

3.3 Continuities and Changes to Economic Practice and Development

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

Total: 11 marks

KEY WORDS continuity and change 延续与变化

Objective

Build the skills to write **continuity and change** 延续与变化 in economic practice.**You must be able to:**

- name a continuity and a change in agriculture and in trade
- explain why continuity claims need evidence too
- state what changed about who financed enterprise
- avoid describing only change

1 Worked examples

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

■ Agriculture

Continuity: most Europeans remained agricultural labourers or peasants, and most output stayed local. **Change:** in some regions, market-oriented farming, enclosure and new crops raised yields.

■ Trade

Continuity: local and regional markets remained the bulk of exchange. **Change:** long-distance trade in colonial goods grew sharply and reorganised the ports that handled it.

■ Finance

Joint-stock organisation, banking and public debt allowed enterprises and states to raise sums no individual could supply, which changed who could undertake a venture.

■ Evidence for continuity

A continuity claim needs support just as a change claim does. 'Most people still farmed' requires the same kind of evidence as 'trade grew'.

2 Practice

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

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

2.3 A merchant venture is financed by many small investors.

(a) Name the form of organisation. [1]

(b) State what it changed about who could undertake a venture. [1]

3 Exam-style questions

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

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

(a) State the continuity and the change.

[2]

(b) Explain why both are needed.

[1]

Solutions

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

2.3 (a) a joint-stock company. (b) ventures too large for any individual became possible.

3.1 A. the agrarian majority persisted.

3.2 B. the question asks for both.

3.3 (a) continuity: agricultural practice in the hinterland; change: the port's growth on colonial trade. (b) the two together show that change was regionally concentrated rather than general.