

# Industrial & Economic Patterns and Processes

## AP Human Geography



## Unit Introduction

This unit addresses the origins and influences of industrial development, along with the role industrialization plays in economic development and globalization. Concepts learned in the political unit, such as territoriality, help students build an understanding of the measures of social and economic development and to explain development theories, such as dependency theory and Rostow's Stages of Economic Growth. The theories they explore are in turn useful in explaining spatial variations in development such as core periphery relationships.

Students examine contemporary spatial patterns of industrialization and the resulting geography of uneven development—for example, the differences between urban and

rural China or Brazil. They explore changes to places resulting from the growth or loss of industry and the role of industry in the world economy. Measurements of development provide the quantitative data to analyze the spatial relationships of the global market. Statistics and spatial data reveal the impact of development on individual populations, including the role of women in the labor market. Students explore strategies for sustainable development focused on women, children, health, education, the environment, and global cooperation.

This final unit of the course pulls together those aspects of human geography learned in previous units to help students develop a more complete understanding of local and global geographic patterns and processes and of possibilities for the future.

## Unit Priority Standards

- 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.

## Unit Transfer Goals

- Students will learn geographic theory and its use in understanding real world processes.
- Students will acquire geographic analytical skills that can be applied to a variety of research and professional tasks where the analysis of spatial information is required.

Unit Essential Questions
<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Why does economic and social development happen at different times and rates in different places?</li><li>2. How might environmental problems stemming from industrialization be remedied through sustainable development strategies?</li><li>3. Why has industrialization helped improve standards of living while also contributing to geographically uneven development?</li></ol>

## Acquisition of Knowledge Skill

### *Students will know...*

1. Industrialization began as a result of new technologies and was facilitated by the availability of natural resources.
2. 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.
3. Investors in industry sought out more raw materials and new markets, a factor that contributed to the rise of colonialism and imperialism.
4. The different economic sectors—including primary, secondary, tertiary, quaternary, and quinary—are characterized by distinct development patterns.
5. 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.
6. 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.
7. Measures of gender inequality, such as the Gender Inequality Index (GII), include reproductive health, indices of empowerment, and labor-market participation.
8. The Human Development Index (HDI) is a composite measure used to show spatial variation among states in levels of development.
9. The roles of women change as countries develop economically.
10. Although there are more women in the workforce, they do not have equity in wages or employment opportunities.
11. Microloans have provided opportunities for women to create small local businesses, which have improved standards of living.

### *Students will be skilled at...I can...*

- ☐ Compare patterns and trends in visual sources to draw conclusions.
- ☐ Explain possible limitations of the data provided.
- ☐ Explain the strengths, weaknesses, and limitations of different geographic models and theories in a specified context.
- ☐ 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.

12. 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.
13. Complementarity and comparative advantage establish the basis for trade.
14. 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.
15. Government initiatives at all scales may affect economic development, including tariffs.
16. 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.
17. Outsourcing and economic restructuring have led to a decline in jobs in core regions and an increase in jobs in newly industrialized countries.
18. 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 export processing zones—and the emergence of an international division of labor in which developing countries have lower-paying jobs.
19. 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.
20. Sustainable development policies attempt to remedy problems stemming from natural resource depletion, mass consumption, the effects of pollution, and the impact of climate change.
21. 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.  
22. The UN's Sustainable Development Goals help measure progress in development, such as small-scale finance and public transportation projects.

