

Discover Maritime History – Trade and Commerce in Early Modern England (lesson 2)

Lesson	Lesson Title	Resources
2	Trade and Commerce in Early Modern England	Lesson plan PowerPoint Glossary of terms – printed (1/2 sheet per student)
Learning objectives		
All:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Understand that the nature of trade and commerce changed over time - Be able to link this to previous lesson with regards to transitioning to voyage of discovery 	
Most:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Describe England’s traditional exports: wool, cloth, metal products - Describe England’s traditional imports: wine, dried fruits, olive oil, silver, iron - Describe the nature of expansion into eastern markets and the “new world” 	
Some:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Be able to broadly plot the rise and decline of the cloth industry, and the broad timeline of economic expansion into broader territories 	
Activity		Timing
<p>Starter:</p> <p>Slide 1: Note lesson objectives</p> <p>Slide 2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Recap findings from lesson 1 - Ask students to identify four key ways in which commerce impacted English military and political expansion during Early Modern period (from lesson 1) - **NOTE: the PowerPoint has 4 hidden boxes you can flip over when a student correctly identifies a key point, they are numbered as follows**: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Naval requisition of merchant ships 2. Voyages of discovery 3. Privateering 4. Establishment of EIC - Note that today’s lesson will look in more detail at the basis for English maritime commerce – thinking about what England traded in, where England traded to, and how this changed in the sixteenth century 		5 mins
<p>Main:</p> <p>Slides 3-7 – teaching</p> <p>*ask students to take notes as they will need them for the activity*</p> <p>Slide 3: <u>England’s traditional exports</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Medieval England had little arable land but a lot of pasturable land which could be used to raise sheep for wool and cloth - As such, for centuries, England’s foremost export commodity was wool <p>Slide 4: <u>England’s traditional exports</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Then, during the 1520s, this change from wool to cloth export 		

<p>Slide 5: <u>England's traditional exports</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The export of cloth continued for several decades between 1520s and 1550s, and was England's foremost export, however... - During the latter part of the 16th century, the northern and central European markets (namely Antwerp) went into economic decline - Plus, enclosure meant that sheep began producing wool with much longer strands and this made a new type of cloth (new draperies) - English traders were enterprising and shifted their exports to Southern Europe where these cloths – The New Draperies – were more popular due to their light-weight nature and the higher temperatures in the south - Cloth trade of this kind very prevalent throughout 16th century 	
<p>Slide 6: <u>England's traditional exports</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Other than cloth, England did also export metal products such as tin and lead that were mined in <u>Cornwall</u> and Devon – but these were much less important than wool and cloth 	
<p>Slide 7: <u>England's traditional imports</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In exchange, England imported goods that couldn't be produced in the cold northern climate, namely: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • wine, dried fruits, olive oil, silver, iron 	
<p>Slide 8: <u>Activity</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 3 voyages have been selected from the database - Ask students to talk about what they've just learnt with their partner/group and see if they can predict what the vessels may have carried – make clear that we do not have commodity data so cannot say for certain, but a best guess based on the historiography 	10/15 mins
<p>Slides 9-11: <u>Activity</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <u>Reveal possible commodities – one line at a time</u> 	
<p>Slide 12: <u>New markets</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Have talked about traditional markets – can students remember from last week how England sought expansion into new markets? See slides 13 and 14... 	5/10 mins
<p>Slide 13: <u>New markets</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Exploration of the Americas, in order to: - IMPORT: tobacco and sugar 	
<p>Slide 14: <u>New markets</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - (Very) gradual penetration of the markets of the orient and the east Indies in order to: - IMPORT: textiles, spices, tea 	
<p>Slide 15: <u>Impact</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - As discussed last week, expansion into new territories brought wealth & global political power to the country - But the basis for that was England's traditional import/export markets – created strong maritime community and power on the European stage – so all commercial maritime activity important in understanding English expansion 	5/10 mins

Plenary:

Slide 16:

- Recap: what have we learnt? Discuss with group, highlight the following
 - Commerce and trade changed over time
 - English traders adapted to changes in the markets and the products available
 - English traders sought new markets when older markets were in periods of decline or they sought greater profits
 - E.g. transition to New Draperies
 - E.g. exploration of the Americas
 - E.g. expansion into the east
 - Imports were slightly more stable than exports as England had access to a range of markets and could pretty much demand anything they wanted – but still sought to expand to gain wealth, international prestige, and eventually an Empire.