

## YEAR 9 GEOGRAPHY – CYCLE 3 – ECONOMIC CHANGE (UK CASE STUDY)

BOX 1: KEYWORDS		BOX 6: POPULATION GROWTH → IN RURAL AREAS IN THE UK	
industrial structure	percentage of people working in each of the four employment sectors	example (rural area)	South Cambridgeshire (popular → quick commute to city of Cambridge)
1. primary sector employment	getting raw materials from the land and sea e.g. farming → lower pay	social changes	too many people for doctors and schools → long waiting lists
2. secondary sector employment	making products in factories from raw materials e.g. car manufacturing	economic changes	popular area → so house prices high → local people cannot afford homes
3. tertiary sector employment	service industries → employment that provides a service to other people e.g. doctors and teachers → higher pay	BOX 7: POPULATION DECLINE → IN RURAL AREAS IN THE UK	
4. quaternary sector employment	highly skilled employment in IT and research e.g. computer designers and scientists → requires high level of education	example (rural area)	Outer Hebrides, Scotland (people leaving area to find jobs elsewhere)
BOX 2: THE CLARK FISHER MODEL		social changes	schools closing due to not enough children, public transport decreasing
Clark Fisher Model	graph → shows how industrial structure changes as a country develops	economic changes	shops closing → not enough customers → creating unemployment
1. pre-industrial	employment → mostly primary e.g. farming, mining, fishing (LICs)	BOX 8: IMPROVEMENTS TO TRANSPORT IN THE UK	
2. industrial	employment → mostly secondary e.g. manufacturing (NEEs)	road infrastructure	'Smart Motorways' → electronic signs → vary speed limits and provide information to drivers → reduce traffic → but can cause accidents
3. post-industrial	employment → mostly tertiary (service industries) e.g. teachers (the UK)	rail (train) infrastructure	High Speed 2 (HS2) → plan for new train line between northern cities and London → reduce travel time → aims to boost employment in the north → but estimated to cost £80 billion to build
BOX 3: CAUSES OF ECONOMIC CHANGE IN THE UK → A POST-INDUSTRIAL ECONOMY		port capacity	new port → 'London Gateway' → can accommodate larger container ships (400 m long) → boost trade worldwide → will employ 2000 people
globalisation	more connected world, more movement of goods/people → UK imports manufactured goods from NEEs (cheaper) → less UK factories	airport capacity	plans for 3 <sup>rd</sup> runway at Heathrow Airport (would cost £18.6 billion) → would increase flights and business → but lots of environmental impacts
de-industrialisation	1960s → rapid decline in traditional manufacturing industry in UK → due to mechanisation, globalisation and more tertiary sector employment	BOX 9: THE NORTH-SOUTH DIVIDE → REGIONAL DIFFERENCES IN THE UK	
government policies	1980s → government policy 'privatisation' → encouraged primary and secondary industries to close. 2010 → government tried to rebalance economy → infrastructure investment and new high-tech industries	regional differences (differences between different areas)	de-industrialisation → closed secondary industries (mostly in north) → created economic and social gap between Southern and Northern England → Northern England has worse health (5 year difference in life expectancy), lower house prices, lower income and worse education
BOX 4: A POST-INDUSTRIAL ECONOMY IN THE UK → MORE TERTIARY/QUATERNARY JOBS		BOX 10: STRATEGIES TO RESOLVE THE REGIONAL DIFFERENCES OF NORTH-SOUTH DIVIDE	
service industries	tertiary sector → now largest sector in UK → over 75% of economy → e.g. health care, education, retail, entertainment and hospitality jobs	assisted areas	identifies areas of UK that need help → provides money for businesses
IT employment	more information technology companies → due to more internet access	devolution	more power to individual areas → can decide how to best spend money
finance	e.g. banking → over 1 million people employed in finance jobs (2019)	24 enterprise zones	government encourages investment, new businesses, faster internet
research	research important for economic growth e.g. UK Energy Research Centre	transport links	improvements to rail (e.g. HS2) and motorways → boost employment
science parks	located near universities → provides educated workforce → 1500 high-tech scientific industries grouped together at Cambridge Science Park so can work together → e.g. AstraZeneca (created a COVID-19 vaccine)	BOX 11: THE PLACE OF THE UK IN THE WIDER WORLD	
business parks	specially built areas → offices and warehouses → at edge of city with access to main road e.g. Thorpe Park (Leeds) has over 100 businesses	trade links	trade is the buying and selling of goods and services between countries → the UK imports and exports goods from/to countries around world
BOX 5: IMPACTS OF INDUSTRY ON THE PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT IN THE UK		culture links	UK events watched around world e.g. Glastonbury and Premier League
negative impacts	greenhouse gases, air pollution, toxic chemicals, landscape damage	transport links	Channel Tunnel links UK to France by rail, also airports e.g. Heathrow
sustainable solutions	modern industrial development can be environmentally sustainable → <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>making electric cars → e.g. 'Nissan Leaf' car manufactured in UK</li> <li>'The Unicorn Group' manufacture medical bins → factory uses 100% renewable energy e.g. solar and recycles waste (steel/plastic)</li> </ul>	electronic communication	UK linked to wider world by internet, mobile phones and satellites (90% of people in UK now use internet compared to just 27% in 2000)
		economic and political links	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>'The Commonwealth' → group of 53 countries → territories of former British Empire → united by language, history, culture, and shared values of democracy, human rights, and the rule of law</li> <li>'The European Union (EU)' → UK no longer part of the EU (BREXIT)</li> </ul>

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