AP EUROPEAN HISTORY • EXERCISE SHEET

1.7 Rivals on the World Stage

Name: ______________ Class: __________ Date: ____________ **Total: 11 marks**

KEY WORDS rivalry 对抗

Objective

Build the skills to explain **rivalry 对抗** between European states overseas.

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

1 Worked examples

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

■ 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.

■ 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.

■ 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.

■ Not separate

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

2 Practice

2.1 Explain why overseas assets produced conflict between states. [2]

2.2 State two advantages to a state of using a chartered company. [2]

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

(a) State what this shows about the reason for expansion there. [1]

(b) State how you would use it as evidence. [1]

3 Exam-style questions

3.1 A rivalrous asset is one that [1]

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

3.2 A chartered company gave a state [1]

- **A** direct costs and full responsibility
- **B** pursuit of interests without direct cost, and deniability
- **C** no advantage
- **D** control of European treaties

3.3 A conflict is fought in the Caribbean and settled by a treaty signed in Europe.

(a) State what this shows. [1]

(b) Explain the implication for how the period should be described. [2]

Solutions

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

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

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

3.1 B. exclusivity is what makes an asset rivalrous.

3.2 B. cost and responsibility are shifted to the company.

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