Exercise walk-through

Industrialization Spreads in the Period from 1750 to 1900 ▪ 5.4

eXercise

You must be able to

- state where new methods spread from and to
- state the two-sided claim about global manufacturing shares
- explain why a falling share is not a falling output
- state what a share measures

Method — The spread

As new methods of industrial production became more common in parts of **northwestern Europe**, they spread to **other parts of Europe and the United States, Russia and Japan**.

Method — Two sides

Steam-powered production in European countries and the U.S. **contributed to the increase in these regions' share of global manufacturing**. **While Middle Eastern and Asian countries continued to produce manufactured goods, these regions' share in global manufacturing declined.**

Method — Share and output

A share is a proportion. A region whose output is steady while another's multiplies has a falling share and a constant output. The CED says these regions **continued to produce** — the decline is relative.

Method — What a share measures

Relative position in a growing total. It answers ‘who is producing most of it’, not ‘how much is being produced here’.

Practice 2.1 ▪ 2 marks

State where new methods spread from and to.

Solution 2.1

Method: The spread

Worked steps

from parts of northwestern Europe **B1** to other parts of Europe, the United States, Russia and Japan **B1**.

Practice 2.2 ▪ 2 marks

State the two-sided claim about manufacturing shares.

Solution 2.2

Worked steps

European and U.S. shares increased with steam-powered production **B1**; Middle Eastern and Asian countries continued to produce while their share declined **B1**.

Practice 2.3 ▪ 2 marks

A share is not an output.

(a) Explain the difference.

(b) State the CED's words that make this clear.

Solution 2.3

Method: Share and output

Worked steps

(a) a share is a proportion of a total **B1**, so it can fall while output is steady **B1**.
(b) "continued to produce manufactured goods" **B1**.

Exam-style 3.1 ▪ 1 mark

New methods first became common in

A northwestern Europe

B East Asia

C South America

D West Africa

Solution 3.1

Method: The spread

A northwestern Europe ✓

B East Asia

C South America

D West Africa

Worked steps

A. the CED's own starting point.

Exam-style 3.2 ▪ 1 mark

Middle Eastern and Asian countries are described as

A ceasing production

B continuing to produce while their share declined

C increasing their share

D never producing

Solution 3.2

Method: Two sides

A ceasing production

B continuing to produce while their share declined ✓

C increasing their share

D never producing

Worked steps

B. continued production, declining share.

Exam-style 3.3 ▪ 1 mark

A region's output is unchanged while its share of world output halves.
(a) State what has happened elsewhere.
(b) Explain why the phrasing matters for accuracy.

Solution 3.3

Method: Share and output

Worked steps

(a) output has grown elsewhere **B1**. (b) saying the region's manufacturing declined would be false **B1**, while saying its share declined is exactly what the evidence supports **B1**.