Unit 7: Industrial and Economic Development Processes and Patterns

Content Area: **Social Studies**
Course(s): **AP Human Geography**
Time Period: **April**
Length: **4 weeks**
Status: **Published**

Transfer Skills

Study the systems of cities, focusing on where cities are located and why are are there; also, examine the form, internal structure, and landscapes of cities and emphasize what cities are like as places in which to live and work.

Enduring Understandings

Explain how the Industrial Revolution facilitated the growth and diffusion of industrialization.

Explain the spatial patterns of industrial production and development.

Describe social and economic measures of development.

Explain how and to what extent changes in economic development have contributed to gender parity.

Explain different theories of economic and social development.

Explain causes and geographic consequences of recent economic changes such as the increase in international trade, deindustrialization, and growing interdependddence in the world economy

Essential Questions

PSO - Why does economic and social development happen at different times and rates in different places?

IMP- How might environmental problems stemming from industrialization be remedied through sustainable development strategies?

SPS - Why has industrialization helped improve standards of living while also contributing to geographically uneven development?

Content

Industrialization began as a result of new technologies and was facilitated by the availability of natural resources.

As industrialization spread it caused food supplies to increase and populations to grow; it allowed workers to seek new industrial jobs in the cities and changed class structures.

Investors in industry sought out more raw materials and new markets, a factor that contributed to the rise of colonialism and imperialism.

The different economic sectors—including primary, secondary, tertiary, quaternary, and quinary—are characterized by distinct development patterns.

Labor, transportation (including shipping containers), the break-of-bulk point, least cost theory, markets, and resources influence the location of manufacturing such as core, semiperiphery, and periphery locations.

Measures of social and economic development include Gross Domestic Product (GDP); Gross National Product (GNP); and Gross National Income (GNI) per capita; sectoral structure of an economy, both formal and informal; income distribution; fertility rates; infant mortality rates; access to health care; use of fossil fuels and renewable energy; and literacy rates.

Measures of gender inequality, such as the Gender Inequality Index (GII), include reproductive health, indices of empowerment, and labor-market participation.

The Human Development Index (HDI) is a composite measure used to show spatial variation among states in levels of development.

The roles of women change as countries develop economically.

Although there are more women in the workforce, they do not have equity in wages or employment opportunities.

Microloans have provided opportunities for women to create small local businesses, which have improved standards of living.

Different theories, such as Rostow's Stages of Economic Growth, Wallerstein's World System Theory, dependency theory, and commodity dependence, help explain spatial variations in development.

Complementarity and comparative advantage establish the basis for trade.

Neoliberal policies, including free trade agreements, have created new organizations, spatial connections, and trade relationships, such as the EU, World Trade Organization (WTO), Mercosur, and OPEC, that foster greater globalization.

Government initiatives at all scales may affect economic development, including tariffs.

Global financial crises (e.g., debt crises), international lending agencies (e.g., the International Monetary Fund), and strategies of development (e.g., microlending) demonstrate how different economies have become more closely connected, even interdependent.

Outsourcing and economic restructuring have led to a decline in jobs in core regions and an increase in jobs in newly industrialized countries.

In countries outside the core, the growth of industry has resulted in the creation of new manufacturing zones—including special economic zones, free-trade zones, and exportprocessing zones—and the emergence of an international division of labor in which developing countries have lower-paying jobs.

The contemporary economic landscape has been transformed by post-Fordist methods of production, multiplier effects, economies of scale, agglomeration, just-in-time delivery, the emergence of service sectors, high technology industries, and growth poles.

Sustainable development policies attempt to remedy problems stemming from naturalresource depletion, mass consumption, the effects of pollution, and the impact of climate change.

Ecotourism is tourism based in natural environments—often environments that are threatened by looming industrialization or development—that frequently helps to protect the environment in question while also providing jobs for the local population.

The UN's Sustainable Development Goals help measure progress in development, such as small-scale finance and public transportation projects.

Skills

Compare patterns and trends in sources to draw conclusions.

Explain spatial relationships in a specified context or region of the world, using geographic concepts, processes, models, or theories.

Explain possible limitations of the data provided.

Compare patterns and trends in maps and in quantitative and geospatial data to draw conclusions.

