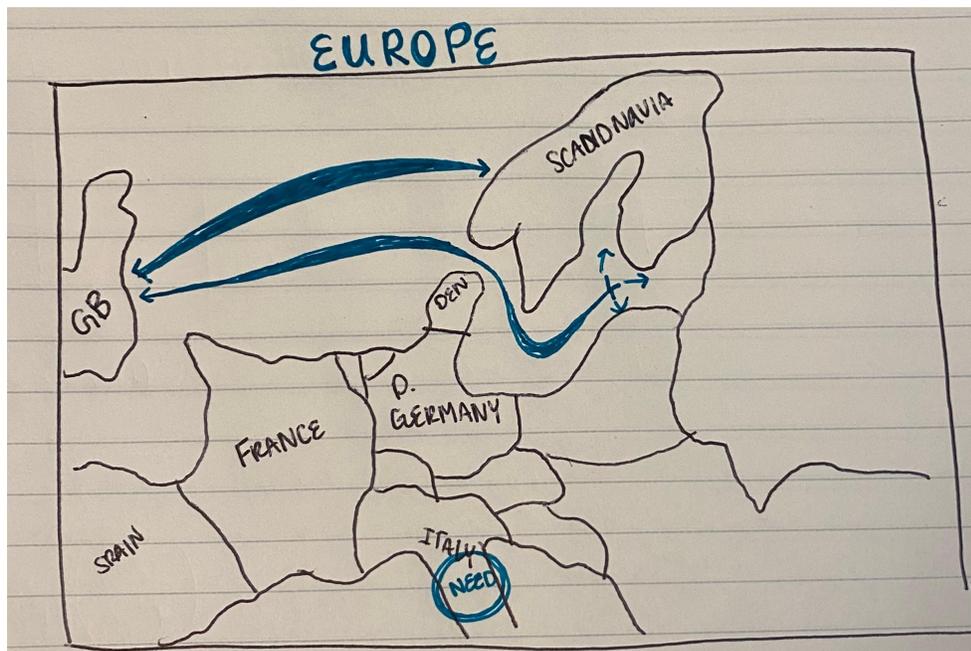


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From the years 1500- 1800 timber trade was in demand. Specifically in Eurasia. The need for timber in Europe and China was what this chapter mostly

focused on.

Timber was useful in many areas throughout the 1500-1800 time period. Shipbuilding was one of the most important uses of wood. Larger trees would create the timber that would create the ships. It was expensive to build these ships so timber was in high demand. There was also a decline in China's long distance trade of lumber because there was no regulation on price. That caused problems with trade and transportation. The other use for timber was heating and cooking. This use for timber was more common throughout the communities and population of each country. Heating and cooking was something that all people from "peasants to elites". Italy needed timber but since demand was so high they couldn't receive it, even though it was a

necessity. British Navies would move timber to Scandinavia and throughout the Baltic sea (as displayed in my image above). Since wood could float it could be transported on rivers and canals, even across restricted passages.

Since there was such a high demand for this commodity with shipbuilding, cooking, and heating there was a decline in actual resources. This caused deforestation in Eurasia in the Late Agrarian Period.

Works Cited

Morillo, Stephen. *Frameworks of World History*. E-book ed., New York City, Oxford UP, 2014.