
Unit 6

Industrialization and Economic Structure

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This PPT has been created using the information from the *AMSCO Human Geography: Preparing for the Advanced Placement Examination* book.
Palmer, David. *AMSCO Advanced Placement Human Geography*. Perfection Learning, 2019.



UNIT 6 – INDUSTRIALIZATION AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
CHAPTER 15: INDUSTRIALIZATION & ECONOMIC STRUCTURE

UNIT OVERVIEW

- The hearth of the Industrial Revolution was Great Britain in the 18th century.
- As people learned to use water power and coal energy to manufacture goods, they saw large increases in agricultural productivity, population, and wealth.
- Industrialization has diffused throughout the world, reshaping all aspects of life.



UNIT OVERVIEW

Measures of Development

- Since the start of the Industrial Revolution (IR), people have developed statistical measures to describe changes in society.
- Ex: total output of a country, distribution of income, rates of childbirth, rates of literacy, opportunities for males and females, etc.
- Rostow and Wallerstein used this information to create models or theories of spatial patterns of economic and social development.

ENDURING UNDERSTANDING (6.A)

By the end of this section, you will *understand* that the Industrial Revolution, as it diffused from its hearth, facilitated improvements in standards of living.



LEARNING OBJECTIVE (6.A.1)

By the end of this section, you will *be able to* explain the role of the Industrial Revolution in the growth and diffusion of industrialization.

Students will know that...

- a. Industrialization began in response to new technologies and was facilitated by the availability of natural resources (e.g., water power, coal, iron ore).
- b. The diffusion of industrialization led to growing populations and increased food supplies, which freed workers to seek industrial jobs in cities.
- c. Increased industrialization led to demands for raw materials and the search for new markets and was a factor in the rise of colonialism and imperialism.

The political and economic consequences of the Renaissance had helped to spread European domination worldwide...[T]he forces of industrialization helped to complete that process of world domination by dividing the world between the advanced industrialized nations (originally Europe and North America) and the underdeveloped, non-industrialized nations.

-Richard T. LeGates and Frederic Stout, eds. *The City Reader*, 2000

Essential Question

How did the diffusion of industrialism affect people around the world?

GROWTH AND DIFFUSION

The Industrial Revolution was a set of changes in technology that dramatically increased manufacturing productivity.

It reshaped how people worked and behaved, where they lived, and how they related to each other spatially.



(b)

GROWTH AND DIFFUSION

Diffusion of the Industrial Revolution (IR)

- The start of the IR was like tossing a rock into a pond – it caused a large initial splash in England and then the ripples spread outward.
- Large scale – first countries affected were France and the Netherlands.
 - By mid-1800s, it spread east to Germany and west to the United States.
 - By early 1900s, it had reached all of Europe, Japan, parts of China, and South America.
 - Today, most of the world is industrialized.
- Small scale – first factories were usually built near sources of power (rivers or coal) and near transportation routes.

GROWTH AND DIFFUSION

Diffusion of the Industrial Revolution (IR)

- Development of electrical power and the construction of new roads, canals, and harbors added more locations for factories.
- Improvements in farm machinery and farming techniques, along with the **enclosure movement**, increased agricultural productivity.
- Machine power replaced human and animal power and people in rural areas were no longer needed for labor. These workers moved to towns and cities causing an explosion in urban populations.

