Cont 1 China continued to produce crops to sell internationally

    R Growing crops desired by people of other countries is profitable

    E The British imported tons of tea in 1750 and that figure rose even more by 1930 when events such as the treaty of Nanjing that had already occurred made trade easier for foreign countries, The Republic of China did not have complete control of its rural areas even after modernizations so they decided to profit from growing cash crops, overproduction of goods in 1930 led to the Great Depression where the government tried to make money by selling goods which drove down regular agricultural prices

Cont 2 Chinese agricultural output remained much higher compared to Europe

    R Plants and farming methods were different

    E Chinese do not let soil fallow, rice grew in water not soil, agricultural output became too high in the Great Depression of the 1930s causing reliance on foreign imports

Global Cont: China's economy is greatly tied to agriculture

Change 1 China's economy produced more industrialized goods in the 1930s

    R China saw reason to meet demands for Chinese goods at a greater scale

    E The fall of the Manchu dynasty gave room for Chinese industry to develop, Chinese imports fell during World War I so they had to compensate for it, Chiang kai-shek uniting China in 1930 brought about a larger population with more access to goods

Change 2 China received more foreign help

    R European nations stopped trying to make a quick and dirty profit off Europe and sought other ways to do it

    E From the mid 1700s to the mid 1800s Britain tried to step up opium smuggling that earned them profit while reducing the productivity of China, After World War I Britain and the US invested a sum greater than 2 billion USD, upon a formation of a more modern government the UK, Russia, and Germany invested a little over a billion USD in China directly

Global Change: China becomes more populated and organized with other countries recognizing this  
Thesis: China's economy from around 1750 to 1930 remained tied to agriculture, but by the time the 1930s came around, China was becoming more industrialized, organized, and easier for other countries to invest in.