

From Beans to Bars

How uneven resources connect economies across and within countries

6.6.C “explain the impact of the distribution of resources on international trade and economic interdependence among and within societies.”

NAME _____

DATE _____

1 READ AND MARK _____ Read it twice

YOUR JOB Underline each resource or condition that is not evenly available, and circle each effect on trade, jobs, prices, or income. Draw a small line from each underlined idea to a circled effect that it causes.

Cacao Connects Countries

- ① Cacao trees grow best in hot, rainy places near the equator. Côte d’Ivoire and Ghana produce much of the world’s cacao beans, while many chocolate factories are in Europe and North America. Factory countries buy beans because their cooler climates cannot grow enough cacao. In return, cacao-growing countries buy imported machines, fuel, and other goods. This exchange links workers, businesses, and consumers in countries that depend on one another. Chocolate buyers also depend on ships and ports to move the beans.
- ② Within a cacao-growing country, resources are not spread evenly either. Rural farming areas may have land and labor for growing beans, but they may have few paved roads, storage buildings, or processing plants. Farmers can earn money by selling beans to exporters, yet poor roads can raise transport costs and lower the price farmers receive. Towns with ports, warehouses, and factories often gain more jobs. As a result, trade can create different economic opportunities for people living in the same country.
- ③ Resource distribution can also make the trade network vulnerable. A drought, plant disease, or storm in a major cacao-producing area can reduce the bean supply. Chocolate makers may pay more for beans, and stores in other countries may raise chocolate prices or have less to sell. Lower harvests can reduce farmers’ income, while shipping and factory workers may have less work. Because each group relies on others for materials, jobs, and products, one local resource problem can affect many societies.

2 ANSWER WITH EVIDENCE _____ Use the passage

1 Why do countries with many chocolate factories buy cacao beans from cacao-growing countries?

2 How can poor roads in rural farming areas affect cacao farmers' income?

3 How can trade create different economic opportunities for rural farmers and for people in towns with ports, warehouses, and factories?

4 Explain how a drought in a major cacao-producing area can affect people in other countries.

3 YOUR TURN _____ Your own words

Choose a resource other than cacao. Write 3 or 4 sentences that name where the resource is concentrated, explain one trade connection it creates between places, and describe one way people within the producing society could have different economic opportunities.

PART 1 • READ AND MARK

Underline each resource or condition that is not evenly available, and circle each effect on trade, jobs, prices, or income. Draw a small line from each underlined idea to a circled effect that it causes. Accept any marking that follows this job and points at the right text.

PART 2 • ANSWERS

#	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	Why do countries with many chocolate factories buy cacao beans from cacao-growing countries?	Many factory countries have cooler climates and cannot grow enough cacao, so they import beans from hot, rainy cacao-growing countries.
2	How can poor roads in rural farming areas affect cacao farmers' income?	Poor roads raise transport costs and can lower the price farmers receive for their beans.
3	How can trade create different economic opportunities for rural farmers and for people in towns with ports, warehouses, and factories?	Rural farmers can earn money selling beans, but may face poor roads and fewer facilities. Towns with ports, warehouses, and factories often have more jobs.
4	Explain how a drought in a major cacao-producing area can affect people in other countries.	A drought can reduce the bean supply. Chocolate makers may pay more, stores may raise prices or have less chocolate, and shipping or factory workers may have less work.

PART 3 • YOUR TURN (SAMPLE ANSWER)

Chile has lithium deposits that can be used in rechargeable batteries. Chile can export lithium materials to battery makers in China, while Chilean companies and consumers can buy imported equipment and products. People near mining areas may find mining jobs, but people in other parts of Chile may not receive those jobs or related business income.

Accept equivalent cause-and-effect explanations grounded in the passage. For the open response, accept any accurate resource example that explains both an international trade connection and unequal opportunities within the producing society.