



AP[®] World History 2002 Sample Student Responses

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Global trade patterns have changed greatly from 1750 to the present. Certain regions have gained and lost their importance to the worldwide economy. The shift in trade from the Indian Ocean, to the Atlantic, and finally to the Pacific highlights how different factors influence the demand for different goods.

By 1750 the Triangular Trade had reached its high point in the Atlantic Ocean. The trade of manufactured goods from Europe to Africa, slaves from Africa to Latin America, and raw materials from Latin America to Europe characterized the focus of the economy of the time. The great importance of Latin American cash crops and mineral deposits led Europe to concentrate on obtaining only raw materials from its colonies there. This prevented the heavy industrialization from occurring in Latin America like it was elsewhere. As the Latin American countries fought for independence led by Simón Bolívar and other revolutionaries, many people did not consider that they were dependent on Europe and America for manufactured goods. After independence was gained, the struggle to industrialize the region was dependent on support from American and European companies. Development occurred slowly

and rulers struggled to get rid of the American influence in their countries. Many times, these difficulties allowed for military takeover by dictators. Many regions in Latin America are still considered developing countries (or third world countries because of their non-alliance during the Cold War). A great amount of cheap labor and goods continued to flow from these regions and the effects of imperialism are clear.

After the decline of the Indian Ocean trade system, South and Southeast Asia went through a period of comparatively little global trade involvement. By 1750, imperialistic powers had begun to seize control of many regions throughout South and Southeast Asia. India fell under control of the British East India company and later became a British colony. Many other areas fell under the control of the Dutch and other European powers. These areas were exploited as sources of raw materials and a place to send European manufactured goods. As in Latin America, few industries rose in Southeast Asia and India. Around World War I and II struggles for

independence began there too. When India did finally gain independence, it went through many of the same problems as Latin America and the rest of Southeast Asia. India's cotton industry had been destroyed by the flow of cheap British manufactured textiles and the government held monopolies on many trade goods such as salt. Gandhi had supported the limited Westernization of India and the revival of its past industries. The Third World status of many Southeastern nations is beginning to change as trade shifts into the Pacific Ocean and the Asian Tigers ~~are~~ continue to gain power and prosperity.

The trade patterns around the world have changed greatly since 1750. Latin America's rise and fall with imperialism is slowly improving today. Likewise the industrialization of South and Southeast Asia is slowly increasing its involvement with the global trade networks. Global patterns will continue to shift as developing nations become more prosperous and powerful.

Global trading had drastically changed in the past 2000 years. The change accelerated in the 1700s when ~~the~~ exploration and colonization dominated ^{the} European mindset. Two ~~regions~~ ^{areas} that had changing trading patterns were North America and East Asia.

North America was a huge trading center in ~~1750~~ 1750. African slaves had long since been working the plantations that grew the exports that were shipped to Europe. The English colonies flourished under ~~King~~ King George. The colonists enjoyed English luxuries while England enjoyed the tobacco and other products of the New World. When the United States won their independence in the 1780s they had to deal with global trade. The industrial revolution caused the US to look outside their own nation for oil. Trade increased as the invention increased production. The nation expanded westward to the Pacific Ocean and accepted immigrants. ~~The~~ The trade with the east increased as a result of stretching to California. The US joined Europe in exploring China and were the first to open Japan in 1853. At the turn of the century the US was still growing and the exporting still increasing. During WWI the US still provided some nations with supplies but their transatlantic routes were disturbed.

by the German submarines. Entering the war decreased exporting though because the weapons were needed to defend the troops in Europe. The Depression hurt trade drastically because the economy was ~~depressed~~ damaged. The trading throughout the world was affected by the lack of US exports. World War II ~~also~~ increased the trade again and since then ~~the~~ North America has been trading extensively. ~~NAFTA~~ NAFTA was signed to make trade between Mexico, the United States, and Canada tariff free.

East Asia has transformed in 250 years. From 1750 until 1853 the Japanese Islands were closed off from outside nations. On July 8, 1853 Commodore Matthew C. Perry navigated his Great White Fleet to the Japanese shore where he demanded trade be opened to the United States. Trade developed quickly from then. The Japanese soon joined the west in dividing up China into spheres of influence. In the 1930s Japan invaded Manchuria and began WWII for them. ~~the~~ It lasted until ~~the~~ ^{August} of 1945. Japan, during this time, was very aggressive and conquered much of eastern Asia. They did this because they were in need of raw materials. ~~the~~ ^{It didn't help when} the US ~~also~~ embargoed their oil trade. After the war the US aided them and rebuilt their cities. The new factories surpassed

~~the~~ even the US factories. The trade boomed with the rest of the world. Japan became known for their technology. This nation is ~~one of the~~ one of the world's highest exporters and they lead in ~~the~~ ^{the} technology field.

Both nations, the US and Japan, have advanced greatly in 250 years. The trade ~~the~~ they have conducted has affected the rest of the world, showing their great influence.

Global trade patterns in ^{different} areas around the world have changed and remained basically the same from 1750 to the present.

North America's relationship to global trade patterns has changed drastically, while Latin America's relationship has remained basically the same.

In 1750, North America was still a British colony and had to do all its trade with Britain, paying taxes and other fines on imports. In 1750, North America mainly imported British goods and did little other trade. After the American Revolution in 1776, the role of N. America in world trade patterns changed. ~~It~~ North America was now free to trade with other countries, one reason the French supported the North Americans in their quest for independence.

Before North America was a major exporter of tobacco and cotton. ~~It~~ It imported manufactured goods such as cloth. After the Industrial Revolution, and it was the second country to become industrialized,

North America started exporting manufactured and raw materials to all countries, all over the world. Present day, the United States is a major integrating force in the World Trade system. The Great Depression illustrated the dependence of other countries on the Americas. The Great Depression started in America and spread throughout the world. The only country that escaped major effects was Russia.

Latin America is a different story. In 1750 Latin America was ~~div~~ divided among the European nations. It was used to make sugar, coffee, and other raw materials, which were then exported. The Latin Americans were forced to import high-priced European goods. This left little money in the Latin American colonies. After decolonization and the gaining of independence by most countries in the ~~eight~~ nineteenth and twentieth centuries, conditions changed little.

The colonies after decolonization remained totally dependent on their European counterpart for the buying of their products. The

Europeans could then sell them the high-priced ~~and~~ manufactured goods. After industrialization of the major countries to this present day, Latin America remains only slightly industrialized and still dependent on other nations.

~~North America and~~

North America and Latin America are two different cases of their relationship on world trade from 1750 to present day. Latin America changed little and is still dependent on other nations. North America changed totally. It went from a supplier of raw materials to a totally independent trading nation with much power.