroying their manufacturing industries.; Following the Opium Wars, Europeans and the United States created economic spheres of influence in China, which affected both the global balance of power and diplomatic relations among Western powers.; European imperialism in Asia changed the global economy because local populations in the colonies were forced

Solution 4

to export their raw materials at discount rates to Europe and then buy finished goods that were produced in Europe, leading to a deepening of global economic inequalities.

Question 4

2023 Set 2 ■ Q4

Respond to parts a, b, and c.

- (a)** Identify ONE historical development that contributed to the growth of a global economy during the period circa 1800–1914.
- (b)** Explain ONE way governments responded to economic crises or depressions during the period circa 1900–1945.
- (c)** Explain ONE way states changed their economies in response to the shifting global balance of power during the period circa 1945–1990.

Solution 4

(a)

Mark scheme

- Identify ONE historical development that contributed to the growth of a global economy during the period circa 1800 to 1914. (1 point) — accept any: One development was European direct imperialism in Africa.; Industrialization contributed to the growth of a global economy.; The development of steamships and the use of fossil fuels contributed to the growth of a global economy.; European indirect imperialism in Latin America brought raw materials back to Europe and allowed European companies to produce cheap finished goods.

Solution 4

(b) Mark scheme

- Explain ONE way governments responded to economic crises or depressions during the period circa 1900 to 1945. (1 point) — accept any: Bolshevik Russia/the Soviet Union responded to the economic disruption created by its civil war by instituting a planned economy and beginning a forced industrialization program under the Five-Year Plans.; Some governments, such as the government of the United States, responded to the Great Depression by implementing programs of government-financed public works/infrastructure to increase employment.; Some governments implemented new business and banking regulations and changed their fiscal policies (for example, by coming off the gold standard) to ease money supply.; During the Great Depression some nations, like Japan, strove to expand

Solution 4

their imperialist territories in order to control more resources.; Long-lasting economic depression and the perceived inability of democratically elected governments to respond to it directly contributed to the rise to power of fascist governments, for example in Italy and in Germany.

Solution 4

(c) Mark scheme

- Explain ONE way states changed their economies in response to the shifting global balance of power during the period circa 1945 to 1990. (1 point) — accept any: Many European and Asian states adopted policies of economic liberalization, partly because of United States influence.; Some states such as China attempted to industrialize their economies through programs such as the Great Leap Forward in order to compete with Western powers.; Some developing states in Latin America welcomed Western businesses that focused on extracting resources such as fruit.; Some states responded by aligning with either capitalist or communist economic policies as a result of the Cold War.