AP EUROPEAN HISTORY • EXERCISE SHEET

5.2 The Rise of Global Markets

Name: ______________ Class: __________ Date: ____________ **Total: 11 marks**

Objective

Build the skills to explain **global markets** 全球市场 in the eighteenth century.

You must be able to:

- describe the structure of eighteenth-century long-distance trade
- explain the role of colonial production and coerced labour
- state the effect on European consumption
- connect trade growth to state revenue and rivalry

1 Worked examples

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

The structure

Colonial plantations and mines produced commodities carried to European ports, refined or re-exported, with manufactures returning outward. The routes were protected by navies and regulated by navigation laws.

Colonial production

Sugar, tobacco and later cotton were produced by coerced labour, overwhelmingly enslaved people transported across the Atlantic. The commodity trade and the trade in people were parts of one system.

European consumption

Goods once rare —sugar, tea, coffee, tobacco, cotton cloth —became items of ordinary household consumption, which changed diets, sociability and household budgets.

Revenue and rivalry

Customs on colonial goods became a major source of state revenue, which is why control of routes and ports was pursued as a national interest and defended by war.

2 Practice

2.1 Describe the structure of eighteenth-century long-distance trade. [2]

2.2 State the effect of colonial commodities on European households. [2]

2.3 A state fights a war over a Caribbean island.

(a) State the fiscal reason. [1]

(b) State what this shows about trade and state interest. [1]

3 Exam-style questions

3.1 The commodity trade and the trade in enslaved people were [1]

- **A** unrelated
- **B** parts of one system
- **C** confined to Europe
- **D** ended by 1700

3.2 Customs duties on colonial goods mattered to states because they were [1]

- **A** negligible
- **B** a major source of revenue
- **C** paid by colonies only
- **D** voluntary

3.3 Sugar changes from a luxury to an everyday purchase.

(a) State one consequence for household budgets. [1]

(b) Explain the consequence for the plantation system. [2]

4 Go further

- work through the **5.2 The Rise of Global Markets** lesson on the **Learn** page;
- read the **Conflict, Crisis, and Reaction in the Late 18th Century** section of the AP European History handout on the **Know** page.

Solutions

2.1 colonial production carried to European ports, refined or re-exported, with manufactures returning outward; routes protected by navies and regulated by navigation laws.

2.2 goods once rare became ordinary purchases, changing diets, sociability and household spending.

2.3 (a) customs on the island's produce were a major revenue source. (b) that commercial assets had become national interests defended by force.

3.1 B. the plantations required the transported labour.

3.2 B. colonial customs were fiscally central.

3.3 (a) a regular expenditure appears where none existed. (b) mass demand requires mass production, which expanded plantations and the coerced labour they depended on.