5.4 Industrialization Spreads in the Period from 1750 to 1900

Name: ____________ Class: ________ Date: __________ **Total: 12 marks**

Objective

Build the skills to explain the **spread of industrialisation** 工业化的扩散.

You must be able to:

- state where new methods spread from and to
- state the two-sided claim about global manufacturing shares
- explain why a falling share is not a falling output
- state what a share measures

1 Worked examples

Study these first. Each one shows the method for a task used later.

■ The spread

As new methods of industrial production became more common in parts of **north-western Europe**, they spread to **other parts of Europe and the United States, Russia and Japan**.

■ Two sides

Steam-powered production in European countries and the U.S. **contributed to the increase in these regions' share of global manufacturing. While Middle Eastern and Asian countries continued to produce manufactured goods, these regions' share in global manufacturing declined.**

■ Share and output

A share is a proportion. A region whose output is steady while another's multiplies has a falling share and a constant output. The CED says these regions **continued to produce** —the decline is relative.

■ What a share measures

Relative position in a growing total. It answers 'who is producing most of it', not 'how much is being produced here'.

2 Practice

2.1 State where new methods spread from and to. [2]

2.2 State the two-sided claim about manufacturing shares. [2]

2.3 A share is not an output.

(a) Explain the difference. [2]

(b) State the CED's words that make this clear. [1]

3 Exam-style questions

3.1 New methods first became common in [1]

- **A** northwestern Europe
- **B** East Asia
- **C** South America
- **D** West Africa

3.2 Middle Eastern and Asian countries are described as [1]

- **A** ceasing production
- **B** continuing to produce while their share declined
- **C** increasing their share
- **D** never producing

3.3 A region's output is unchanged while its share of world output halves.

(a) State what has happened elsewhere. [1]

(b) Explain why the phrasing matters for accuracy. [2]

4 Go further

- work through the **5.4 Industrialization Spreads in the Period from 1750 to 1900** lesson on the **Learn** page;
- read the **Revolutions** section of the AP World History handout on the **Know** page.

Solutions

2.1 from parts of northwestern Europe to other parts of Europe, the United States, Russia and Japan.

2.2 European and U.S. shares increased with steam-powered production; Middle Eastern and Asian countries continued to produce while their share declined.

2.3 (a) a share is a proportion of a total, so it can fall while output is steady. (b) ”continued to produce manufactured goods”.

3.1 **A**. the CED’s own starting point.

3.2 **B**. continued production, declining share.

3.3 (a) output has grown elsewhere. (b) saying the region’s manufacturing declined would be false, while saying its share declined is exactly what the evidence supports.