

6.5 Economic Imperialism from 1750 to 1900

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

Total: 12 marks

Objective

Build the skills to explain **economic imperialism** 经济帝国主义.

You must be able to:

- state where economic imperialism was practised
- state who practised it
- explain how commodity trade produced advantage
- distinguish economic imperialism from formal empire

1 Worked examples

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

■ Where

Industrialised states and businesses within those states practised economic imperialism **primarily in Asia and Latin America.**

■ Who

States and businesses within those states. The CED names both, so an answer treating this as purely governmental has dropped half of it.

■ The mechanism

Trade in some commodities was organised in a way that gave merchants and companies based in Europe and the U.S. a distinct economic advantage. The advantage is in the organisation of the trade, not in the goods.

■ Not formal empire

Economic imperialism operates without annexation. A country may keep its own government and still find its terms of trade set abroad, which is why the CED gives it a separate subtopic.

2 Practice

2.1 State where economic imperialism was practised and by whom. [2]

2.2 State where the CED locates the advantage. [2]

2.3 Economic imperialism differs from formal empire.

(a) State the difference. [2]

(b) State why it gets its own subtopic. [1]

3 Exam-style questions

3.1 Economic imperialism was practised primarily in [1]

- **A** Asia and Latin America
 - **B** Northern Europe
 - **C** Australia
 - **D** the Arctic
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3.2 The distinct economic advantage lay in [1]

- **A** the goods themselves
 - **B** the way the trade was organised
 - **C** military occupation
 - **D** religious conversion
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3.3 A country keeps its own government and its export prices are set abroad.

(a) State what this describes. [1]

(b) Explain why formal independence does not settle the question.

[2]

4 Go further

- work through the **6.5 Economic Imperialism from 1750 to 1900** lesson on the **Learn** page;
- read the **Consequences of Industrialization** section of the AP World History hand-out on the **Know** page.

Solutions

2.1 primarily in Asia and Latin America; by industrialised states and businesses within them.

2.2 in the organisation of commodity trade, which gave European and U.S. merchants and companies a distinct advantage.

2.3 (a) economic imperialism operates without annexation, so a country may keep its own government. (b) it is a distinct relationship that a map of empires would not show.

3.1 A. the CED's own regions.

3.2 B. the organisation of the trade.

3.3 (a) economic imperialism. (b) political control and economic control are separate, so a state can hold the first without the second.