Explain the strengths, weaknesses, and limitations of different geographic models and theories in a specified context.

Explain spatial relationships across various geographic scales using geographic concepts, processes, models, or theories.

Explain possible limitations of visual sources provided.

Explain the degree to which a geographic concept, process, model, or theory effectively explains geographic effects across various geographic scales.

Explain how the Industrial Revolution facilitated the growth and diffusion of industrialization.

Explain the spatial patterns of industrial production and development.

Describe social and economic measures of development

Explain how and to what extent changes in economic development have contributed to gender parity.

Explain different theories of economic and social development.

Explain causes and geographic consequences of recent economic changes such as the increase in international trade, deindustrialization, and growing interdependence in the world economy

Explain how sustainability principles relate to and impact industrialization and spatial development.

Resources

AP Classroom AP Classroom is a dedicated online platform designed to support teachers and students throughout their AP experience. The platform provides a variety of powerful resources and tools to provide yearlong support to teachers and enable students to receive meaningful feedback on their progress.

UNIT GUIDES Appearing in this publication and on AP Classroom, these planning guides outline all required course content and skills, organized into commonly taught units. Each unit guide suggests a sequence and pacing of content, scaffolds skill instruction across units, organizes content into topics, and provides tips on taking the AP Exam.

PERSONAL PROGRESS CHECKS Formative AP questions for every unit provide feedback to students on the areas where they need to focus. Available online, Personal Progress Checks measure knowledge and skills through multiple-choice questions with rationales to explain correct and incorrect answers, and free-response questions with scoring information. Because the Personal Progress Checks are formative, the results of these assessments cannot be used to evaluate teacher effectiveness or assign letter grades to students, and any such misuses are grounds for losing school authorization to offer AP courses.*

PROGRESS DASHBOARD This dashboard allows teachers to review class and individual student progress throughout the year. Teachers can view class trends and see where students struggle with content and skills that will be assessed on the AP Exam. Students can view their own progress over time to improve their performance before the AP Exam.

AP QUESTION BANK This online library of real AP Exam questions provides teachers with secure questions to use in their classrooms. Teachers can find questions indexed by course topics and skills, create customized tests, and assign them online or on paper. These tests enable students to practice and get feedback on each question.

Standards

TEACH SKILL CATEGORIES: Skill categories spiral throughout the course.

1. Concepts and Processes

2. Spatial Relationships

3. Data Analysis

4. Source Analysis

5. Scale Analysis

BIG IDEAS: Big Ideas spiral across topics and units.

A. Patterns and Spatial Organization

B. Impacts and Interactions

C. Spatial Processes and Societal Change

How it Ties Together:

PSO-2 6.1 The Origin and Influences of Urbanization

PSO 6.2 Citiies Across the World 2

PSO 6.3 Cities and Globalization 5

PSO 6.4 The Size and Distribution of Cities 2

PSO 6.5 The Internal Structure of Cities 1

IMP 6.6 Density and Land Use 3

IMP 6.7 Infrastructure 3

IMP 6.8 Urban Sustainability 2

IMP 6.9 Urban Data 3

SPS 6.10 Challenges of Urban Change 4

SPS 6.1 Challenges of Urban Sustainability 2

SOC.6.1.12.B.3.a	Assess the impact of Western settlement on the expansion of United States political boundaries.
SOC.6.1.12.B.4.a	Use maps and primary sources to assess the impact that geography, improved military strategies, political and military decisions (e.g., leadership), and new modes of transportation had on the outcome of the Civil War.
SOC.6.1.12.B.14.a	Determine the impact of recent immigration and migration patterns in New Jersey and the United States on demographic, social, economic, and political issues.
SOC.6.1.12.B.14.b	Analyze how regionalization, urbanization, and suburbanization have led to social and economic reform movements in New Jersey and the United States.
SOC.6.1.12.B.14.c	Evaluate the impact of individual, business, and government decisions and actions on the environment, and assess the efficacy of government policies and agencies in New Jersey and the United States in addressing these decisions.
SOC.6.2.12.B.1.b	Determine the role of natural resources, climate, and topography in European exploration, colonization, and settlement patterns.
SOC.6.2.12.B.3.b	Relate the role of geography to the spread of independence movements in Latin America.