# Unit Plan

<b>Week 1:</b>	Why does economic and social development happen at different times and rates in different places?
<b>Learning Target(s):</b>	<p>I can:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Compare patterns and trends in visual sources to draw conclusions.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Explain possible limitations of the data provided.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Explain the strengths, weaknesses, and limitations of different geographic models and theories in a specified context.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Explain possible limitations of visual sources provided.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Explain the degree to which a geographic concept, process, model, or theory effectively explains geographic effects across various geographic scales.</li> </ul>
<b>Acquired Knowledge:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Industrialization began as a result of new technologies and was facilitated by the availability of natural resources.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> 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.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Investors in industry sought out more raw materials and new markets, a factor that contributed to the rise of colonialism and imperialism.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> The different economic sectors—including primary, secondary, tertiary, quaternary, and quinary—are characterized by distinct development patterns.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> 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.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> 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.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Measures of gender inequality, such as the Gender Inequality Index (GII), include reproductive health, indices of empowerment, and labor-market participation.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> The Human Development Index (HDI) is a composite measure used to show spatial variation among states in levels of development.</li> </ul>
<b>Skills, Activities, Due Dates and Assessments:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <a href="#">Choice Board Step 1</a> complete by April 14</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Super Learning Teams (SLTs) (Thursdays)</li> </ul>
<b>Week 2:</b>	How might environmental problems stemming from industrialization be remedied through sustainable development strategies?

<b>Learning Target(s):</b>	<p>I can:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Compare patterns and trends in visual sources to draw conclusions.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Explain possible limitations of the data provided.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Explain the strengths, weaknesses, and limitations of different geographic models and theories in a specified context.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Explain possible limitations of visual sources provided.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Explain the degree to which a geographic concept, process, model, or theory effectively explains geographic effects across various geographic scales.</li> </ul>
<b>Acquired Knowledge:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> The roles of women change as countries develop economically.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Although there are more women in the workforce, they do not have equity in wages or employment opportunities.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Microloans have provided opportunities for women to create small local businesses, which have improved standards of living.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> 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.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Complementarity and comparative advantage establish the basis for trade.</li> </ul>
<b>Skills, Activities, Due Dates and Assessments:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <a href="#">Choice Board Step 2</a> complete by April 19</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Super Learning Teams (SLTs) (Thursdays)</li> </ul>
<b>Week 3:</b>	Why has industrialization helped improve standards of living while also contributing to geographically uneven development?
<b>Learning Target(s): I Can...</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Compare patterns and trends in visual sources to draw conclusions.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Explain possible limitations of the data provided.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Explain the strengths, weaknesses, and limitations of different geographic models and theories in a specified context.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Explain possible limitations of visual sources provided.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Explain the degree to which a geographic concept, process, model, or theory effectively explains geographic effects across various geographic scales.</li> </ul>
<b>Acquired Knowledge:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> 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.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Government initiatives at all scales may affect economic development, including tariffs.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> 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.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Outsourcing and economic restructuring have led to a decline in jobs in core regions and an increase in jobs in newly industrialized countries.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> In countries outside the core, the growth of industry has resulted in the creation</li> </ul>

	<p>of new manufacturing zones—including special economic zones, free-trade zones, and export processing zones—and the emergence of an international division of labor in which developing countries have lower-paying jobs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> 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.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Sustainable development policies attempt to remedy problems stemming from natural resource depletion, mass consumption, the effects of pollution, and the impact of climate change.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> 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.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> The UN’s Sustainable Development Goals help measure progress in development, such as small-scale finance and public transportation projects.</li> </ul>
<b>Skills, Activities, Due Dates and Assessments:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <a href="#">Choice Board Mastery Check complete</a> by April 22</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Unit 6 Test April 26</li> </ul>

## Assessment Details

Evidence	
I will check students' understanding throughout the unit by...	
<p><b>Summative:</b> All students will be required to make test corrections during lab times and study halls after tests have been graded. The goal is for ALL STUDENTS to learn ALL of the learning objectives, and memorize and be able to apply all of the vocabulary for this course. Learning is not over when each unit test is complete. The unit test is a measuring point – an opportunity to demonstrate your mastery of material. If this is not accomplished, the student will have to try again. Unit Test</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Rubric</a> for FRQ</li> <li>• <a href="#">Rubric</a> for Skills/Standards</li> </ul>	<p><b>Formative:</b> These will act as progress checks for students. While graded, the students will have ample opportunity to use materials and make corrections as needed to ensure mastery.</p> <p>Quizzes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Quizzes will aid students in knowing basic knowledge.</li> </ul> <p>Assignments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• These will guide students in a fuller understanding and application of knowledge based concepts.</li> </ul>



