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**National Council for
Geographic Education**

Three for Three

Week 28, Unit 7

March 23, 2020

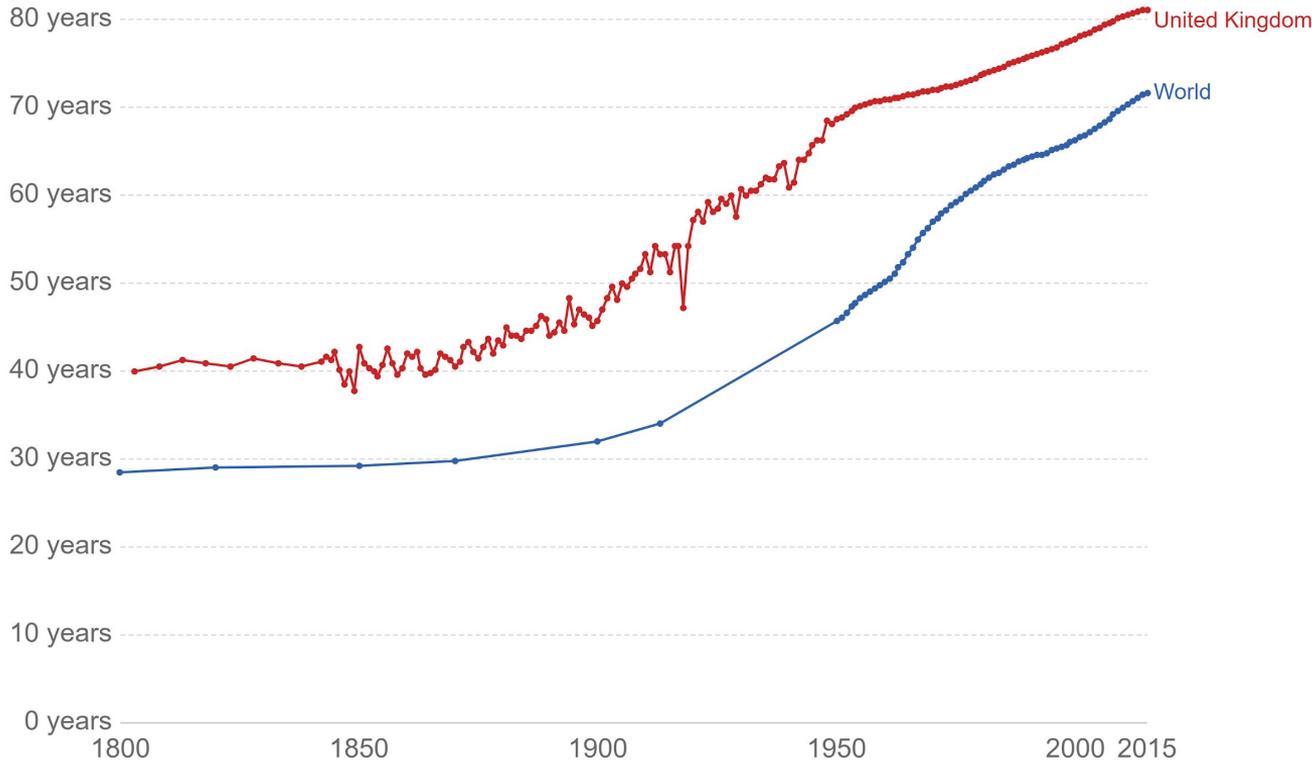
A SUPPLEMENT TO THE WEEKLY APHG BELL RINGERS SERIES

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The Industrial Revolution Topic 7.1



Life expectancy



Source: Riley (2005), Clio Infra (2015), and UN Population Division (2019)

Note: Shown is period life expectancy at birth, the average number of years a newborn would live if the pattern of mortality in the given year were to stay the same throughout its life.

