AP WORLD HISTORY: MODERN • EXERCISE SHEET

6.4 Global Economic Development from 1750 to 1900

Name: ____________ Class: ________ Date: __________ **Total: 12 marks**

KEY WORDS export economies 出口经济 • raw materials 原材料 • food supplies 粮食供应

Objective

Build the skills to explain **export economies 出口经济**.

You must be able to:

- state the two industrial needs that created export economies
- state what export economies specialised in
- explain what the profits were used for
- explain the vulnerability the arrangement creates

1 Worked examples

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

Two needs

The need for raw materials for factories and **increased food supplies for the growing population in urban centres** led to the growth of export economies around the world.

Specialisation

They specialised in **commercial extraction of natural resources and the production of food and industrial crops**. A whole economy organised around a small number of exports.

The profits

The profits from these raw materials were used to purchase finished goods. Raw out, finished in — the pattern that defines the relationship.

Vulnerability

An economy specialised in one or two exports depends on the price of those exports, which is set elsewhere. That is a structural consequence of the arrangement the CED describes, not a separate misfortune.

2 Practice

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

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

2.3 Specialisation creates a vulnerability.

(a) State it. [2]

(b) State why it is structural rather than accidental. [1]

3 Exam-style questions

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

3.2 The profits were used to purchase [1]

- **A** finished goods
- **B** more raw materials
- **C** land in Europe
- **D** nothing

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

(a) State who sets that price. [1]

(b) Explain the consequence when it falls. [2]

Solutions

2.1 raw materials for factories; increased food supplies for growing urban populations.

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

2.3 (a) the economy depends on the price of its few exports, which is set elsewhere. (b) it follows from specialising in exports rather than from any particular event.

3.1 **B**. food and industrial crops.

3.2 **A**. finished goods.

3.3 (a) buyers in the industrial economies. (b) the region's whole income falls at once, and it has no other production to fall back on.