

# Social Issues

## Unit 4 - INDUSTRIALIZATION AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Grade 9

**Time for Completion: 7 class periods**

**State Standard:** The student uses a working knowledge and understanding of the spatial organization of Earth’s surface and relationships between peoples and places and physical and human environments in order to explain the interactions that occur in Kansas, the United States, and in our world.

**Indicator:**

(A) analyzes the factors that contribute to human changes in *regions* (e.g., *technology* alters use of place, *migration*, changes in *cultural characteristics*, political factors).

(A) examines the impact that *technology* has on human modification of the physical environment (e.g., over-fishing, logging and mining, construction on floodplains, internal combustion engine, toxic waste).

(K) explains the factors that could change supply of or demand for a product (e.g., societal values: prohibition of alcohol; *scarcity of resources*: war; technology: assembly line production).

(A) - explains how the demand for and supply of labor are influenced by productivity, education, skills, retraining, and *wage* rates (e.g., spinning mills and the beginning of the modern factory system, the increased use of machinery throughout the Industrial Revolution, assembly lines).

(A) compares characteristics of traditional command, market, and mixed economies on the basis of property rights, factors of production and locus of economic decision making (e.g., what, how, for whom).

(K) explains how economic choices made by *societies* have intended and unintended consequences. (e.g., mercantilism, “planned economy” under Soviet Union, Adam Smith-Invisible hand/Laissez Faire).

**Purpose of Unit:**

Tested on State Assessment	Impact on environment of: fishing, logging, mining, internal combustion engine, toxic waste, construction on floodplains Traditional, Command, Market, Mixed Economies Change in supply/demand <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• during Prohibition</li> <li>• during war</li> <li>• because of technology/assembly lines</li> </ul> Change in supply/demand of labor <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• because of spinning mills/factory system/assembly lines</li> <li>• because of the Industrial Revolution</li> </ul> Consequences of economic choices <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mercantilism</li> <li>• “Planned economy” in Soviet Unit</li> <li>• Adam Smith – Invisible hand/Laissez Faire</li> </ul>
Academic Skills	Organizing arguments
Academic Language	Assume                      Financial Economic                  Income Examine                    Interpretation Export                        Labor Factor                        Variables
Overlying Concept/Idea	

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### Required Concepts/Vocabulary:

#### INDUSTRIALIZATION AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

##### A. Basic Economics

Supply

Demand

Scarcity of Resources

Resource Allocation

Traditional Economy

Command Economy

Market Economy

Mixed Economy

##### B. Key concepts in industrialization and development

##### C. Growth and diffusion of industrialization

1. The changing roles of energy and technology

2. Industrial Revolution

3. Evolution of economic cores and peripheries

4. Geographic critiques of models of economic localization (i.e., land rent, comparative costs of transportation), industrial location, economic development, and world systems

##### D. Contemporary patterns and impacts of industrialization and development

1. Spatial organization of the world economy

2. Variations in levels of development

3. Deindustrialization and economic restructuring

4. Pollution, health, and quality of life

5. Industrialization, environmental change, and sustainability

6. Local development initiatives: government policies

### State Suggested Activities

- On a Venn diagram compare the allocation of resources between the countries in Europe and Japan during the Global Age of Exploration.
- Chart the consequences of the Five-Year Plan (planned economy) under the Soviet Union.
- Role play a merchant during either the Age of Mercantilism (1500-1800), in industrial *era* Great Britain, or the Soviet Union in the 1950s. Write a journal entry that describes the day, including how decisions were made about what was to be sold in a store, the role of government in business, your plans for the future of the business, and the results of a day at work, both for owner and customers.
- Examine the invention of the automobile and its effects on the environment (e.g. roads, pollution, junk yards, etc.). (
- Analyze *primary source* documents to determine the effects of various factors on the supply or demand for a product. Societal values: prohibition of alcohol: web resource: [http://www.archives.gov/digital\\_classroom/lessons/volstead\\_act/volstead\\_act.html](http://www.archives.gov/digital_classroom/lessons/volstead_act/volstead_act.html)  
Scarcity of resources: war web resource: [http://www.archives.gov/facilities/ca/laguna\\_niguel/workbook/ww2\\_opa\\_records.html](http://www.archives.gov/facilities/ca/laguna_niguel/workbook/ww2_opa_records.html)  
Technology: assembly line production web resource: <http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/peoplescentury/teachers/tgontheline.html>
- List the costs and benefits of free trade and restricted trade on charts.
- Examine the influence of various factors on supply and through Lowell Workers and Producers Respond to Incentives. web resource: <http://www.econedlink.org/lessons/index.cfm?lesson=EM562&page=teacher>

