

Past-paper walk-through

The Concert of Europe and European Conservatism ■ 6.5

eXercise

Questions in this set

- 2025 Set 1 Q3
- 2025 Set 1 Q4
- 2024 Set 2 Q2

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 4

2025 Set 1 ■ Q4

Respond to parts A, B, and C.

- (a)** Describe one significant feature of industrialization in Europe in the period 1750 to 1800.
- (b)** Describe one significant change in industrialization in the period 1800 to 1900.
- (c)** Explain one way that industrialization affected European politics in the period 1800 to 1900.

Solution 4

(a)

Mark scheme

- Describe one significant feature of industrialization in Europe in the period 1750 to 1800. (1 point) — accept any: Industrialization in Europe was prompted by the new discoveries of the Scientific Revolution.; The Industrial Revolution began in Great Britain, which became the biggest power.; Great Britain extracted resources from the colonies in the Americas to help launch its industrialization.; Britain had significant natural resources that promoted the Industrial Revolution [coal, waterways, iron ore, etc.].

Solution 4

(b) Mark scheme

- Describe one significant change in industrialization in the period 1800 to 1900. (1 point) — accept any: The Industrial Revolution spread from Great Britain to the European continent.; Industrialization on the continent oftentimes required state support and investment.; In the 1800s, countries adopted new technologies for transportation such as locomotives and steamships.; The availability of factory work in cities led to rapid urbanization.; Women and children were increasingly employed in work outside the home, particularly in factories and coal mines.; The Second Industrial Revolution diversified production and expanded consumerism.

Solution 4

(c) Mark scheme

- Explain one way that industrialization affected European politics in the period 1800 to 1900. (1 point) — accept any: Industrialization led to the emergence of unions and political parties devoted to the interests of the working class.; New political ideologies, including Marxism, emerged as a response to the social problems caused by industrialization.; Due to a rising awareness of industrial working conditions, particularly for children, political officials launched investigations and introduced regulatory legislation to ameliorate them.; Relative degrees of industrialization exacerbated international tensions, as governments sought out sources of raw materials and developed new military technologies.;

Solution 4

Industrialization helped Prussia to become the leader of a unified Germany through economic and military dominance over other German states.

Question 2

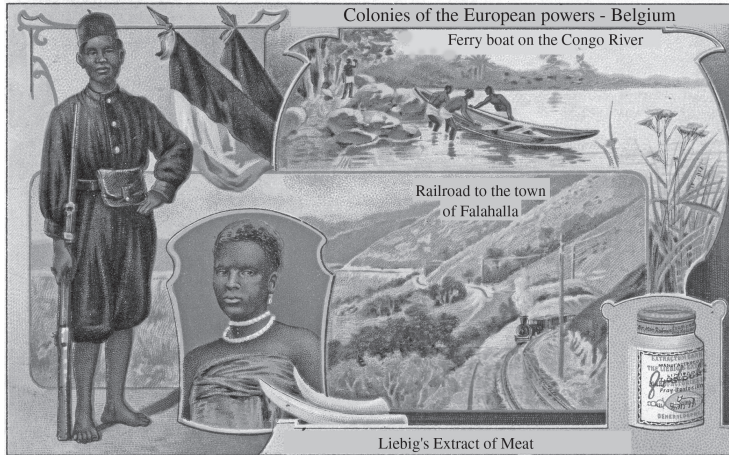
2024 Set 2 ■ Q2

Collectible Card Advertising a Meat Product Produced by the Liebig Company, c. 1910
Lebrecht History/Bridgeman Images The card is part of a series that illustrated the colonial empires of European powers. This particular card depicts the Belgian Congo in Africa. The original card was written in the French language.

Using the image, respond to parts a, b, and c.

- (a)** Describe one way in which the card reflects a European view of Africa.
- (b)** Explain how a broader economic development is reflected in the depiction of the Belgian Congo in the image.
- (c)** Explain how the type of colonial relationship portrayed in the image would change after the First World War.

Question 2



Solution 2

(a)

Mark scheme

- Describe how the card reflects a European view of Africa. (1 point) — accept any: Africa is portrayed as rich in resources, as evidenced by the depiction of ivory as well as the incidental depiction of timber and plants.; Africa is portrayed as exploitable due to its abundant source of manual labor and natural resources.; Africa has rivers and railroads that make it easier to gain control of resources and markets.; The artist portrayed Africans as adopting European customs and dress in order to suggest that the European civilizing mission was successful.

Solution 2

(b) Mark scheme

- Explain how a broader economic development is reflected in the depiction of the Belgian Congo in the image. (1 point) — accept any: Industrialization led to the ability to produce the goods necessary to build a widespread transportation system, like the railroad depicted.; Industrialization facilitated the mass production of the weaponry used to subdue and then arm indigenous peoples.; European imperialists used economic justifications for the right to control the resources of Africans.; The Congress of Berlin ratified the right to exploit the wealth of colonial territories in Africa.; The demand for luxury goods, such as ivory, led to the acquisition of colonial possessions.; Consumerism in Europe led to

Solution 2

a greater number of advertisements featuring African products.; King Leopold exploited the Belgian Congo for his own personal wealth.

Solution 2

(c) Mark scheme

- Explain how the type of colonial relationship portrayed in the image would change after the First World War. (1 point) — accept any: The First World War and the destruction in Europe led colonized peoples to question the civilizing mission that justified European imperialism.; The German loss of African colonial territories after the Treaty of Versailles and the redistribution of those areas to Britain and France changed the distribution of colonial territories in Africa.; Economic weakness resulting from the world wars and/or the Great Depression eventually led to the loss of almost all European colonial holdings and independence for former colonial territories.; Indigenous soldiers returning from the Great War often formed the core of later colonial resistance movements.