OurWorldInData.org/life-expectancy • CC BY

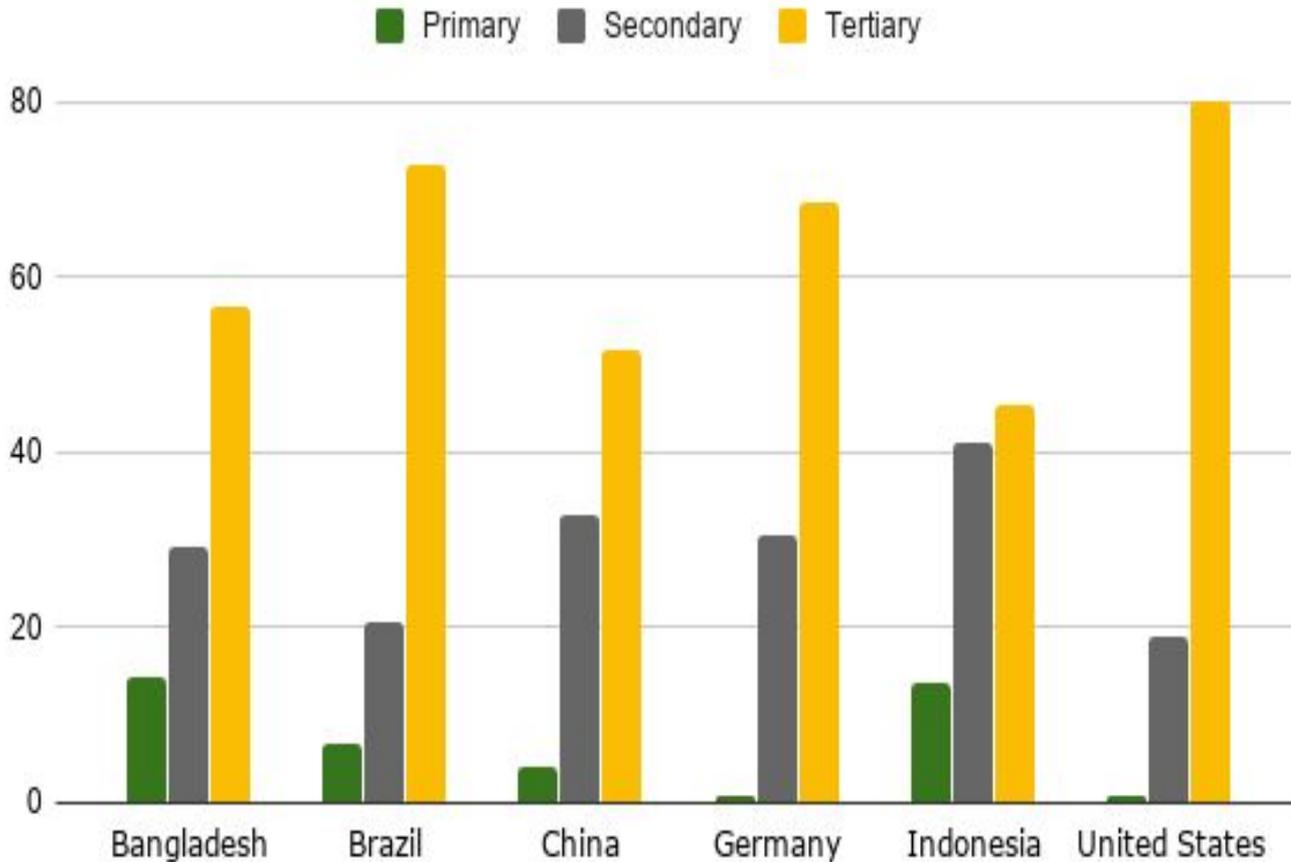
1. Explain how increasing food supplies as a result of the Industrial Revolution affected life expectancy.

2. Compare reasons for the United Kingdom's life expectancy being higher than the average world life expectancy in 1800 and in 2015.