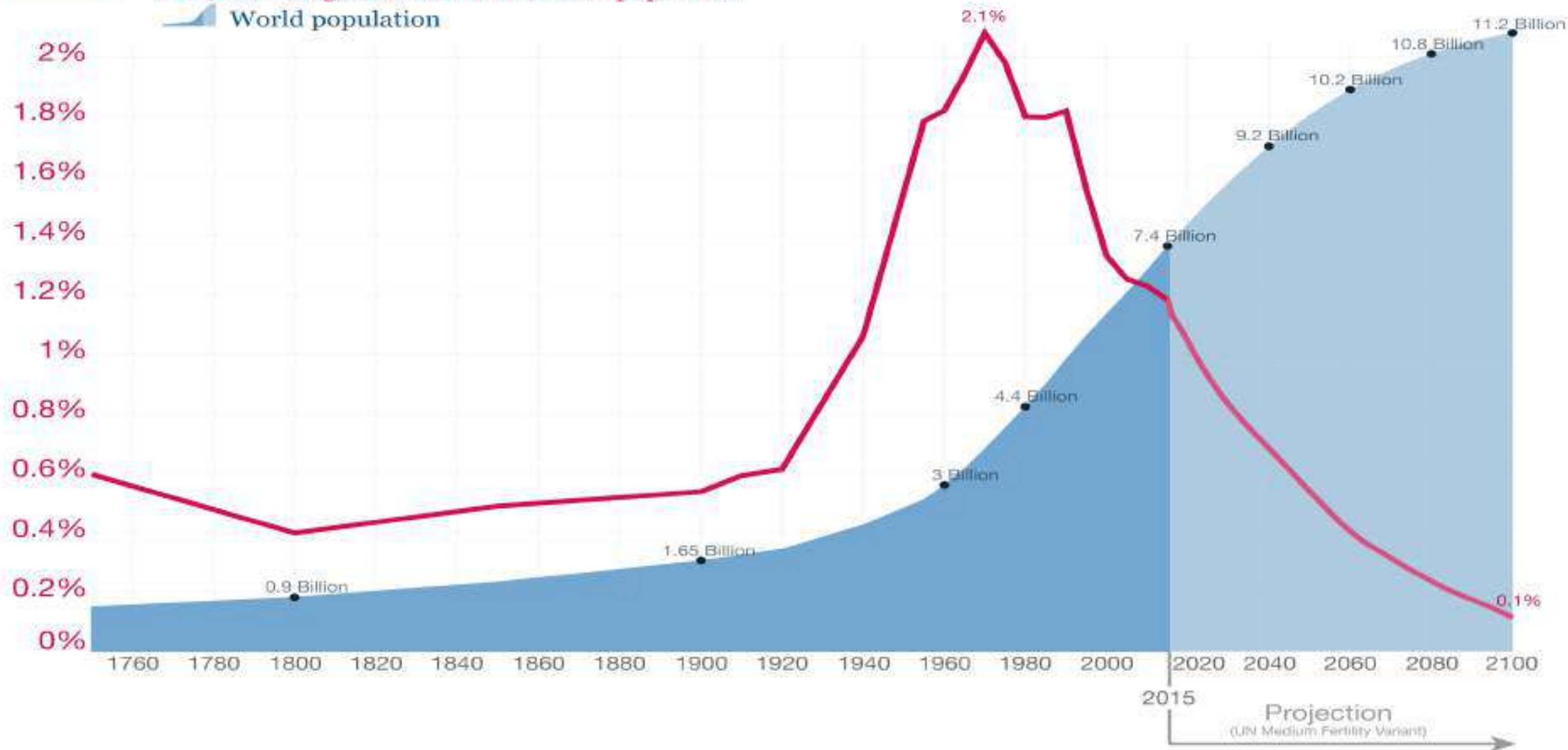
GROWTH AND DIFFUSION

Growth and Population and Cities

- Cities grew rapidly
 - Number of industries in factory cities increased
 - Rural – urban migration continued
 - London population went from one million to six million people from 1800 to 1900.
- Old systems were overwhelmed (human waste, burying the dead, cleaning up horse manure) and air pollution reached toxic levels causing people to support stronger government action to build sewers, regulate cemeteries, etc.

World population growth, 1750-2100

Annual growth rate of the world population
World population



GROWTH AND DIFFUSION

Growth and Population and Cities

- Cities expanded upward (taller buildings)
 - Invention of elevators
 - Stronger and more affordable steel
 - Techniques to create stronger foundations
- Cities expanded outward
 - Improvements in intra-urban transportation (trains, cars, trucks)
 - People could live farther and commute to work and food could be transported from the countryside into cities to feed a growing population



GROWTH AND DIFFUSION

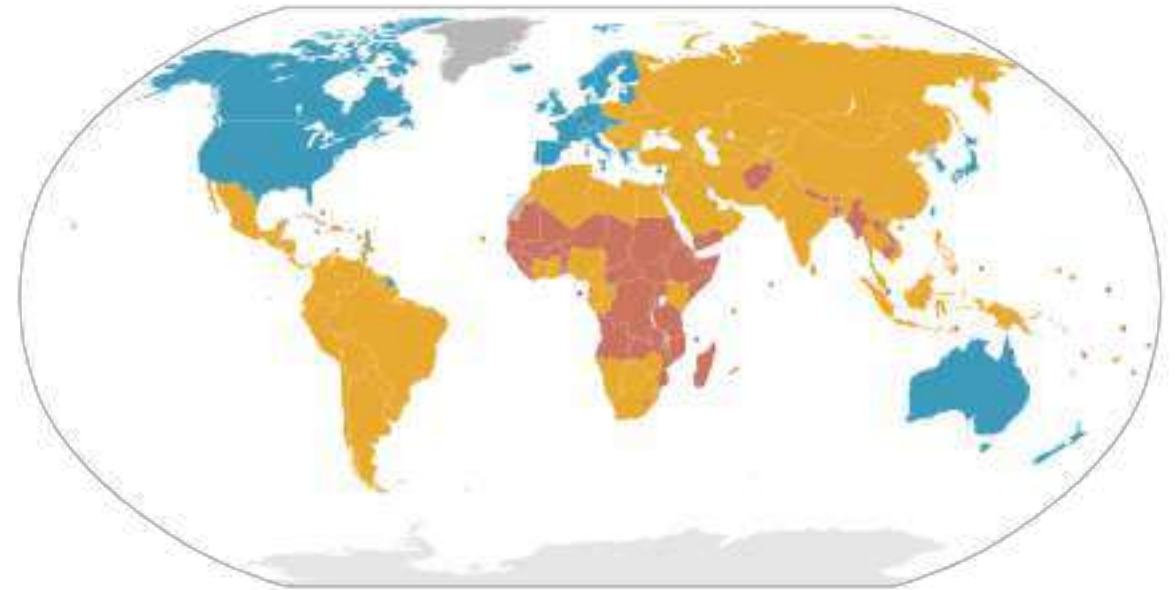
Colonialism, Imperialism, and the Industrial Revolution