## Unit 4 - INDUSTRIALIZATION AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

<b>District Resources</b>	<b>Performance Assessment</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• To be determined by the 2011-2012 Social Issues Teachers</li></ul>
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<b>Internet Sources:</b>	
<b>For Information</b>  <a href="http://www.nationalgeographic.com/xpeditions/lessons/02/g912/urban.html">http://www.nationalgeographic.com/xpeditions/lessons/02/g912/urban.html</a>	<b>For Assignments:</b>

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### State Assessment Examples

(world history) The list below shows some characteristics of a type of economic system.

Which type of economy is described in the list?

- A) market economy
- B) command economy
- C) traditional economy
- D) mercantile economy

### State Suggested Vocab:

*Allocation* - the distribution of resources, goods, or services.

*Capitalism* - an economic system based on the private ownership of the means of production and distribution (land, factories, mines, railroads) and their operation for profit, under competitive conditions.

*Incentives* - something, such as the fear of punishment or the expectation of reward, which induces action or motivates effort.

*Mercantilism* - an economic system developed in Europe as feudalism died out, intended to unify and increase the power and monetary wealth of a nation by strict governmental regulation of the entire economy, designed to secure bullion, a favorable balance of trade, the development of agriculture and manufacturing, and foreign trading monopolies.

*Production* - the creation of value or wealth by producing goods or services.

*Profit* - after producing and selling a good or service, profit is the difference between revenue and cost of production. If costs are greater than revenue, profit is negative (there is a loss).

*Resource* - an aspect of the physical environment that people value and use.

*Consumer* - a person who buys goods or services to satisfy wants.

*Consumption* - the using up of goods and services by consumer purchasing or in the production of other goods.

*Demand* - the number of consumers willing and able to purchase a good or service at a given price.

*Economy* - the production and distribution of goods and services within an economic system.

*Embargo* - government restriction placed on trade.

*Equilibrium point* (Equilibrium Price) - the price at which quantity supplied equals quantity demanded.

*Exports* - goods and services produced in one nation and sold to buyers in another nation.

*Federal Reserve System* - the independent central bank of the United States that controls the money supply.

*Gross Domestic Product (GDP)* - the total market value of all final goods and services produced in the economy in a given year.

*Interest rate* - the price of money that is borrowed or saved, determined by the forces of supply and demand.

*Price* - amount of money that people pay when they buy a good or service. It is largely determined by the buying and selling decisions of consumers and producers.

*Resource* - an aspect of the physical environment that people value and use.

*Scarcity* - not being able to have everything wanted making choices necessary; when supply is less than demand.

*Supply* - the quantity of resources, goods, or services that sellers offer at various prices at a particular time.

*Economy* - the production and distribution of goods and services within an economic system.

*Exchange rate* - the price of one currency in relation to another currency.

*Specialization* - people who work in jobs where they produce a few special goods and services.

*Tariff* - a tax imposed on imported goods.

*Trade* - the exchange of goods or services for other goods and services or money.

*Wages* - payment for labor or services to a worker, usually on an hourly, daily, or weekly basis, or by the piece.

*Budget* - a sum of money allocated for a particular use; a plan for saving and spending money.

*Cost* - something that is given up to satisfy your wants.

*Credit* - an arrangement for deferred payment for goods and services; money available for someone to borrow.

*Economy* - the production and distribution of goods and services within an economic system.

*Expenditures* - spending on goods and services.

*Income* - financial gain received as wages/salaries, rent, interest, and/or profit.

*Interest rate* - the price of money that is borrowed or saved, determined by the forces of supply and demand.

*Productivity* - a measure of goods and services produced over a period of time with a given set of resources.

*Savings* - income that is not spent, setting aside income or money for future use.

*Technology* - science applied to achieve practical purposes.

*Wages* - payment for labor or services to a worker, usually on an hourly, daily, or weekly basis, or by the piece.