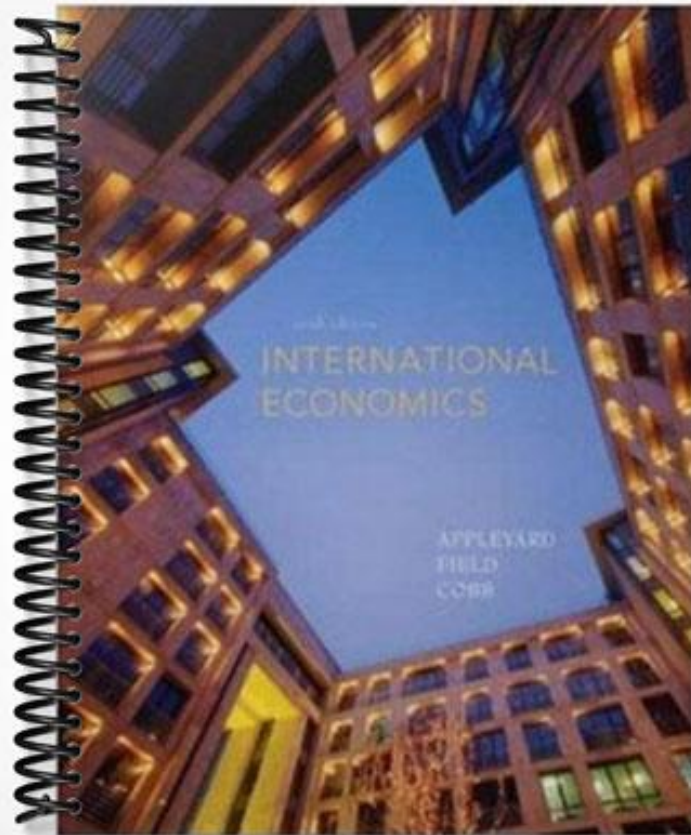


# SOLUTIONS MANUAL



and  
INTERNATIONAL  
ECONOMICS

APPLEYARD  
FIELD  
COBB

## CHAPTER 2

# EARLY TRADE THEORIES: MERCANTILISM AND THE TRANSITION TO THE CLASSICAL WORLD OF DAVID RICARDO

### Learning Objectives:

- To learn the basic concepts and policies associated with Mercantilism.
- To understand Hume's price-specie-flow mechanism and the challenge it posed to Mercantilism.
- To grasp Adam Smith's concepts of wealth and absolute advantage as foundations for international trade.

### I. *Outline*

#### Introduction

- The Oracle in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century

#### Mercantilism

- The Mercantilist Economic System
- The Role of Government
- Mercantilism and Domestic Economic Policy

#### The Challenge to Mercantilism by Early Classical Writers

- David Hume – The Price-Specie-Flow Mechanism
- Adam Smith and the Invisible Hand

#### Summary

### II. *Special Chapter Features*

#### In the Real World: Mercantilism is Still Alive

#### Concept Box 1: Capsule Summary of the Price-Specie-Flow Mechanism

#### Concept Box 2: Concept Review – Price Elasticity and Total Expenditures

#### Titans of International Economics: Adam Smith (1723-1790)

### III. *Purpose of Chapter*

The purpose of this chapter is to trace out some of the early ideas regarding the basis for international trade and the distribution of the benefits to be gained from trade. The chapter not only provides some historical perspective to trade theory, but it also makes clear why certain contemporary protectionist attitudes can be seen as being based in a Mercantilist view of the world.

IV. *Teaching Tips*

- A. It is important to focus on the principal tenets of the Mercantilist system and then to examine the policy positions that follow logically. This provides a good background for evaluating various trade policy positions later in the book.
- B. We feel that this is an excellent time to introduce the labor theory of value. It is a good opportunity to help the student begin thinking in relative terms. It is therefore important that the relative nature of this concept is clear in the students' minds.
- C. Once the Mercantilist position is laid out and the economic policy implications discussed, one can examine how Hume's price-specie-flow mechanism and Smith's ideas of the mutual gains from trade based on absolute advantage contributed to the decline of the Mercantilist way of thinking.
- D. Discussing the price-specie-flow mechanism at this point gives the student an early insight into the macro aspect of international trade that often gets short shrift when the micro focus of Classical comparative advantage is introduced.

V. *Answers to End-of-Chapter Questions and Problems*

1. Wealth was viewed as synonymous with holdings of precious metals. Nation-states wished to become wealthy and this meant obtaining large holdings of precious metals. It is also argued by some that the shortage of coinage constrained the growth of these nation-states and that precious metals were required to increase the supply of coinage (money) in order for the countries to grow.
2. Critical pillars of Mercantilism:
- a. the zero-sum nature of international trade;
  - b. the need for strong, powerful governments;
  - c. the labor theory of value;
  - d. the need to regulate economic activity; and
  - e. the need for a positive trade balance.

Because wealth was viewed in terms of holdings of precious metals, the objective of economic activity and policy was to foster increased holdings of specie. Mercantilists believed that individuals pursuing their own self interest would not accomplish this objective and that, consequently, economic activity had to be closely regulated and supervised.

