

Past-paper walk-through

Technological Advances and the Age of Exploration ■ 1.6

eXercise

Questions in this set

- 2025 Set 1 Q3
- 2024 Set 1 Q3

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 3

2025 Set 1 ■ Q3

Respond to parts A, B, and C.

- (a)** Describe one significant motivation for European overseas expansion in the period 1450 to 1600.
- (b)** Describe one significant change in European overseas expansion in the period 1600 to 1700.
- (c)** Explain one way that European overseas expansion affected Europe's economy in the period 1700 to 1900.

Solution 3

(a)

Mark scheme

- Describe one significant motivation for European overseas expansion in the period 1450 to 1600. (1 point) — accept any: European overseas expansion was often motivated by the desire to spread Christianity, especially in Catholic Spain and Portugal.; Europeans wanted to find commodities like precious metals and spices.; Competition between the Portuguese and the Spanish motivated both nations to colonize other lands.

Solution 3

(b) Mark scheme

- Describe one significant change in European overseas expansion in the period 1600 to 1700. (1 point) — accept any: In the 1600s, powers like England, France, and the Netherlands became more active in colonization.; Spanish and Portuguese dominance began to decline in the 1600s.; Principles of mercantilism encouraged European states to extract as much wealth from colonies as possible.; The risks and complexity of long-distance trade led to the creation of more sophisticated financial institutions such as joint-stock companies.; There was an increased reliance on slavery in the transatlantic or triangular trade.

Solution 3

(c) Mark scheme

- Explain one way that European overseas expansion affected Europe's economy in the period 1700 to 1900. (1 point) — accept any: Overseas expansion, global trade, and colonial settlement increased the wealth of the European commercial classes because it opened new markets for their goods.; The European economy benefitted from the raw materials exported from the colonies because they were essential to industrial production.; As industrialization expanded across Europe, foreign countries began to provide new markets for European manufactured goods, encouraging competition between European states for imperial territory.

Question 3

2024 Set 1 ■ Q3

Respond to parts a, b, and c.

- (a)** Describe one similarity between Portuguese and Spanish overseas expansion in the period 1450 to 1650.
- (b)** Describe one difference between Portuguese and Spanish overseas expansion in the period 1450 to 1650.
- (c)** Explain one reason why the rise of new colonial powers such as England, France, and the Dutch Republic led to conflicts in the 1600s and 1700s.

Solution 3

(a) Mark scheme

- Describe one similarity between Portuguese and Spanish overseas expansion in the period 1450 to 1650. (1 point) — accept any: Both countries sought overseas sources of valuable luxury goods, such as gold and spices.; Both countries made use of advances in military and maritime technology to support their exploration and conquest.; Both countries' colonization efforts were centrally directed under control of the monarchy.; Both countries spread Catholicism through the Jesuits and other religious orders [Portugal in Japan and China, Spain in the Americas].; Both countries used systemic forms of violence to establish and maintain their power overseas.; Both countries exploited the natural and human resources in their respective overseas colonies to enrich themselves.; Both countries voluntarily

Solution 3

and involuntarily introduced new diseases, flora, fauna, and goods in their respective overseas colonies.

Solution 3

(b) Mark scheme

- Describe one difference between Portuguese and Spanish overseas expansion in the period 1450 to 1650. (1 point) — accept any: Spain became a great power in Europe, while Portugal did not become a great European power.; Portugal's empire was mainly in Africa, India, and East Asia; Spain's empire was mostly in the Americas.; Portugal's empire consisted mostly of coastal enclaves and trading posts; Spain conquered large areas of the interior of the Americas and established expansive colonies.; Spain placed much greater emphasis on forcing its overseas subjects to convert to Catholicism.; Spain conquered large empires in the Americas, such as the Inca and Aztec, while Portugal did not.

Solution 3

(c) Mark scheme

- Explain one reason why the rise of new Atlantic powers such as England, France, and the Netherlands led to conflicts in the 1600s and 1700s. (1 point) — accept any: Religious divisions between Catholic and Protestant countries in Europe started to spill over into conflicts in their respective overseas colonies.; The desire for access to luxury goods from overseas lands led to competition between the various European states.; The wars of Louis XIV resulted in a coalition of powers assembling against him, and this conflict spilled into the colonies.; Britain and the Netherlands took over large parts of Asia that had previously been under Portuguese control.; The wealth of established Portuguese and Spanish colonies encouraged the newer powers to try to take or plunder them.; Newer European

Solution 3

powers resisted Spanish attempts to maintain a monopoly on colonization and trade in large areas of the world.; The rise of mercantilist beliefs heightened competition for markets and resources.; European countries sought to conquer new overseas territories in order to establish a balance of power in Europe.