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]