06 Industrial and Economic Development Patterns and Processes

Content Area: **Social Studies**
Course(s): **AP Human Geog**
Time Period: **Semester 2**
Length: **3 weeks**
Status: **Published**

Standards

6.1.12.EconEM.5.a	Assess the impact of governmental efforts to regulate industrial and financial systems in order to provide economic stability.
	Demographic shifts and migration patterns both influence and are impacted by social, economic, and political systems.
	The specialization of labor leads to greater efficiency in the means of production and the circular flow of goods and services between markets through a medium of exchange.
6.1.12.EconEM.5.a	Analyze the economic practices of corporations and monopolies regarding the production and marketing of goods and determine the positive or negative impact of these practices on individuals and the nation and the need for government regulations.
	Advancements in technology and investments in capital goods and human capital increase economic growth and standards of living.
	Multiple economic indicators are used to measure the health of an economy.
6.1.12.GeoHE.6.a	Compare and contrast issues involved in the struggle between the unregulated development of natural resources and efforts to conserve and protect natural resources during the period of industrial expansion.
	Since most choices involve a little more of one thing and a little less of something else, economic decision making includes weighing the additional benefit of the action against the additional cost.
6.1.12.EconEM.6.a	Determine how supply and demand influenced price and output during the Industrial Revolution.
6.1.12.EconEM.14.a	Relate the changing manufacturing, service, science, and technology industries and educational opportunities to the economy and social dynamics in New Jersey.
6.1.12.HistoryCC.15.b	Analyze the impact of United States support for the policies and actions of the United Nations (i.e., Universal Declaration of Human Rights, United Nations Sustainability Goals) and other international organizations.
	Long-term climate variability has influenced human migration and settlement patterns, resource use, and land uses at local-to-global scales.
6.1.12.GeoHE.16.a	Explain why natural resources (i.e., fossil fuels, food, and water) continue to be a source of conflict and analyze how the United States and other nations have addressed issues concerning the distribution and sustainability of natural resources and climate change.
6.2.12.CivicsPI.3.a	Analyze the relationship between industrialization and the rise of democratic and social reforms, including the expansion of parliamentary government.
6.2.12.EconGE.3.a	Analyze the interrelationships between the "agricultural revolution," population growth, industrialization, specialization of labor, and patterns of landholding in 19th century Britain.
6.2.12.EconGE.3.b	Construct a claim based on evidence regarding on the interrelationships between the Industrial Revolution, nationalism, competition for global markets, imperialism, and natural resources in different regions of the world.

6.2.12.EconGE.3.c	Compare the impact of imperialism on economic development in Africa, Asia, and Latin America regarding barriers or opportunities for future development and political independence.
6.2.12.EconET.3.a	Determine how, and the extent to which, scientific and technological changes, transportation, and new forms of energy brought about social, economic, and cultural changes in the world.
6.2.12.HistoryCC.3.b	Explain how industrialization and urbanization affected class structure, family life, the daily lives of men, women, and children, and the environment.
6.2.12.HistoryCC.4.f	Analyze how the social, economic, and political roles of women in western countries were transformed during this time period and explore the reasons why this transformation did not occur outside of the western world.
6.2.12.EconGE.5.a	Evaluate the role of the petroleum industry in world politics, the global economy, and the environment.
6.2.12.CivicsHR.6.b	Make an evidence-based argument on the tensions between national sovereignty and global priorities regarding economic development and environmental sustainability and its impact on human rights.

Enduring Understandings

1. Industrialization, past and present, has facilitated improvements in standards of living
2. Economic and social development happen at different times and rates in different places.
3. Environmental problems stemming from industrialization may be remedied through sustainable development strategies.

- Students will determine, through media literacy skills and lateral, close reading strategies when evaluating primary and secondary resources the following: 1. context of the text; 2. reason for the text; 3. type of source the text is; 4. the point of view of the author of the text 5. the intended audience for the text 6. evaluate the stance of the text

- Students will use Historical Thinking Skills to evaluate sources and ideas. Comparison, Contextualization, Continuity and Change over Time, Periodization, Synthesis, Claims, Point of View, Intended Audience, and Purpose.

- Students will observe, note, and draw conclusions with the understanding that there are multiple perspectives. Multiple perspectives is the foundation to understanding the why and how of history. Documents, primary sources, historical readings will be evaluated.

Essential Questions

1. How might environmental problems stemming from industrialization be remedied through sustainable development strategies?
2. How has industrialization affected population, political power, and the growth of cities?
3. How does human activity affect the environment?

Knowledge and Skills

Students will be able to.....

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

- contributed to the rise of colonialism and imperialism

2. identify and describe different economic sectors—including primary, secondary, tertiary, quaternary, and quinary

3. Explain the spatial patterns of industrial production and development.

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

4. Explain different theories of economic and social development.

- 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.

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

- 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.
- tariffs
- Global financial crises (e.g., debt crises),
- international lending agencies (e.g., the International Monetary Fund),
- strategies of development (e.g., microlending)
- interdependency
- Outsourcing and economic restructuring have led to a decline in jobs in core regions and an increase in jobs in Newly Industrialized Countries.
- special economic zones,
- free-trade zones,
- export processing zones
- post-Fordist methods of production,
- multiplier effects,
- economies of scale,
- agglomeration,
- just-in-time delivery,
- the emergence of service sectors,
- high technology industries,
- growth poles

6. Compare and contrast industrial location models

- Weber
- Losch
- Hotelling

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

- Ecotourism
- natural resource depletion,

- mass consumption,
- the effects of pollution,
- the impact of climate change

Transfer Goals

Students will be able to independently.....

1. link global trends in manufacturing with local the consequences of deindustrialization and community decline in some areas and explosive growth in others
2. identify and explain how industrialization is connected to colonialism and imperialism

Resources

Textbook:

AP Human Geography Textbook published by Bedford, Freeman, and Worth

Supplemental Readings/sources:

Palmer, AMSCO's Human Geography

Rubenstein, The Cultural Landscape

Greiner, Visualizing Human Geography

Industrial Location packet

Additional Resources from WH databases, and articles connected to the content, including primary readings, historiography, and secondary sources.

WH Databases, AI (Gemini, Copilot, Magicshoolai), Pear Deck

Web-based resources including but not limited to digital media (SIFT method), primary sources, peer reviews, historical documents and writings of historians

News publications, including but not limited to NYTimes, Washington Post.

Internet & Digital Sources

https://www.albert.io/

AP Classroom https://myap.collegeboard.org/login

ESRI https://www.esri.com/en-us/home

Brown Choices Program https://www.choices.edu/

Hoteling Ted X Why do competitors open their stores next to one another?
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jILgxeNBK_8&feature=youtu.be

Assessments

https://docs.google.com/document/d/1Ww024LQIovOsDb84DAFuB3xhbTUxqLQTaVy65PIJJ4g/edit

Modifications

https://docs.google.com/document/d/1ODqaPP69YkcFiyG72fIT8XsUIe3K1VSG7nxuc4CpCec/edit