

5 Industrialisation and its costs – Part 2

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

Vocabulary 词汇

Write each word three times. 把每个单词抄写三遍。

English	中文	Write it 3 times (English)
urbanisation	城市化	_____
_____	_____	_____

Recall

- You know a factory changes where work happens.
- You have seen a machine make one person’s work replace ten.
- You know cheaper goods can come with worse conditions.

New ideas

Read these first. Each idea has a short worked example. Then do the Practice below.

■ 1 A list of causes

Industrial production had many causes - waterways, coal, iron and timber, **urbanisation** 城市化, agricultural productivity, legal protection of private property, foreign resources and accumulated capital. No single one is sufficient.

Worked example. Coal without capital, or capital without legal protection, does not produce a factory system.

■ 2 Share and output

European and U.S. shares of global manufacturing rose; Middle Eastern and Asian countries **continued to produce** while their share declined. A falling share is not a falling output.

Worked example. A region whose output holds steady while another’s multiplies has a smaller share and the same production.

■ 3 For some

Industrial capitalism raised living standards **for some** and increased the availability, affordability and variety of consumer goods. Two words carry the distributional argument.

Worked example. The workers’ movements and reforms of 5.8 are the CED’s account of who the some were not.

Watch out: “Their manufacturing declined” would be false; “their share declined” is exactly what the evidence supports. The distinction is worth a mark and costs nothing.

Practice

- 2.1 Name four causes of industrial production.

[2]

- 2.2 State the two-sided claim about global manufacturing shares.

[2]

- 2.3 Explain how a share can fall while output does not.

[2]

- 2.4 State what ‘for some’ does to the claim about living standards.

[2]

- 2.5 Explain why no single cause is sufficient.

[1]
