

6.10 Causation in the Age of Industrialization

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

Total: 12 marks

Objective

Build the skills to write **causation** for industrialisation.

You must be able to:

- separate material, institutional and political causes
- explain why resources alone are insufficient
- rank causes against a stated criterion
- connect a cause to a consequence in the same sentence

1 Worked examples

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

■ Three kinds

Material: coal, ore, land. **Institutional:** banks, companies, human capital. **Political:** representation, subsidy, law. The CED's own phrase is "in conjunction with", which requires more than one.

■ Why resources are insufficient

Several regions with coal industrialised late. Resources are a condition; institutions and politics convert a condition into an outcome.

■ Ranking

State the criterion — necessity, timing, or scarcity — before ranking. A cause present everywhere cannot explain why one place industrialised first.

■ Cause and consequence

"Cheap coal made steam power economical, which made factory location independent of rivers" states a cause and a consequence in one sentence. That is what a causation answer should look like.

2 Practice

2.1 Name three kinds of cause for industrialisation. [3]

2.2 Explain why resources alone are insufficient. [2]

2.3 A cause is present in every region of Europe.

(a) State why it cannot explain why Britain was first. [1]

(b) State what kind of cause could. [1]

3 Exam-style questions

3.1 The CED's phrase requiring more than one cause is [1]

- A "solely because of"
- B "in conjunction with"
- C "regardless of"
- D "instead of"

3.2 A causation sentence is complete when it names a cause and [1]

- A a date
- B a consequence
- C an author
- D a place

3.3 Rank a material and an institutional cause of British industrialisation.

(a) State your criterion. [1]

(b) Give your ranking and one concession.

[2]

Solutions

2.1 material; institutional; political.

2.2 several regions with coal industrialised late, so resources are a condition that institutions and politics must convert into an outcome.

2.3 (a) a cause present everywhere cannot explain a difference. (b) one that varied between regions — institutions or political representation.

3.1 B. it is the CED's own conjunction.

3.2 B. the consequence completes the causal statement.

3.3 (a) a criterion such as which cause varied where the outcome varied. (b) a ranking with a genuine concession to the other cause.