Chapter 02 - Early Trade Theories: Mercantilism and the Transition to the Classical World of David Ricardo

3. The paradox of Mercantilism is that wealthy countries would contain large numbers of very poor people. A second paradox is that wealthy countries had to spend great amounts of specie to protect their holdings of specie. Wages were kept low (at institutional subsistence levels) to reduce labor costs, and families were encouraged to have children through various taxes and subsidies. These actions contributed to a very large poor working class.
4. Critical assumptions of the price-specie-flow mechanism:
  - a. some link between the money supply and the price level, e.g., the quantity theory of money;
  - b. perfect competition, with flexible wages and prices;
  - c. price-elastic demand for traded goods; and
  - d. existence of a gold standard, with no government interference with the movement of gold and no actions to sterilize gold's impact on the money supply.

If the demand for traded goods were price inelastic, the movement of gold and prices would worsen trade balances, not correct them. This would be destabilizing, not stabilizing.

5. Hume's price-specie-flow mechanism suggested that a country could not sustain a positive balance of trade because of the effect on money and prices. The external payments position had repercussions on internal economic variables. A continual positive trade balance was thus not a viable policy target, and not a continuous source of increased wealth. Smith's concept of absolute advantage indicated that both countries could gain from trade, in direct contrast to the Mercantilist's zero-sum-game view of trade.
6. The United States has an absolute advantage in the production of wheat (3 hrs./unit < 4 hrs./unit) and the United Kingdom has an absolute advantage in clothing (4 hrs./unit < 9 hrs./unit). The United States would gain at the barter price of 1C:2W (1W:0.5C) since it only gets 0.33C for 1W in autarky. Similarly, the United Kingdom would benefit because it takes only 0.5C to obtain a unit of wheat with trade instead of 1C in autarky.

7. (a) In autarky the United Kingdom would produce 75 units of clothing (300 labor hours/4 hrs.) and 50 units of wheat (200 labor hours/4 hrs.).

(b) If the United Kingdom allocates all of its labor to clothing production, it will produce 125 units of clothing (500 total labor hours/4 hrs.). United Kingdom consumption of clothing with trade will be the difference between domestic production and exports, i.e., 85 units of cloth. United Kingdom consumption of wheat will be equal to the 80 units of wheat imports it receives for its 40 units of clothing exports [(40 units of exports) (2W/1C)]. Thus, with trade, United Kingdom consumption of clothing increased from 75 to 85 units and its consumption of wheat increased from 50 units to 80 units.

8. (a) In autarky United States wheat production will be 110 units (330 labor hrs./3 hrs.), and cloth production will be 30 units (270 labor hours/9 hrs.).

(b) With trade, the United States will consume 120 units of wheat (200 units of production less the 80 units of exports) and 40 units of cloth imports. Consequently, with trade, U.S. consumption of wheat has risen from 110 to 120 units and its consumption of cloth has risen from 30 to 40 units.

In this case trade is a positive-sum game since both parties are able to consume more of both goods with trade compared to autarky, i.e., both countries unambiguously gain from trade.

9. A Mercantilist would view the continuing trade surplus as a very desirable outcome, since it produces a net increase in Chinese holdings of foreign exchange (claims on foreign country assets) which is similar to increased holdings of specie in Mercantilist times. To the Mercantilist, the surplus represents successful Chinese policy, not a problem. Hume would argue that the situation would be self-correcting if a fixed exchange rate system is in place as long as prices and wages are flexible and China does nothing to interfere with the flow of payment and its impact on the money supply. The increase in the money supply accompanying the trade surplus would lead to a relative increase in the prices of Chinese goods, thus reducing the trade surplus. In China's trading partners, the money supply would decrease and prices would decrease, thus decreasing their deficits. Movement to a zero trade balance would also occur under a flexible-rate system because the trade surplus would lead to an increase in the value of the Chinese currency and therefore to a relative increase in the prices of Chinese goods and services.

10. With a price elasticity of demand of (-) 2.0, a 10 percent increase in price will cause the quantity demanded in Spain to fall by 20 percent  $[(-2.0)(0.10)]$ . Because Switzerland was initially exporting 5,000 units, the new level of exports will be 4,000  $[(5,000)(1 - 0.20)]$ . The new value of Swiss exports will be 440,000 francs  $[(4,000)(110)]$ , which is exactly equal to its new level of imports. The increase in Swiss prices has thus worked to remove its trade surplus with Spain.

## VI. *Sample Exam Questions*

### A. Essay Questions

1. Explain how the price-specie-flow mechanism operates to maintain balanced trade between countries. What are the assumptions that are critical to the mechanism's successful operation?

2. Why was a positive trade balance so important to Mercantilists? In Mercantilist thinking, why did a positive trade balance not result in domestic inflation and a loss of international competitiveness?
3. What were the critical foundations of Mercantilist thought? What trade policies resulted from this way of thinking?
4. Explain what is meant by a zero-sum game, and why it was central to Mercantilist thinking. Then, explain how Smith's idea of absolute advantage altered the nature of the "game."

