

5.8 Reactions to the Industrial Economy from 1750 to 1900

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

Total: 13 marks

KEY WORDS reactions to industry 对工业的反应 • free trade 自由贸易 • labour unions 工会 • communism 共产主义
• socialism 社会主义

Objective

Build the skills to explain **reactions to industry** 对工业的反应.

You must be able to:

- name the three aims of labour organisation
- name the four kinds of reform the CED lists
- state the ideologies discontent encouraged
- state the CED's claim about reform in Asia and Africa

1 Worked examples

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

■ Labour's aims

In industrialised states many workers organised themselves, often in labour unions, **to improve working conditions, limit hours and gain higher wages**. Workers' movements and political parties emerged, **promoting alternative visions of society**.

■ Four reforms

Some governments, organisations and individuals promoted various types of **political, social, educational and urban** reforms in response to the social and economic changes.

■ Ideologies

Discontent with established power structures encouraged the development of various ideologies, **including those espoused by Karl Marx, and the ideas of socialism and communism**.

■ Asia and Africa

Some governments **including the Ottoman Empire and Qing China** sought to reform and modernise their economies and militaries. **Reform efforts were often resisted by some members of government or established elite groups** — the obstacle was internal.

2 Practice

2.1 Name the three aims of labour organisation. [3]

2.2 Name the four kinds of reform. [2]

2.3 Reform in Asia and Africa met resistance.

(a) State where the resistance came from. [2]

(b) Name the two states the CED gives. [1]

3 Exam-style questions

3.1 Workers' movements and parties promoted [1]

- **A** alternative visions of society
- **B** a return to agriculture
- **C** imperial expansion
- **D** free trade only

3.2 The resistance to reform in the Ottoman Empire and Qing China came from [1]

- **A** foreign powers only
- **B** some members of government or established elites

- **C** industrial workers
 - **D** nobody
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3.3 A government proposes military modernisation and its own officials block it.

(a) State whose interest is threatened. [1]

(b) Explain why internal resistance is harder than external. [2]

Solutions

2.1 improve working conditions; limit hours; gain higher wages.

2.2 political; social; educational; urban.

2.3 (a) some members of government or established elite groups. (b) the Ottoman Empire and Qing China.

3.1 A. the CED's phrase.

3.2 B. internal resistance.

3.3 (a) those whose position depends on the existing arrangement. (b) the obstacle sits inside the institution that must carry out the reform, so the reform depends on people it disadvantages.