Solutions

Each answer shows the steps, then the **result**.

2.1

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

2.2

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

2.3

(a)

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

(b)

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

3.1 B

- incomes fixed in money lose value as prices rise

3.2 B

- it governed the institutions of daily life

3.3

(a)

- household religious instruction, marriage, or education

(b)

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

3.4

(a)

- stricter codes on prostitution and begging (licensed or expelled beggars, closed brothels), or abolishing or restricting Carnival and its disorder

(b)

- for example: religious wars and confessional rivalry made communities fear the devil's work; or harvest failures and price inflation in the Little Ice Age sought a scapegoat, often a poor, older or widowed woman

(c)

- nobles were exempt from much direct taxation and collected fees for services and legal protections, so the tax burden and dues fell on peasants at a time of rising prices