Cocoa Connections

Trace how trade routes and services link world regions over time.

GHW.8.2 "Prepare graphic representations, such as maps, tables, and timelines, to describe the global movement of goods and services between and among countries and world regions over time..."

NAME _____ DATE _____

1 READ AND MARK

Read it twice

YOUR JOB Underline each goods route, circle each service that supports trade, and number the three periods in time order. Use your marks to track how the network changed.

A Bean's Global Journey

1 A chocolate bar can connect a farm, a ship, a bank, and a factory across oceans. Cocoa grows in warm regions, while many chocolate makers and buyers are elsewhere. The table follows selected cocoa links across three periods. Its routes show where beans moved, and its services show the work needed to move them.

SELECTED COCOA TRADE LINKS OVER TIME

Period	Goods route	Supporting services
Around 1900	West Africa to Western Europe	Steamship transport
1990s	West Africa to Western Europe	Ocean freight and trade finance
2020s	West Africa to Europe and Asia	Container shipping and cargo insurance

2 Around 1900, steamships carried West African cocoa to Western Europe. By the 1990s, ocean freight still linked those regions, while trade finance helped firms pay for shipments. In the 2020s, cocoa also moved from West Africa to Asian markets. These snapshots show an expanding network, not every cocoa shipment worldwide.

3 The network creates interdependence: farmers need buyers, while processors need a steady supply of beans. Transport and insurance providers also earn income from trade. Yet reliance is uneven. If a shipping delay blocks bean exports, farmers may lose sales and distant factories may lack supplies. A region absent from a selected route is not necessarily outside world trade.

2 ANSWER WITH EVIDENCE

Use the passage

1. Compare the goods routes around 1900 and in the 2020s. How did the network shown in the table change?

2. On a timeline of the three periods, which supporting service first appears in the 1990s entry? What does it help firms do?

3. Use the 2020s route to explain how West Africa and one destination region depend on each other.

4. Would a shipping delay affect only West Africa? Use the trade network to explain your answer.

3 YOUR TURN

Your own words

Complete the table with one goods route and its supporting services for each period. In the final row, invent a plausible change to cargo insurance in the 2020s and predict how it could affect a route and two regions that depend on it.

PERIOD OR SCENARIO	GOODS MOVEMENT	SERVICES AND EFFECTS

Cocoa Connections

PART 1 · READ AND MARK

Underline each goods route, circle each service that supports trade, and number the three periods in time order. Use your marks to track how the network changed. Accept any marking that follows this job and points at the right text.

PART 2 · ANSWERS

#	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	Compare the goods routes around 1900 and in the 2020s. How did the network shown in the table change?	**The selected routes expanded from West Africa to Western Europe to include Asian markets as well as Europe.**
2	On a timeline of the three periods, which supporting service first appears in the 1990s entry? What does it help firms do?	**Trade finance first appears in the 1990s entry. It helps firms pay for shipments.**
3	Use the 2020s route to explain how West Africa and one destination region depend on each other.	**West African farmers need buyers in Europe or Asia, while processors there need cocoa beans.**
4	Would a shipping delay affect only West Africa? Use the trade network to explain your answer.	**No. West African farmers may lose sales, and factories in destination regions may lack beans.**

PART 3 · YOUR TURN (SAMPLE ANSWER)

PERIOD OR SCENARIO	GOODS MOVEMENT	SERVICES AND EFFECTS
Around 1900	West Africa to Western Europe	Steamships carry cocoa.
1990s	West Africa to Western Europe	Ocean freight moves beans, and trade finance helps pay for shipments.
2020s	West Africa to Europe and Asia	Container shipping moves beans, and cargo insurance protects shipments.
2020s, insurance costs double	Some West Africa to Asia shipments may be postponed.	Higher costs may delay sales for West African farmers and bean deliveries to Asian processors.

Accept equivalent descriptions of the selected routes and services. The invented scenario should give a plausible insurance change and explain its possible effects on both a source and a destination region.