Solutions

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

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

3.4

(a)

- for example: the Dutch East India Company (1602) and the English East India Company (1600) sold shares to many investors, spreading the risk of long voyages and raising far more capital than one merchant could; the Bank of England (1694) let investors lend to the state

(b)

- for example: most people remained peasants farming for subsistence; in Poland, Prussia and Russia serfdom stayed in force, with landlords growing grain for export

(c)

- for example: the putting-out (cottage) system moved textile spinning and weaving into rural homes; enclosure, Townshend's crop rotation and Tull's seed drill raised farm yields in Britain; Atlantic trade brought sugar and tobacco to European markets