

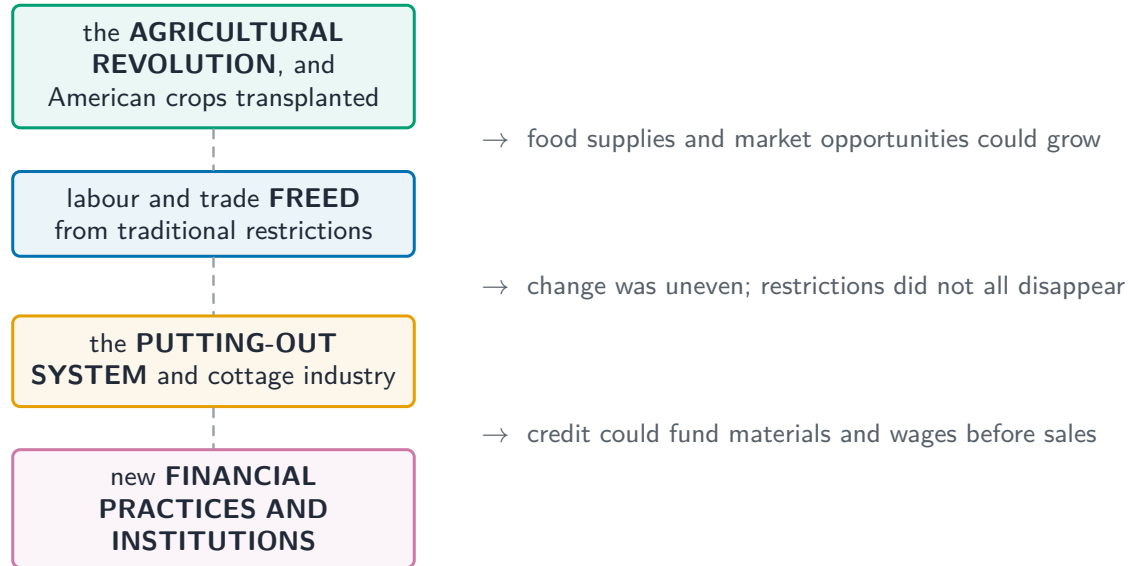
Exercise walk-through

3.3

Continuities and Changes to Economic Practice and Development

AP European History

Economic developments were related and uneven



Read the connections as possible mechanisms. Regions did not move through an identical four-stage sequence.

Food supply and production for markets

Agricultural Revolution

Agricultural improvements raised productivity. American crops also contributed to food supply.

Continuing restrictions

Some restrictions on labour and trade weakened, but guild rules, privilege and dependent labour did not disappear everywhere.

Change in market production coexisted with older institutions and rural livelihoods.

How the putting-out system worked

Putting-out system / cottage industry

A merchant supplies wool to households. Workers spin and weave in homes or workshops. The merchant pays for the work, collects the cloth and sells it through commercial networks.

The merchant connects dispersed workers to markets. Production for sale does not require a factory.

Why finance mattered to the cloth merchant

Cash-flow problem

Materials and wages must be paid before the cloth is sold. Without funds, the merchant may be unable to commission production.

Credit and risk

Credit can bridge the delay.
Insurance can reduce exposure to specified losses during trade.
Finance supports market activity.

This is a mechanism linking production and finance, not proof that credit alone caused industrialisation.

Your turn: explain a connection and a continuity

Original practice — attempt before the check

Use the cloth example to explain how finance could support cottage production. Then identify one feature that distinguishes this production from a factory system.

Exercises 2.1-2.2

2.1 State one continuity and one change in agriculture. [2]

2.2 Explain why a continuity claim needs evidence. [2]

Exercises 2.1·2.2

2.1 State one continuity and one change in agriculture. [2]

2.1

- continuity: most Europeans remained agricultural, output largely local; change: market oriented farming, enclosure or new crops raising yields in some regions
-

2.2 Explain why a continuity claim needs evidence. [2]

2.2

- it is a claim about the period like any other and can be wrong, so it must be supported by evidence

Exercise 2.3 (a)

2.3 A merchant venture is financed by many small investors.

(a) Name the form of organisation.

[1]

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(a) Name the form of organisation.

[1]

(a)

- a joint-stock company

Exercise 2.3 (b)

2.3 A merchant venture is financed by many small investors.

(b) State what it changed about who could undertake a venture.

[1]

Exercise 2.3 (b)

2.3 A merchant venture is financed by many small investors.

(b) State what it changed about who could undertake a venture.

[1]

(b)

- ventures too large for any individual became possible

Exercises 3.1-3.2

3.1 Which is a continuity in this period?

[1]

☐

A Most Europeans remained agricultural

B Colonial trade grew sharply

C Public debt expanded

D New crops were introduced

3.2 An answer that describes only change

[1]

☐

A fully answers a continuity-and-change question

B answers half of it

C is preferred

D requires no evidence

Exercises 3.1-3.2

3.1 Which is a continuity in this period?

[1]

☐

A Most Europeans remained agricultural

B Colonial trade grew sharply

C Public debt expanded

D New crops were introduced

3.1 A

- the agrarian majority persisted

3.2 An answer that describes only change

[1]

☐

A fully answers a continuity-and-change question

B answers half of it

C is preferred

D requires no evidence

3.2 B

- the question asks for both

Exercise 3.3 (a)

3.3 A port grows rapidly on colonial trade while its hinterland farms as before.

(a) State the continuity and the change.

[2]

Exercise 3.3 (a)

3.3 A port grows rapidly on colonial trade while its hinterland farms as before.

(a) State the continuity and the change.

[2]

(a)

- continuity: agricultural practice in the hinterland; change: the port's growth on colonial trade

Exercise 3.3 (b)

3.3 A port grows rapidly on colonial trade while its hinterland farms as before.

(b) Explain why both are needed.

[1]

Exercise 3.3 (b)

3.3 A port grows rapidly on colonial trade while its hinterland farms as before.

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[1]

(b)

- the two together show that change was regionally concentrated rather than general