**B. Multiple-Choice Questions**

5. In the price-specie-flow doctrine, a deficit country will \_\_\_\_\_ gold, and this gold flow will ultimately lead to \_\_\_\_\_ in the deficit country's exports.
  - a. lose; a decrease
  - \* b. lose; an increase
  - c. gain; a decrease
  - d. gain; an increase
6. In the Mercantilist view of international trade (in a two-country world),
  - a. both countries could gain from trade at the same time, but the distribution of the gains depended upon the terms of trade.
  - b. both countries could gain from trade at the same time, and the terms of trade were of no consequence for the distribution of the gains.
  - c. neither country could ever gain from trade.
  - \* d. one country's gain from trade was associated with a loss for the other country.
7. If the demand for traded goods is price-inelastic, the price-specie-flow mechanism will result in
  - a. gold movements between countries that remove trade deficits and surpluses.
  - \* b. gold movements between countries that worsen trade deficits and surpluses.
  - c. negligible movements of gold between countries and hence little or no adjustment of trade deficits and surpluses.
  - d. a removal of the basis for trade between countries.

8. In Adam Smith's view, international trade
- a. benefited both trading countries.
  - b. was based on absolute cost differences.
  - c. reflected the resource base of the countries in question.
  - \* d. all of the above.
9. According to the labor theory of value,
- a. the value of labor is determined by its value in production.
  - b. the value of a good is determined by the amount of labor with which each unit of capital in an industry works.
  - \* c. the price of a good A compared to the price of good B bears the same relationship as the relative amounts of labor used in producing each good.
  - d. the values of two minerals such as coal and gold with similar production costs may be very different.
10. Which of the following policies would *NOT* be consistent with the Mercantilist balance-of-trade doctrine?
- \* a. payment of high wages to labor
  - b. import duties on final products
  - c. export subsidies
  - d. prohibition of imports of manufactured goods
11. The policy of minimum government interference in or regulation of economic activity, advocated by Adam Smith and the Classical economists, was known as
- a. the law of comparative advantage.
  - \* b. laissez-faire.
  - c. the labor theory of value.
  - d. Mercantilism.

12. The price-specie-flow mechanism suggested that
- a. a country could easily maintain a balance-of-payments surplus for a long period of time.
  - b. a deficit country would experience an increase in its money supply and its price level.
  - \* c. a surplus country would experience an increase in its money supply and its price level.
  - d. a country's internal price level has no relation to the country's foreign trade activities.
13. A Mercantilist policymaker would be in favor of which of the following policies or events pertaining to his/her country?
- a. a decrease in the size of the population
  - b. a minimum wage bill to protect the standard of living of workers
  - c. a prohibition on the export of manufactured goods
  - \* d. an increase in the percentage of factors of production devoted to adding value to imported raw materials in order to later export the resulting manufactured goods.
14. During the price-specie-flow adjustment process to a trade imbalance, if demands for goods are *inelastic*, then, when the price level \_\_\_\_\_ in the country with the trade deficit, the value of that country's exports will \_\_\_\_\_ as the price-specie-flow process takes place.
- a. falls; increase
  - \* b. falls; decrease
  - c. rises; increase
  - d. rises; decrease
15. The "paradox of Mercantilism" reflected that fact that
- a. trade surpluses were fostered by protective tariffs.
  - \* b. rich countries were comprised of large numbers of poor people.
  - c. gold inflows led to higher prices and reduced exports.
  - d. gold could not be hoarded and provide money for the economy at the same time.



16. Given the following Classical-type table showing the number of days of labor input required to obtain one unit of output of each of the two commodities in each of the two countries:

	<u>bicycles</u>	<u>computers</u>
United States	4 days	3 days
United Kingdom	5 days	6 days

- The United States has an absolute advantage in the production of \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. bicycles (only)
  - b. computers (only)
  - \* c. both bicycles and computers
  - d. neither bicycles nor computers
17. In David Hume's price-specie-flow doctrine or adjustment mechanism, the assumption is made that changes in the money supply have an impact on \_\_\_\_\_. Further, the demand for traded goods is assumed to be \_\_\_\_\_ with respect to price.
- \* a. prices rather than on output; elastic
  - b. prices rather than on output; inelastic
  - c. output rather than on prices; elastic
  - d. output rather than on prices; inelastic
18. With  $M_S$  = supply of money,  $V$  = velocity of money,  $P$  = price level, and  $Y$  = real output, which one of the following indicates the quantity theory of money expression?
- a.  $M_S Y = PV$
  - b.  $M_S P = VY$
  - c.  $M_S = PY - V$
  - \* d.  $M_S V = PY$

19. In the price-specie-flow adjustment mechanism, a country with a balance-of-trade surplus experiences
- a. a gold inflow and a decrease in the price level.
  - b. a gold outflow and an increase in the money supply.
  - \* c. an increase in the money supply and a decrease in exports.
  - d. a decrease in the money supply and a decrease in imports.