

Industrial and Economic Development

AP Human Geography • Unit 7

AP Human Geography



Industrial and Economic Development

What we will cover

- 1 Industrial Revolution
- 2 Economic sectors
- 3 Measures of development
- 4 Theories
- 5 Trade & restructuring
- 6 Sustainable development

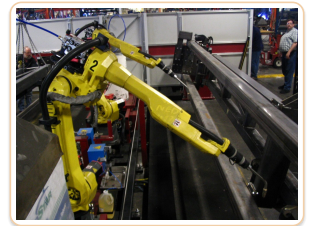
1 Industry and sectors

Industrial and Economic Development

Industry and sectors

The Industrial Revolution

- Production shifted from hand tools to machines and factories.
- It began in Britain and diffused outward via technology and capital.
- It drove **urbanization** 城市化 as workers moved to cities.



Machines still reshape production

Industrial and Economic Development

Industry and sectors

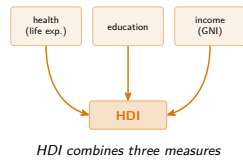
Economic sectors

- **Primary** 第一产业 (extract),
secondary 第二产业 (make),
tertiary 第三产业 (services),
- **quaternary** 第四产业 (information),
quinary 第五产业 (top decisions).
- Development shifts jobs from primary toward services.

2 Development

Measures of development

- **GDP per capita** 人均国内生产总值 and **GNI** 国民总收入 measure wealth.
- The **HDI** 人类发展指数 adds education and life expectancy.
- The **informal economy** 非正规经济 is untaxed and unrecorded.



Worked example – why GDP alone misleads

Two countries share a GDP per capita of \$20,000. X: life expectancy 79, mean schooling 12 yr. Y: 61 and 6 yr. Do they have the same development?

No. GDP per capita is only the **income** strand. Y's shorter lives and thinner schooling drag both other strands down, so Y's **HDI** is **far lower** on the same income.

An average also hides **distribution**: the same mean fits a broad middle class or a rich few. Say **which strand** the measure misses – that is the mark.

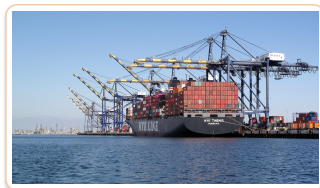
Theories of development

- **Rostow** 罗斯托: five stages from traditional to mass consumption.
- **Wallerstein** 沃勒斯坦: core, semi-periphery, periphery.
- **Dependency theory** 依附理论: poor countries kept dependent.

3 Trade and sustainability

Trade and restructuring

- **Comparative advantage** 比较优势: specialise and trade.
- **Tariffs** 关税 tax imports; free-trade agreements remove barriers.
- **Outsourcing** 外包, **deindustrialization** 去工业化, and **special economic zones** 经济特区 reshape industry.



Trade corridors move goods worldwide

Sustainable development

- **Sustainable development** 可持续发展: meet needs without harming the future.
- An **ecological footprint** 生态足迹 measures resource use.
- **Ecotourism** 生态旅游 and the **UN Sustainable Development Goals** 可持续发展目标 guide action.



Development that leaves room for the future

Key points

Five **sectors**: primary → quinary shift with development

HDI beats GDP: adds health and education

Rostow vs **world-systems**/dependency theory

Comparative advantage drives trade; balance sustainability

Worked example – the command word is the question

“Explain how deindustrialization has affected the economy of core countries.” (real AP question)

“As factories closed or moved abroad, core-country economies shifted away from manufacturing toward services and high-technology work, so many manufacturing workers lost their jobs while new tertiary and quaternary jobs grew.”

Explain wants the **mechanism**: name the change (loss of manufacturing) **and** carry it through to its economic effect. “Unemployment” alone is **not enough**.

Check yourself

- 1 Which sector is extraction of raw materials?
- 2 What does deindustrialization do to core economies?
- 3 Is GDP per capita alone a good development measure?
- 4 What does Rostow assume every country follows?

Answers 1. primary 2. shifts them from manufacturing to services 3. no – it hides inequality; use HDI 4. the same linear stages of growth