

SECTION B

Answer EITHER Question 3 OR Question 4.

EITHER

3 How far did poverty increase in Britain in the years 1625-88?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)

OR

4 How significant was imperial expansion in the development of the British economy in the years 1625-88?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)

④

foundations for decades of future exp. ← Colonial expansion

imperial expansion 25-88.

Judgement
very sig - wide market for dom. ec. cloth / City of L.

↳ establishment of NA colonies eased overpop.

↳ cash crops Tobacco / hemp / flax. City of London

↳ seizure of Jamaica → interreg.

↳ sugar trade

↳ slave trade. L cocoa / coffee.

Navigation Acts 51/60 / 63/73.

↳ ~~new~~ East India Co. → Royal Mint

* Africa → Montserrat, Antigua, etc. endorsed by Charles.

↳ merchant / gentry investment. ~~seizing Dr~~

↳ triangular trade.

Dutch rivalry.

Banking / Pledging

Other factors

- Banking & Insurance — new inv. / Gradsmill. — end of domestic industry.

- Cloth trade — worsted d to wool in L. Past 1640 P. Royal T.

↳ City of L

↳ Dutch immigrants.



SECTION B

Indicate which question you are answering by marking a cross in the box ☒. If you change your mind, put a line through the box ☒ and then indicate your new question with a cross ☒.

Chosen question number:

Question 3 ☒

Question 4 ☒

Throughout the 17th century, domestic and international economy facilitated each other - the imperial expansion provided a wider, global market for British trade and goods, and whilst other factors such as banking and insurance and the development of the cloth trade contributed to the rise of the empire, the scale and variety of trade leads me to judge ~~external~~ imperial expansion as extremely significant to the development of the British economy in the years 1625 to 1688.

With the establishment of North American colonies towards the beginning of the period came the cultivation of new produce like cash crops that stimulated the British economy as they were ~~not~~ imported via the City of London - Tobacco plantations in Virginia, ~~established~~ run by Catholic and Anglican immigrants being a significant example, along with hemp and flax that developed the British cloth trade. These new cash crops were imported exclusively to England ~~or only~~ on only English ships because of the English imperial policy of mercantilism that was employed most prominently in the republican governments of the Interregnum period in



(Section B continued) order to compete with the Dutch, whose ~~and~~ trading monopoly was weakening ~~at~~ by 1649 to 1660. Mercantilism manifested itself in the form of the Navigation Acts of 1651 and 1660, helping England become self-sufficient as a trading state and helping develop the economy in that it allowed British trade to dominate all colonial imports, funnelling all ~~port~~ produce through London (Staples Act 1662), boosting domestic economy consequentially through subsequent investment in agriculture and new ~~towns~~ industrial towns like Kent and Norwich, suggesting expansion was incredibly significant as it impacted other aspects of the economy.

Dominance extended further and to the East with the East India Company that was crucial to the establishment of English trading posts ~~and~~ in India and triangular trade, whereby English establishment of new ports across the world, all protected by the mercantilist involvement of the state in the economy was ~~ex~~ very significant in that it had a lasting impact on the centuries to follow; for example by 1713 English the English controlled half of all ~~trans~~atlantic slave trade.

However despite this, there are other ~~factors~~ factors that had a significant impact ~~of~~ on the development of the British economy. The expansion of banking and insurance facilitated the growth of the empire in that merchants were more willing to make investments in trade when the



(Section B continued) Shipment was insured - this is most seen towards the end of the 17th century when premiums dropped by 75% and coffee houses like Lloyd's of London were established where bankers and insurers could exchange the latest prices for commodities and weather forecasts, along with advertising in London's City Mercury. When the risks were lower because of marine insurance, trading benefitted, expanding rapidly - further bolstered by the significance of lending from Goldsmith-Bankers and other such firms - of which there was only 3 in London in 1630, but over 30 in 1637.

Another factor that was significant in economic development was the cloth industry and the rapid development felt in that area. Although the domestic putting out system was already well established by the beginning of the period, the introduction of new and improved drapery and techniques like frame knitting machines went on to revolutionise the trade, indicated by the fact that in 1660 92% of all London exports were cloth, a number that never dipped below 70% ~~throughout~~ by the end of the period. The settlement of Dutch immigrants in towns like Colchester and Norwich helped develop the economy in that these places gained a reputation for the quality usually produced by the Dutch - meaning a wider and more trusting overseas market, suggesting the cloth trade was also significant.



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(Section B continued) In conclusion, various aspects of domestic economy like London as a port, cloth and banking facilitated each other, and imperial expansion, in a very symbiotic relationship from which both benefited. Though cloth and banking provided the goods and capital to trade, it was the development of wider markets and the exclusivity of these markets that ~~do~~ were influential in the economic prosperity ~~England~~ Britain felt during the period and here for decades afterwards - for this reason, ~~imperial~~ imperial expansion was extremely significant in the development of the British economy in the years 1625-1688.

