

# SHORT-ANSWER QUESTION

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## Question 1

We argue that international trade was a key reason why the British Industrial Revolution was different. The argument comes in two parts. First, a given domestic stimulus to growth, such as the new technologies of the Industrial Revolution, led to a greater rise in incomes as a result of opportunities afforded by international trade. By helping the economy escape from resource constraints, trade ensured that technological change translated into a more sustained growth experience than would otherwise have been possible. Second, the extent of technological change itself depended at least to some extent on the openness of the economy to trade.

Ronald Findlay and Kevin H. O'Rourke, *Power and Plenty: Trade, War, and the World Economy in the Second Millennium*, 2007 [Princeton University Press, Princeton 2007, p. 339]

Based on your knowledge of European history and the quotation from a book by two modern historians answer the following questions (A and B).

- A) Identify and explain ONE technological innovation of the kind mentioned by Findlay and O'Rourke critical to the Industrial Revolution.
- B) Identify and explain TWO alternative explanations for the rise of industrialization not mentioned by Findlay and O'Rourke.

## Question 2

We ought not then to begin first, by considering who ought to be electors, and then who ought to be the elected; but we ought to begin by considering who ought to be elected, and then constitute such persons electors as would likely to produce the best elected.

Earl of Liverpool, debate in the House of Lords, 1793

Based on your knowledge of European history and the quotation from Lord Liverpool's speech above answer the following questions (A, B, and C).

- A) Identify and explain ONE reason why the topic of electoral reform of the British Parliament might be under discussion in the later eighteenth century.
- B) Identify and explain ONE reason why Parliamentary Reform in Britain was enacted in 1832.
- C) Identify and describe the social class of most of the new electors enfranchised in 1832.