

How to wage a trade war?

Lessons from the Second Hundred Years War

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Abstract

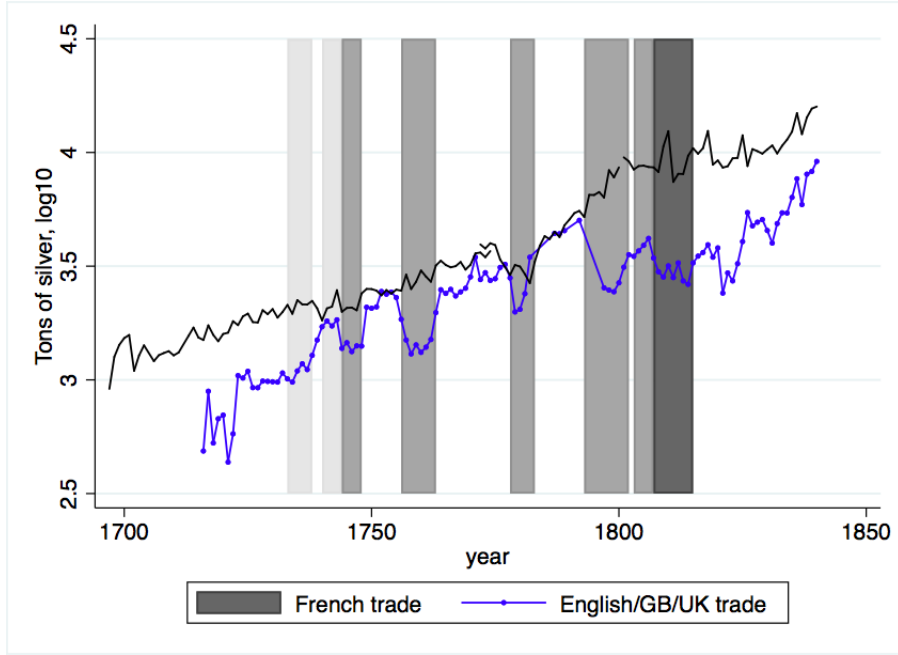
Savez-vous Messieurs ce qu'est une bataille navale ? On se rencontre, on se salue, on se canonne et la mer n'en reste pas moins salée.

Maurepas, Navy Minister of Louis XV,
1718-1748

How was mercantilist warfare effective in its own terms, by crippling trade of defeated powers? Our paper explores the Anglo-French experience during the eighteenth century and contributes to disentangle the effects of all the strategies implemented to curtail enemy's trade. Jefferson (1823) famously noticed that European nations *were nations of eternal war*. Indeed, from 1700 to 1825, two years out of three experienced conflict between major European powers (Roser, 2016). Rivalry between Great-Britain and France was central, so much as the period between 1688 to 1815 was called the “ Second Hundred Years War ”. War has many causes. Yet, especially after the death of Louis XIV, it cannot be denied that mercantile rivalry was an important motivation of French wars (Crouzet (2008); Wallerstein (1980)). Each nation was jealous of the other's commercial success.

*This paper is not part of my PhD dissertation. It is the continuation of my master's thesis which I am now trying to publish with my previous supervisor, as my co-author. My present supervisor in Trinity College is not involved in this project.

Figure 1: French, British trade and Anglo-French wars



Source: French trade up to 1821: Charles et al.. French trade 1822-1840: Federico and Tena-Junguito (2016) / Dedinger and Girard (2017), England/British trade up to 1800: Deane and Cole (1969). UK trade from 1801 to 1840: Federico and Tena-Junguito (2016) / Dedinger and Girard (2017), Livre tournois silver value: de Wailly (1857) and Hoffman et al. (2000); Pound sterling silver value: Clark and Lindert (2006) and Jastram (1981)

