

# International trade in london

Business



Within the 17th and 18th century, the economics of Britain rose to a dominant position among European empires becoming the first to industrialize among the western nations. During this period, state economics and social conditions of homes changed considerably. It is significant to acknowledge that the internal economy of the empire mainly focused on agricultural production. Many workers pursued dual occupations based on seasons in their work: industry and agriculture. Since English community had flourishing and extensive middling sector, the economy improved (Brendon, 2008).

Meanwhile, as the local economy improved, different merchants sent ships to trade in Northern America and West Indies. England had earlier established network colonies from settlement in Virginia and acquisition of Barbados, just to name a few. Many goods went to London in the 17th century from overseas countries and colonies. In addition, more slaves also worked in tobacco, rice, and sugar plantations increasing the productions. The advancement of manufacturing technologies and introduction of new minerals enhanced the growing industrialization at different factories. Since Britain possessed more land in America, the acquisition of goods was easier.

British Empire also acquired more colonies in such places as Trinidad and Guyana, among others. Finally, the British ability to raise taxes and loans contributed significantly in supporting strong military, which subsequently led to flourishing of the trade and empire. Expansion and Changes to London after the Great Fire The Great London Fire severely changed and damaged the city's infrastructure. Therefore, the years that followed meant that a lot of work went to rebuilding the city. In general, different businesses,

societies, firefighting and the related law underwent significant change.

Notably, the most crucial change was the architecture and design of the city.

Though many architectural designs were submitted to the government, the rebuilding adopted the old maze-like design. The streets' expansion and straightening enlarged the covered areas. The houses built were also larger by about thirty percent to the initial buildings. Recommendation of stone building became city norm because of fire safety (Russell, 1994). The style of building changed in adoption of the French and Dutch designs after the fire.

Companies such as Mercers and Merchant Taylors rebuilt the halls with ornate doorways. Some buildings now had more sash windows too. The interiors of most buildings, however, reflected on the French designs. Poor communities settled in areas such as Holburn while aristocrats resided in Westminster. The rich communities moved to West End. The architectural designs remained in terms of layout, and new buildings mostly adopted new styles.

It is essentially imperative to appreciate the industrial development of London after the fire. As the Britain Empire expanded its territories, new goods came to England, and different technologies developed. Different industries opened up because of the changing economy too. Cultural Change by Middle Class People after the Great London Fire Since there were few houses left after the fire, the rich took up the available spaces aiming to concentrate in particular area. There was a cultural division among the middle-class people struggling to improve their economies. Subsequently,

the middle-class people adopted different cultures because of new houses built.

The interaction with different people from colonized nations changed the culture in an adverse excessively. The 17th and 18th century also marked the time when different industrialization swept across England. Many people from the middle-class society took up the opening opportunities in managing and running businesses. After the great fire of London, many shops opened up giving opportunity for businesses. The goods that came from overseas provided, opened up and increased the economy, thus leading to changing lifestyles. Subsequently, the living standards of social families improved because of better earnings.