

Exercise walk-through

2.6

16th-Century Society and Politics

AP European History

16th-Century Society and Politics

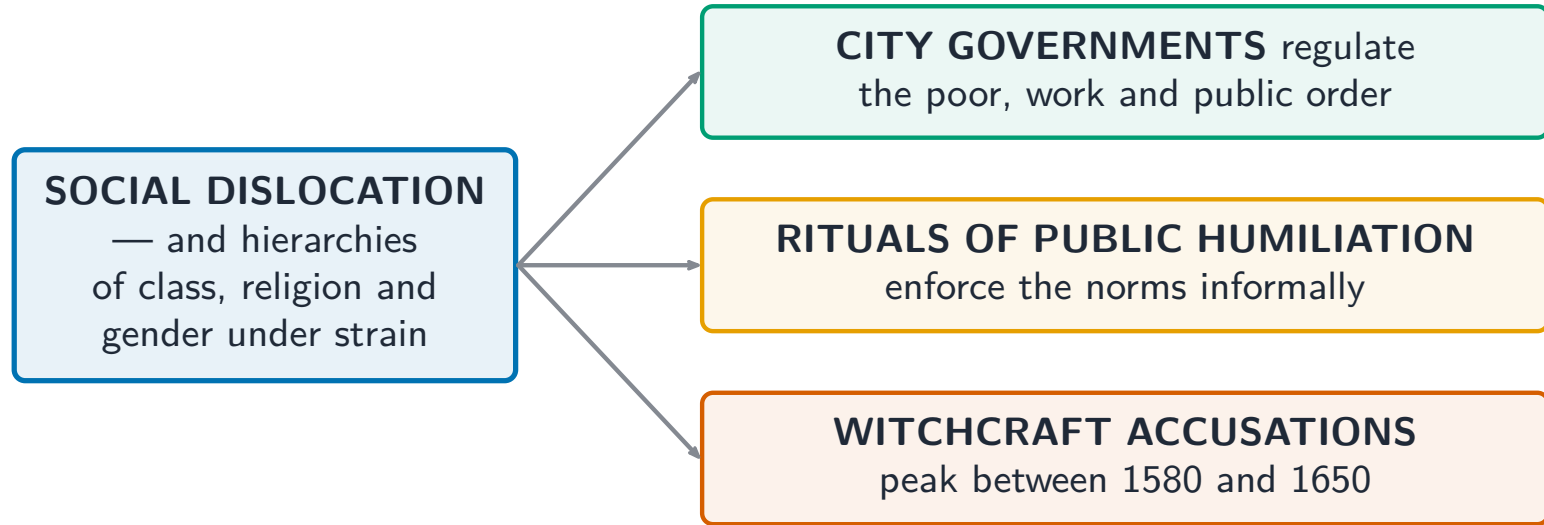
This is the unit's social-history topic, and it is dense with examinable content that essays rarely use:

- **Established hierarchies of class, religion, and gender** continued to define social status in both rural and urban settings.
- Rural and urban **households worked as units**, with men and women engaged in **separate but complementary tasks**.
- The Renaissance and Reformation **raised debates about female education** and women's roles in family, church, and society.
- **Social dislocation**, together with the shifting authority of religious institutions, left **city governments** to address the problems it created.
- **Leisure** remained organised by the religious calendar and the agricultural cycle, and remained communal.

16th-Century Society and Politics, continued

The witchcraft peak is worth holding precisely because of its dates: it coincides with the period of maximum religious conflict and economic strain, which is what makes it usable as evidence rather than as an anecdote.

Society under strain, 1550-1650



Three responses to **one** strain – formal, informal, and lethal. The dates are evidence for a claim about the strain, not a fact on their own

Exercises 2.1·2.2

2.1 State two causes of sixteenth-century price inflation. [2]

2.2 Explain how confessional division affected everyday life in a town. [2]

Exercises 2.1·2.2

2.1 State two causes of sixteenth-century price inflation. [2]

2.1

- any two of: population recovery raising demand faster than output; American silver adding to the money supply; pressure on land

2.2 Explain how confessional division affected everyday life in a town. [2]

2.2

- it divided guilds, marriages, office-holding and charity, so confession governed ordinary transactions rather than belief alone

Exercise 2.3 (a)

2.3 A region experiences revolt.

(a) Name two contributing pressures.

[2]

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2.3 A region experiences revolt.

(a) Name two contributing pressures.

[2]

(a)

- any two of: rising prices; pressure on land; confessional division

Exercise 2.3 (b)

2.3 A region experiences revolt.

(b) State why naming both is stronger than naming one.

[1]

Exercise 2.3 (b)

2.3 A region experiences revolt.

(b) State why naming both is stronger than naming one.

[1]

(b)

- the combination explains the timing and location better than any single pressure

Exercises 3.1-3.2

3.1 Sustained inflation hurt most

[1]

- ☐ **A** landowners charging market rents
B wage earners and those on fixed rents
C merchants trading in bullion
D nobody

3.2 Religious division became a social fact because it governed

[1]

- ☐ **A** belief only
B guilds, marriages, office-holding and charity
C the weather
D foreign policy only

Exercises 3.1-3.2

3.1 Sustained inflation hurt most

[1]

- ☐ **A** landowners charging market rents
B wage earners and those on fixed rents
C merchants trading in bullion
D nobody

3.1 B

- incomes fixed in money lose value as prices rise

3.2 Religious division became a social fact because it governed

[1]

- ☐ **A** belief only
B guilds, marriages, office-holding and charity
C the weather
D foreign policy only

3.2 B

- it governed the institutions of daily life

Exercise 3.3 (a)

3.3 Reform debates touched household authority.

(a) State one area in which women's role was discussed.

[1]

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3.3 Reform debates touched household authority.

(a) State one area in which women's role was discussed.

[1]

(a)

- household religious instruction, marriage, or education

Exercise 3.3 (b)

3.3 Reform debates touched household authority.

(b) Explain what remained closed.

[2]

Exercise 3.3 (b)

3.3 Reform debates touched household authority.

(b) Explain what remained closed.

[2]

(b)

- formal authority in church and state, which remained closed to women throughout the period