Exercise walk-through

Rivals on the World Stage ▪ 1.7

eXercise

You must be able to

- explain why overseas claims produced conflict between European powers
- state how rivalry shaped where and how states expanded
- describe the role of chartered companies
- avoid treating overseas rivalry as separate from European politics

Method — Why claims produced conflict

A route, a port or a source of a commodity held by one power is denied to another. Rivalrous assets make competition into conflict without anyone choosing war.

Method — Rivalry shaping expansion

States expanded where a rival was weak or absent, and fortified where a rival was near. The map of European possessions therefore records European politics as much as local opportunity.

Method — Chartered companies

A company granted a monopoly and quasi-governmental powers let a state pursue overseas interests without paying for them directly, and gave it deniability when the company acted.

Method — Not separate

Wars fought overseas were episodes in European rivalries, and settlements were made in European treaties. Treat the two as one system.

Practice 2.1 ▪ 2 marks

Explain why overseas assets produced conflict between states.

Solution 2.1

Method: Why claims produced conflict

Worked steps

a route, port or commodity source held by one power is denied to another **B1**, so competition becomes conflict without either side choosing war **B1**.

Practice 2.2 ▪ 2 marks

State two advantages to a state of using a chartered company.

Solution 2.2

Method: Chartered companies

Worked steps

any two of: the state avoids direct cost; it gains deniability; the company supplies capital and administration B2.

Practice 2.3 ▪ 1 mark

A power fortifies a port near a rival's territory.

(a) State what this shows about the reason for expansion there.

(b) State how you would use it as evidence.

Solution 2.3

Method: Rivalry shaping expansion

Worked steps

(a) that the location was chosen for rivalry rather than for local opportunity alone **B1**. (b) cite the position relative to the rival and state the inference **B1**.

Exam-style 3.1 ▪ 1 mark

A rivalrous asset is one that

- **A** both powers can hold at once
- **B** one power's holding denies to another
- **C** has no value
- **D** cannot be fortified

Solution 3.1

A both powers can hold at once

B one power's holding denies to another ✓

C has no value

D cannot be fortified

Worked steps

B. exclusivity is what makes an asset rivalrous.

Exam-style 3.2 ▪ 1 mark

A chartered company gave a state

A direct costs and full responsibility

B pursuit of interests without direct cost, and deniability

C no advantage

D control of European treaties

Solution 3.2

Method: Chartered companies

A direct costs and full responsibility

B pursuit of interests without direct cost, and deniability ✓

C no advantage

D control of European treaties

Worked steps

B. cost and responsibility are shifted to the company.

Exam-style 3.3 ▪ 1 mark

A conflict is fought in the Caribbean and settled by a treaty signed in Europe.
(a) State what this shows.
(b) Explain the implication for how the period should be described.

Solution 3.3

Worked steps

(a) that overseas conflict and European diplomacy were one system **B1**. (b) the two theatres should be described together **B1**, since the fighting abroad was settled by the politics at home **B1**.