The British believed war was a good way to curtail French trade. The French partly agreed but were more wary of wars because they did not have much naval success. Here is the long list of wars between France and Britain after the death of Louis XIV: War of the Polish Succession (1733-1738) (little naval hostilities), War of the Austrian Succession (1740-1748, where naval hostilities started in 1744), Seven Years' War (1756-1763), War of American independence (1775-1783, where French involvement started in 1778), French Revolutionary Wars (1792-1802) and Napoleonic Wars (1803-1815). Yet, not all of these conflicts achieved their goal effectively. Looking at figure 1, it is visible that French trade, despite a decrease in wartime, was recovering quite fast, at least until the end of the eighteenth century. In addition, at first sight, there were no long-lasting post-war effects. A more thorough analysis, however, revealed a slightly different picture. With the available data we have computed a loss function defined as follows:

$$Loss = \frac{Expected\ value\ based\ on\ past\ peace\ trend - Observed\ value}{Expected\ value\ based\ on\ past\ peace\ trend}$$

This is the percentage loss compared to past peace time trend. Figure 2 shows the annual loss function for the period of interest. Figure 3 shows the mean loss function by peace or war period.

Figure 2: Annual Loss Function

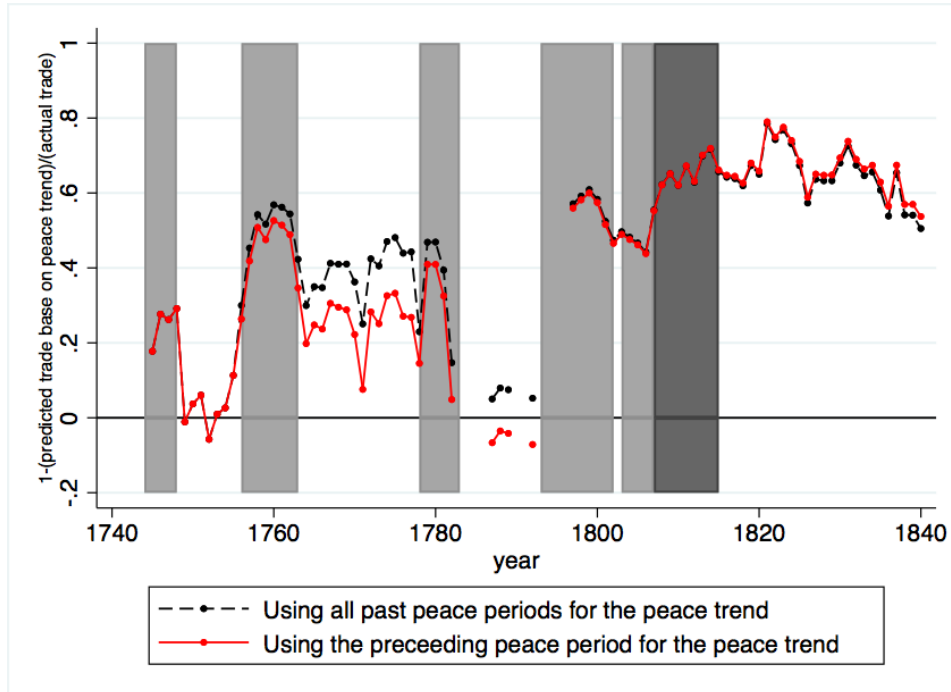
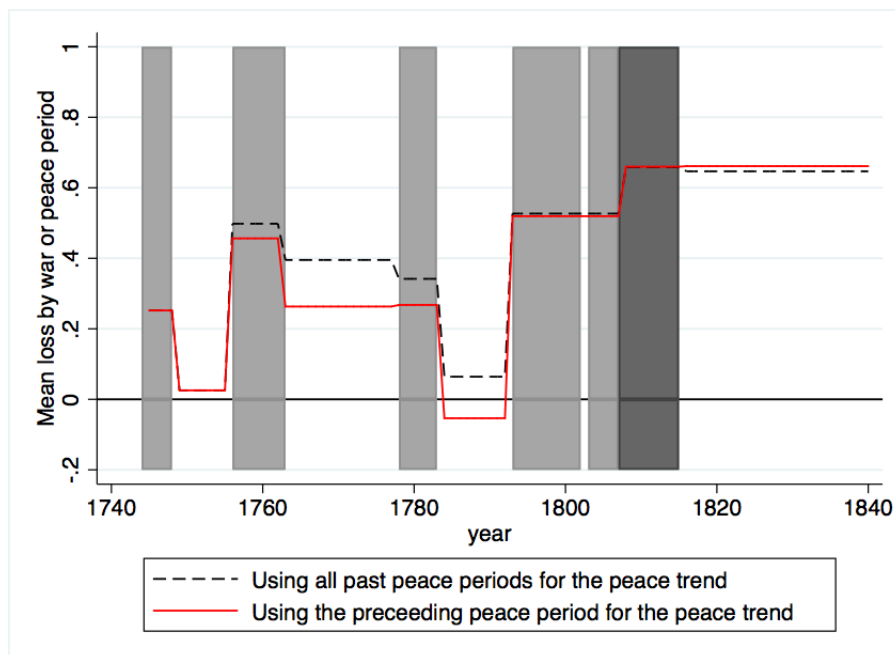


