

4.8 Continuity and Change from 1450 to 1750

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____ **Total: 14 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 for 1450-1750.

You must be able to:

- state the continuity the CED insists on about production
- name three areas in which major change occurred
- state the change in what connected the hemispheres
- avoid describing only rupture

1 Worked examples

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

■ The continuity

Although the world’s productive systems continued to be heavily centred on agriculture, major changes occurred. The CED opens its own change claim with a continuity.

■ Areas of change

Agricultural labour; the systems and locations of manufacturing; gender and social structures; and environmental processes.

■ The connection

The interconnection of the Eastern and Western Hemispheres, made possible by transoceanic voyaging, transformed trade and had a significant social impact on the world.

■ Not only rupture

Peasant and artisan labour continued and intensified; Indian Ocean networks continued to flourish; rulers continued to use religion and architecture to legitimise rule. Name a continuity beside each change.

2 Practice

2.1 State the continuity the CED opens with. [2]

2.2 Name three areas of major change. [3]

2.3 The period is not only rupture.

(a) Name two continuities from the unit. [2]

(b) State what an answer describing only change loses. [1]

3 Exam-style questions

3.1 The world’s productive systems continued to be centred on [1]

- A manufacturing
- B agriculture
- C finance
- D mining

3.2 The interconnection of the hemispheres was made possible by [1]

- A land empires
- B transoceanic voyaging
- C the Silk Roads
- D the plague

3.3 Write a paragraph on continuity and change in labour systems from 1450 to 1750.^[4]

Solutions

2.1 the world's productive systems continued to be heavily centred on agriculture, which the CED states before its change claim.

2.2 any three of: agricultural labour; the systems and locations of manufacturing; gender and social structures; environmental processes.

2.3 (a) any two of: peasant and artisan labour continued and intensified; Indian Ocean networks continued to flourish; rulers continued to use religion and architecture to legitimise rule. (b) the scale of what stayed the same, against which the changes are measured.

3.1 B. agriculture, on the CED's own statement.

3.2 B. transoceanic voyaging.

3.3 a continuity named with evidence; a change named with evidence; both located in the period; a sentence relating them rather than listing them.