Economic Sectors & Patterns Topic 7.2



Percent Employment By Economic Sector



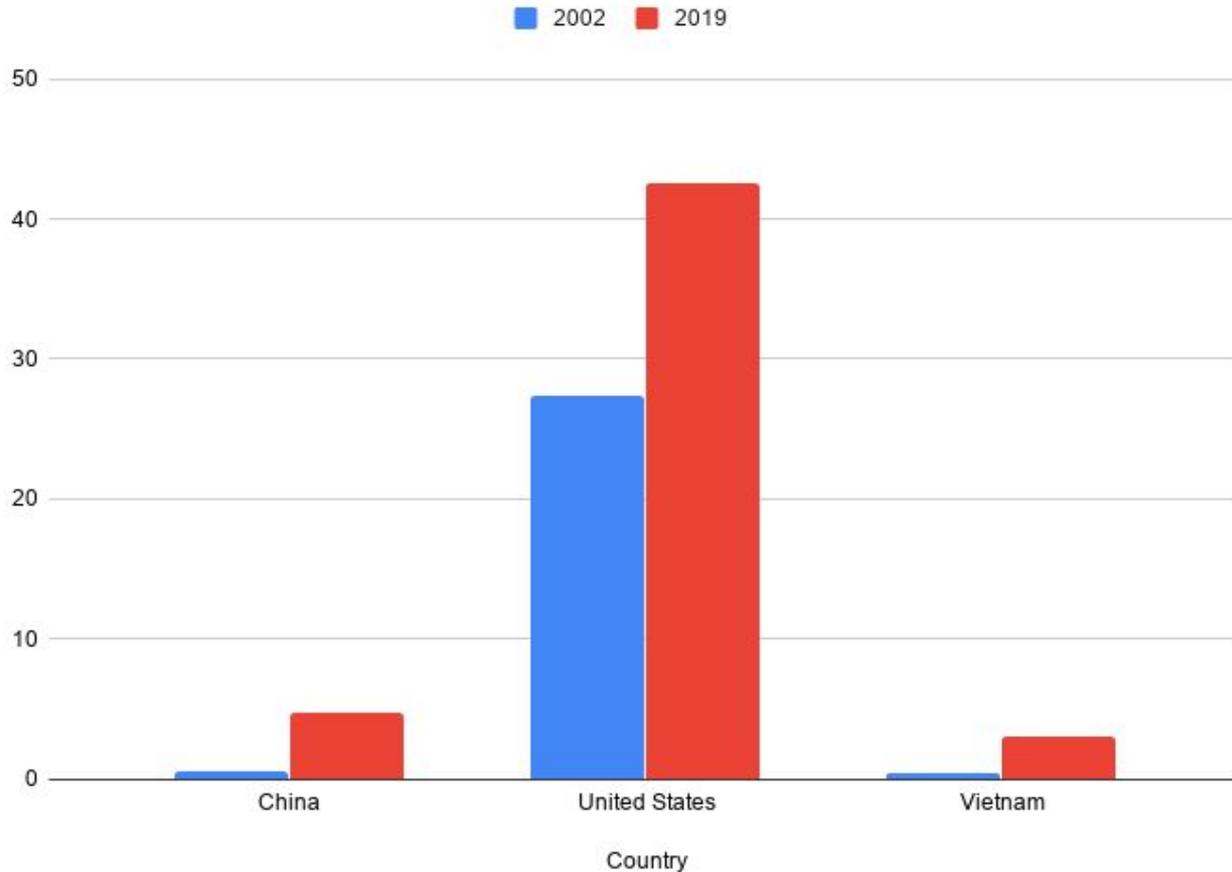
1. Define the primary, secondary, & tertiary economic sectors.

2. Explain the relationship between economic development and the number of people working in the primary economic sector.

Economic Sectors & Patterns Topic 7.2



Manufacturing Labor Costs Per Hour



1. Compare how much manufacturing labor costs per hour have grown between 2002 and 2019 in China to how they have grown in Vietnam.
2. Explain what this increase implies about the size of the middle class in China.
3. Predict how the relatively large increase in manufacturing labor costs per hour in China might affect businesses' decisions to offshore production to China in the future.

IDEAS FOR SLIDES

SLIDE 1

source: ourworldindata.org--Use this slide to introduce the Industrial Revolution and to review the second agricultural revolution (in which mechanization increased food supply) and population (increased life expectancy led to people living longer, which increased population).

suggested answers:

- 1) Increasing food supplies as a result of the Industrial Revolution led to better diets.
- 2) In 1800, the UK had higher life expectancies than the world because the Industrial Revolution originated there and people had better diets. In 2015, the UK is a more developed country, so it has a well developed health care system. It has lower infant and maternal mortality, and most people have access to life-extending techniques and treatments.

SLIDE 2

source: chart created by Laura Kmetz using data from <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/fields/214.html>

suggested answers:

- 1) primary--harvesting or extracting natural resources (agriculture, fishing, forestry, mining); secondary--adding value to natural resources through manufacturing or processing; tertiary--providing goods or services
- 2) The more developed, or core, countries such as Germany & the United States have the lowest percent of the workforce engaged in primary economic activity. In MDCs, machines, instead of people, do much of the labor involved in food production & other primary economic activity. NOTE: Be sure students understand that the quaternary & quinary sectors are subsectors of the tertiary sector.

SLIDE 3

source: chart created by Laura Kmetz using data from Statista

suggested answers:

- 1) Manufacturing labor costs have grown in both countries, but they grew more in China between 2002 and 2019.
- 2) The rise in labor costs suggests that the middle class has grown in China between 2002-2019.
- 3) Multinational companies looking to lower the cost of labor might move their factories to peripheral countries such as Vietnam, where the average manufacturing labor cost is lower.

other teacher resources:

- ★ a timely graphic to introduce variety & distribution of industry: <https://www.statista.com/chart/71133/share-of-global-vaccines-produced-by-continent/>
- ★ article that nicely bridges units 6 & 7: <https://www.citylab.com/life/2017/02/what-should-cities-make/516894/>
- ★ an FRQ that relates to 7.2: https://secure-media.collegeboard.org/digitalServices/pdf/ap/apcentral/ap16_human_geography_q1.pdf
- ★ While older, this is still a good article for 7.2 that discusses proximity to markets (and not just lower labor costs) as a reason for multinationals locating manufacturing in China: <https://www.citylab.com/life/2012/03/how-us-companies-justify-where-build-their-chinese-factories/1412/>



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