

Exercise walk-through

# 6.4

## **Global Economic Development from 1750 to 1900**

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AP World History: Modern

# Industrial demand and export production

|                              | Political imperialism                                    | Economic imperialism                                 |
|------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|
| Who holds power?             | the imperial state governs                               | outside states, firms or lenders gain influence      |
| Through what means?          | colonial administration, settler colonies, protectorates | investment, loans, control of trade terms and prices |
| How does sovereignty change? | formal authority is limited or displaced                 | formal independence can remain                       |

**Formal rule and economic influence can overlap; compare their mechanisms.**

Explain demand, production and trade advantage; export trade alone does not prove formal colonial rule.

## From a resource to an industrial market

- 1 **Demand.** Industrial factories required **raw materials** ; urban populations needed larger **food supplies** .
- 2 **Production.** Regions specialised in **cash crops** and **extractive industries** , shaped by resources and market demand.
- 3 **Exchange.** Export earnings could purchase finished goods. Merchants and firms could hold **disproportionate power** over trade terms.

Explain who gained influence and how. The distribution of profits needs evidence.

## Place the commodity in its region

### Commodity

### CED production examples

Cotton

Egypt; South Asia in the economic-imperialism examples

Rubber

Congo basin and Amazon

Palm oil

West Africa

Guano

Peru and Chile

Meat

Argentina and Uruguay

Minerals

African diamonds; Chilean copper

Resources, production conditions and industrial demand connect environment to exchange.

## Your turn: explain export specialisation

### Original practice — attempt before the check

Use Egyptian cotton to explain how an environment and an industrial market became linked. Identify a demand, a production response and a limit to your conclusion.

## Check: Egyptian cotton

- 1 Industrial textile production created demand for cotton.
- 2 Suitable production conditions and distant demand supported Egyptian export specialisation.
- 3 Export earnings could purchase manufactured goods; trade could advantage foreign merchants.
- 4 The existence of cotton exports alone does not prove formal colonial rule or show how all profits were distributed.

## Exercises 2.1·2.2

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**2.1** State the two industrial needs that created export economies. [2]

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**2.2** State what export economies specialised in and what profits brought. [2]

## Exercises 2.1·2.2

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**2.1** State the two industrial needs that created export economies. [2]

**2.1**

- raw materials for factories; increased food supplies for growing urban populations
- 

**2.2** State what export economies specialised in and what profits bought. [2]

**2.2**

- commercial extraction of natural resources and the production of food and industrial crops; the profits purchased finished goods

## Exercise 2.3 (a)

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**2.3** Specialisation creates a vulnerability.

(a) State it.

[2]

## Exercise 2.3 (a)

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**2.3** Specialisation creates a vulnerability.

(a) State it.

[2]

(a)

- the economy depends on the price of its few exports, which is set elsewhere

## Exercise 2.3 (b)

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**2.3** Specialisation creates a vulnerability.

(b) State why it is structural rather than accidental.

[1]

## Exercise 2.3 (b)

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**2.3** Specialisation creates a vulnerability.

(b) State why it is structural rather than accidental.

[1]

(b)

- it follows from specialising in exports rather than from any particular event

## Exercises 3.1-3.2

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**3.1** Export economies specialised in extraction and the production of

[1]

☐

**A** finished manufactured goods

**B** food and industrial crops

**C** financial services

**D** precision machinery

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**3.2** The profits were used to purchase

[1]

☐

**A** finished goods

**B** more raw materials

**C** land in Europe

**D** nothing

## Exercises 3.1-3.2

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**3.1** Export economies specialised in extraction and the production of

[1]

☐

A finished manufactured goods

B food and industrial crops

C financial services

D precision machinery

**3.1 B**

- food and industrial crops

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**3.2** The profits were used to purchase

[1]

☐

A finished goods

B more raw materials

C land in Europe

D nothing

**3.2 A**

- finished goods

## Exercise 3.3 (a)

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**3.3** A region's income depends on the price of one crop.

(a) State who sets that price.

[1]

## Exercise 3.3 (a)

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**3.3** A region's income depends on the price of one crop.

(a) State who sets that price.

[1]

(a)

- buyers in the industrial economies

## Exercise 3.3 (b)

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**3.3** A region's income depends on the price of one crop.

(b) Explain the consequence when it falls.

[2]

## Exercise 3.3 (b)

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**3.3** A region's income depends on the price of one crop.

(b) Explain the consequence when it falls.

[2]

(b)

- the region's whole income falls at once, and it has no other production to fall back on