

5.4 Industrialization Spreads in the Period from 1750 to 1900

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

Total: 12 marks

KEY WORDS steam-powered 蒸汽动力 • spread of industrialisation 工业化的扩散

Objective

Build the skills to explain the **spread of industrialisation** 工业化的扩散.

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

1 Worked examples

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

■ The spread

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

■ 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**.

■ 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.

■ 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'.

2 Practice

2.1 State where new methods spread from and to. [2]

2.2 State the two-sided claim about manufacturing shares. [2]

2.3 A share is not an output.

(a) Explain the difference. [2]

(b) State the CED's words that make this clear. [1]

3 Exam-style questions

3.1 New methods first became common in [1]

- **A** northwestern Europe
- **B** East Asia
- **C** South America
- **D** West Africa

3.2 Middle Eastern and Asian countries are described as [1]

- **A** ceasing production
- **B** continuing to produce while their share declined
- **C** increasing their share
- **D** never producing

3.3 A region's output is unchanged while its share of world output halves.

(a) State what has happened elsewhere. [1]

(b) Explain why the phrasing matters for accuracy.

[2]

Solutions

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

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

2.3 (a) a share is a proportion of a total, so it can fall while output is steady. (b) “continued to produce manufactured goods”.

3.1 A. the CED’s own starting point.

3.2 B. continued production, declining share.

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