Figure 3: Mean Loss Function



These two figures reveal that the percentage loss of the Seven Years Wars and that of the Napoleonic Wars, were comparable to wartime loss, as opposed to faster recoveries in other post-war periods. What made these wars so effective in terms of trade disruption? How are they different from other similar wars in the same century?

This is important to understand the effect of wars in general, the geopolitical history of the eighteenth and nineteenth century and the globalization/deglobalization cycle from the 1490s to the 1840s. To

answer this question we use a new database of French trade statistics¹ and we explore several different hypothesis.

The first possible explanation is naval supremacy. British naval supremacy over France meant that Britain could blockade French ports and capture French ships in a more efficient way. To verify this, we use the number of warships available to France, France and its allies, Great Britain, Great Britain and its allies and neutral as provided in Modelski and Thompson (1988), as a proxy for naval supremacy. What we find, however, is that the most favourable war for France and its allies, in terms of naval supremacy, was the Seven Years War. This suggests that naval supremacy is not a sufficient explanation.

A second hypothesis is colony loss. We again construct a measure to account for this. This measure equals 1 when France had all its colonies, and gets reduced by an amount proportional to the value of forgone trade whenever a colony is lost. As in the previous case, there seem to be a correlation with with the period of the Revolutionary & Napoleonic Wars, but this does not contribute to explain the loss in trade during the Seven Years War.

Finally, we explored the hypothesis of the role of neutral trade during conflicts. While trying to destroy foe's shipping, the way the Neutrals were treated was important as the merchants from belligerent countries used a number of devices to "hide" their cargo as neutral cargo, and continue trade (see (Carrière, 1973), Schnakenbourg (2013)). During the century, belligerent countries - especially Great Britain - tried to close off these ways for French trade to continue thanks to neutral shipping. In 1756, during Seven Years War, the British decided to put an end to the aforementioned practice and introduced the *Doctrine of Continuous Voyage* along with the *Rule of War of 1756*, that stated that the very beginning of the journey and the very end should be taken into account to determine the nationality of the cargo. They also claimed the right to seize neutral shipping to look for contraband (and exercised it). The situation for neutral trade was not very different during the Revolutionnary & Napoleonic wars, as France become more and more hostile to neutral shipping in trying to isolate Great Britain.

In this latter case, there seems to be a correspondence between the loss function and the degree to which neutral trade was curtailed. This suggests that trade with neutral is important in explaining the contrasting resilience of French trade after each of its war with Great-Britain. We conclude that, even if it is reasonable to believe that all these factors were contributing to the loss in trade during conflicts, the critical point was strictly related to policy towards neutral countries. British could efficiently curtail French trade only by blockading neutral countries.

Keywords: international trade, 18th century, France, neutral trade, warfare

¹<http://toflit18.hypotheses.org>

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