

Exercise walk-through

9.4

Economics in the Global Age

AP World History: Modern

Late-century changes were uneven

- 1 **Policy.** Many governments encouraged free-market policies and liberalisation; the end of the Cold War accelerated the trend.
- 2 **Knowledge economies** . Information and communications technology supported this growth; Finland, Japan and the U.S. are syllabus examples.
- 3 **Manufacturing.** Production increasingly located in parts of Asia and Latin America; Vietnam, Bangladesh and Mexico are syllabus examples.

These are changing patterns, not claims that each country has only one kind of activity.

Institutions, agreements and firms

Rules and cooperation

The WTO, ASEAN and historical NAFTA illustrate institutions or agreements affecting international economic relations. They are not interchangeable organisations.

Production across borders

Nissan and Mahindra and Mahindra are syllabus examples of **multinational corporations**. A firm and an intergovernmental institution have different roles.

Name the example and explain the economic relationship it supports.

Compare with economic imperialism

Possible continuity

International production and unequal influence over the terms of exchange can continue across periods.

Changes to examine

Political sovereignty, legal control and the technology coordinating supply chains can differ from nineteenth-century colonial rule.

A multinational supply chain is not automatically colonial government. Compare a specific relationship rather than asserting identity.

Your turn: qualify a regional claim

Evidence task

“After 1900 all regions became knowledge economies.” Use two named syllabus examples to revise this claim and explain one role of communications technology.

Check: a bounded economic claim

- 1 **Evidence.** Finland is an example of a knowledge economy; Vietnam illustrates increasing manufacturing production.
- 2 **Revised claim.** Knowledge-economy growth and manufacturing relocation occurred unevenly across regions.
- 3 **Mechanism.** Communications technology helped coordinate information and production across distance.
- 4 **Limit.** The examples do not show that either country had only one sector or equal access for everyone.

Exercises 2.1·2.2

2.1 State what accelerated free-market policies and when. [2]

2.2 State where knowledge economies and manufacturing were located. [2]

Exercises 2.1·2.2

2.1 State what accelerated free-market policies and when. [2]

2.1

- the end of the Cold War accelerated it in the late 20th century

2.2 State where knowledge economies and manufacturing were located. [2]

2.2

- knowledge economies grew in some regions; industrial production and manufacturing were increasingly situated in Asia and Latin America

Exercise 2.3 (a)

2.3 Name the three things reflecting free-market principles.

(a) Name them.

[3]

Exercise 2.3 (a)

2.3 Name the three things reflecting free-market principles.

(a) Name them.

[3]

(a)

- changing economic institutions; multinational corporations; regional trade agreements

Exercise 2.3 (b)

2.3 Name the three things reflecting free-market principles.

(b) State the earlier subtopic this repeats.

[1]

Exercise 2.3 (b)

2.3 Name the three things reflecting free-market principles.

(b) State the earlier subtopic this repeats.

[1]

(b)

- 5.7's abandonment of mercantilism for free trade

Exercises 3.1-3.2

3.1 The trend towards free-market policies was

[1]

☐

A created by the end of the Cold War

B accelerated by it

C ended by it

D unaffected by it

3.2 Industrial production was increasingly situated in

[1]

☐

A Asia and Latin America

B Western Europe

C the Arctic

D nowhere

Exercises 3.1-3.2

3.1 The trend towards free-market policies was

[1]

☐

A created by the end of the Cold War

B accelerated by it

C ended by it

D unaffected by it

3.1 B

- accelerated, so it pre-existed

3.2 Industrial production was increasingly situated in

[1]

☐

A Asia and Latin America

B Western Europe

C the Arctic

D nowhere

3.2 A

- Asia and Latin America

Exercise 3.3 (a)

3.3 Manufacturing leaves one region and grows in another.

(a) State whether world manufacturing has fallen.

[1]

Exercise 3.3 (a)

3.3 Manufacturing leaves one region and grows in another.

(a) State whether world manufacturing has fallen.

[1]

(a)

- no

Exercise 3.3 (b)

3.3 Manufacturing leaves one region and grows in another.

(b) Explain the distinction being made.

[2]

Exercise 3.3 (b)

3.3 Manufacturing leaves one region and grows in another.

(b) Explain the distinction being made.

[2]

(b)

- the location of production changed rather than its quantity, which is the same share-versus-output distinction as 5.4