

Exercise walk-through

The Rise of Global Markets ■ 5.2

eXercise

You must be able to

- describe the structure of eighteenth-century long-distance trade
- explain the role of colonial production and coerced labour
- state the effect on European consumption
- connect trade growth to state revenue and rivalry

Method — The structure

Colonial plantations and mines produced commodities carried to European ports, refined or re-exported, with manufactures returning outward. The routes were protected by navies and regulated by navigation laws.

Method — Colonial production

Sugar, tobacco and later cotton were produced by coerced labour, overwhelmingly enslaved people transported across the Atlantic. The commodity trade and the trade in people were parts of one system.

Method — European consumption

Goods once rare — sugar, tea, coffee, tobacco, cotton cloth — became items of ordinary household consumption, which changed diets, sociability and household budgets.

Method — Revenue and rivalry

Customs on colonial goods became a major source of state revenue, which is why control of routes and ports was pursued as a national interest and defended by war.

Practice 2.1 ■ 2 marks

Describe the structure of eighteenth-century long-distance trade.

Solution 2.1

Worked steps

colonial production carried to European ports, refined or re-exported, with manufactures returning outward **B1**; routes protected by navies and regulated by navigation laws **B1**.

Practice 2.2 ■ 2 marks

State the effect of colonial commodities on European households.

Solution 2.2

Method: The structure

Worked steps

goods once rare became ordinary purchases **B1**, changing diets, sociability and household spending **B1**.

Practice 2.3 ■ 1 mark

A state fights a war over a Caribbean island.

- (a) State the fiscal reason.
- (b) State what this shows about trade and state interest.

Solution 2.3

Worked steps

(a) customs on the island's produce were a major revenue source **B1**. (b) that commercial assets had become national interests defended by force **B1**.

Exam-style 3.1 ■ 1 mark

The commodity trade and the trade in enslaved people were

- A** unrelated
- B** parts of one system
- C** confined to Europe
- D** ended by 1700

Solution 3.1

Method: Colonial production

- A unrelated
- B parts of one system
- C confined to Europe
- D ended by 1700



Worked steps

- B. the plantations required the transported labour.

Exam-style 3.2 ■ 1 mark

Customs duties on colonial goods mattered to states because they were

- A** negligible
- B** a major source of revenue
- C** paid by colonies only
- D** voluntary

Solution 3.2

Method: Revenue and rivalry

- A negligible
- B a major source of revenue
- C paid by colonies only
- D voluntary



Worked steps

B. colonial customs were fiscally central.

Exam-style 3.3 ■ 1 mark

Sugar changes from a luxury to an everyday purchase.

- (a) State one consequence for household budgets.
- (b) Explain the consequence for the plantation system.

Solution 3.3

Method: European consumption

Worked steps

(a) a regular expenditure appears where none existed **B1**. (b) mass demand requires mass production **B1**, which expanded plantations and the coerced labour they depended on **B1**.