

Exercise walk-through

18th-Century Society and Demographics ■ 4.4

eXercise

You must be able to

- state the causes of eighteenth-century population growth
- describe changes in agricultural practice
- explain the beginnings of proto-industry
- connect demographic change to social pressure

Method — Population growth

Better harvests from new crops and improved rotation, some retreat of epidemic disease, and earlier marriage in regions where wage work was available. Growth was gradual and regionally uneven.

Method — Agriculture

Enclosure, crop rotation and selective breeding raised yields where they were adopted, at the cost of displacing customary rights over common land.

Method — Proto-industry

Rural households produced manufactures for distant markets under a merchant's direction, which supplied income independent of land and made earlier household formation possible.

Method — Pressure

More people on the same land, with customary rights being enclosed, produces migration to towns and to proto-industrial work — and where neither is available, disorder.

Practice 2.1 ■ 2 marks

State two causes of eighteenth-century population growth.

Solution 2.1

Method: Population growth

Worked steps

any two of: better harvests from new crops and rotation; retreat of epidemic disease; earlier marriage where wage work was available **B2**.

Practice 2.2 ■ 2 marks

Explain what proto-industry supplied to a rural household.

Solution 2.2

Method: Proto-industry

Worked steps

income independent of land **B1**, which made earlier household formation possible **B1**.

Practice 2.3 ■ 1 mark

Enclosure raises a district's yields.

- (a) State one cost.
- (b) State one likely consequence for the displaced.

Solution 2.3

Method: Agriculture

Worked steps

(a) loss of customary rights over common land **B1**. (b) migration to towns or to proto-industrial work **B1**.

Exam-style 3.1 ■ 1 mark

New crops and improved rotation contributed to growth by

- A** reducing harvests
- B** improving the food supply
- C** ending marriage
- D** raising mortality

Solution 3.1

Method: Population growth

- A reducing harvests
- B improving the food supply
- C ending marriage
- D raising mortality



Worked steps

B. a better food supply reduces mortality and supports growth.

Exam-style 3.2 ■ 1 mark

Proto-industrial income mattered because it was

A dependent on landholding

B independent of land

C paid only in kind

D confined to towns

Solution 3.2

A dependent on landholding

B independent of land



C paid only in kind

D confined to towns

Worked steps

B. income not tied to landholding changes household options.

Exam-style 3.3 ■ 1 mark

A region's population grows while its common land is enclosed.

- (a) State the resulting pressure.
- (b) Explain the likely outcomes.

Solution 3.3

Method: Pressure

Worked steps

(a) more people with less access to land **B1**. (b) migration to towns or to proto-industry **B1**, and disorder where neither is available **B1**.