- The Industrial Revolution built on the earlier rise of **imperialism**, a policy of extending a country's political and economic power.
- As countries such as Great Britain and France industrialized, they recognized the value of controlling trading posts and colonies around the world.
- Colonies provided several resources and other contributions to the economy:
 - Raw materials (sugar, cotton, foodstuffs, lumber, and minerals)
 - Labor to extract raw materials
 - Markets where manufacturers could sell finished products
 - Ports where trading ships could stop to get resupplies
 - Profits to use for investing in new factories, canals, and railroads

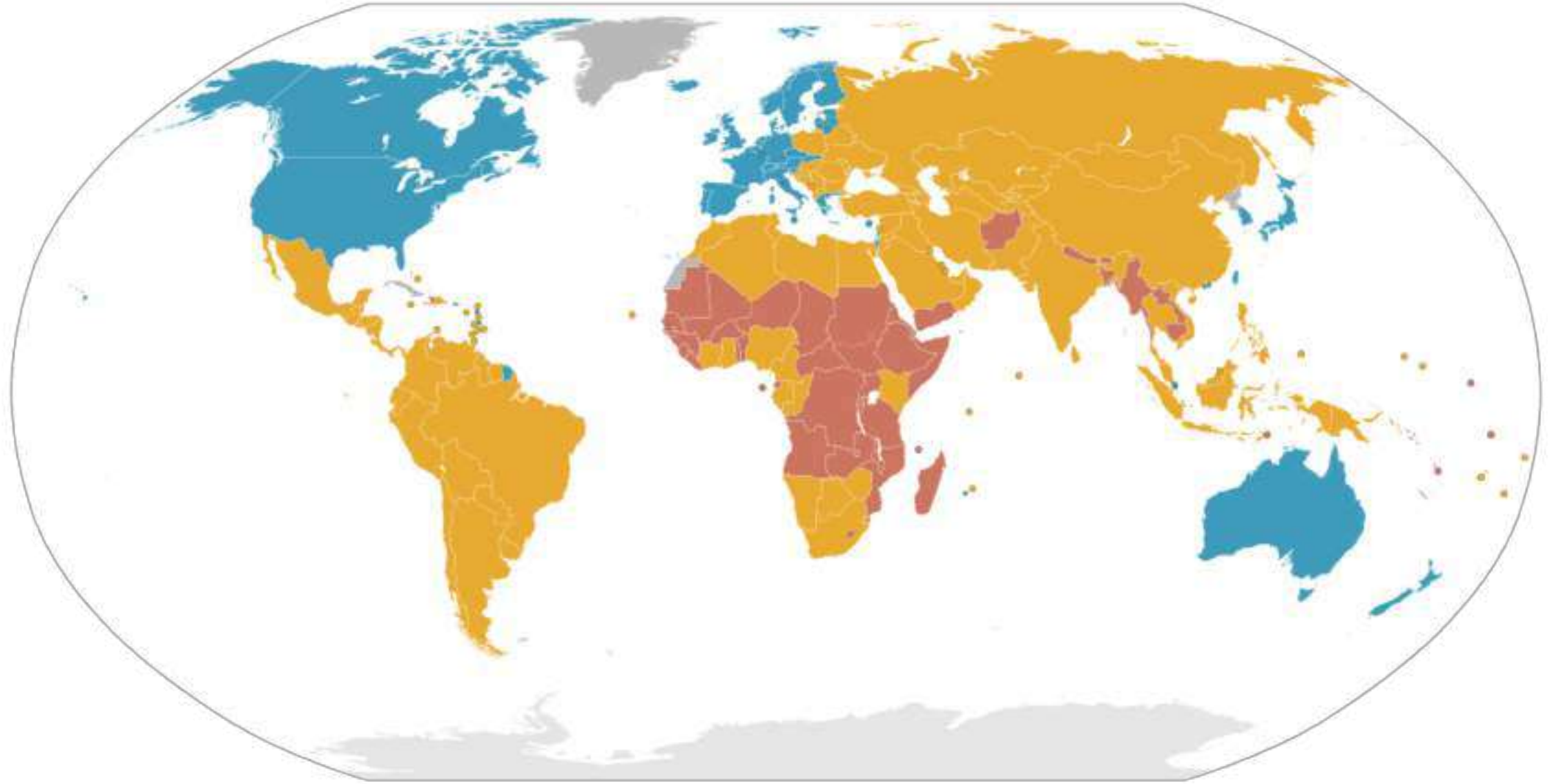
GROWTH AND DIFFUSION

Colonialism, Imperialism, and the Industrial Revolution

- By the early 1900s, several other European countries and the United States also had far-flung possessions.
- Wealthy countries became wealthier and led to a great divide between the advanced, industrialized states and the underdeveloped, non-industrialized states.



 Advanced economies  Emerging and developing economies (not least developed)  Emerging and developing economies (least developed) Classifications by the IMF and the UN^[2]



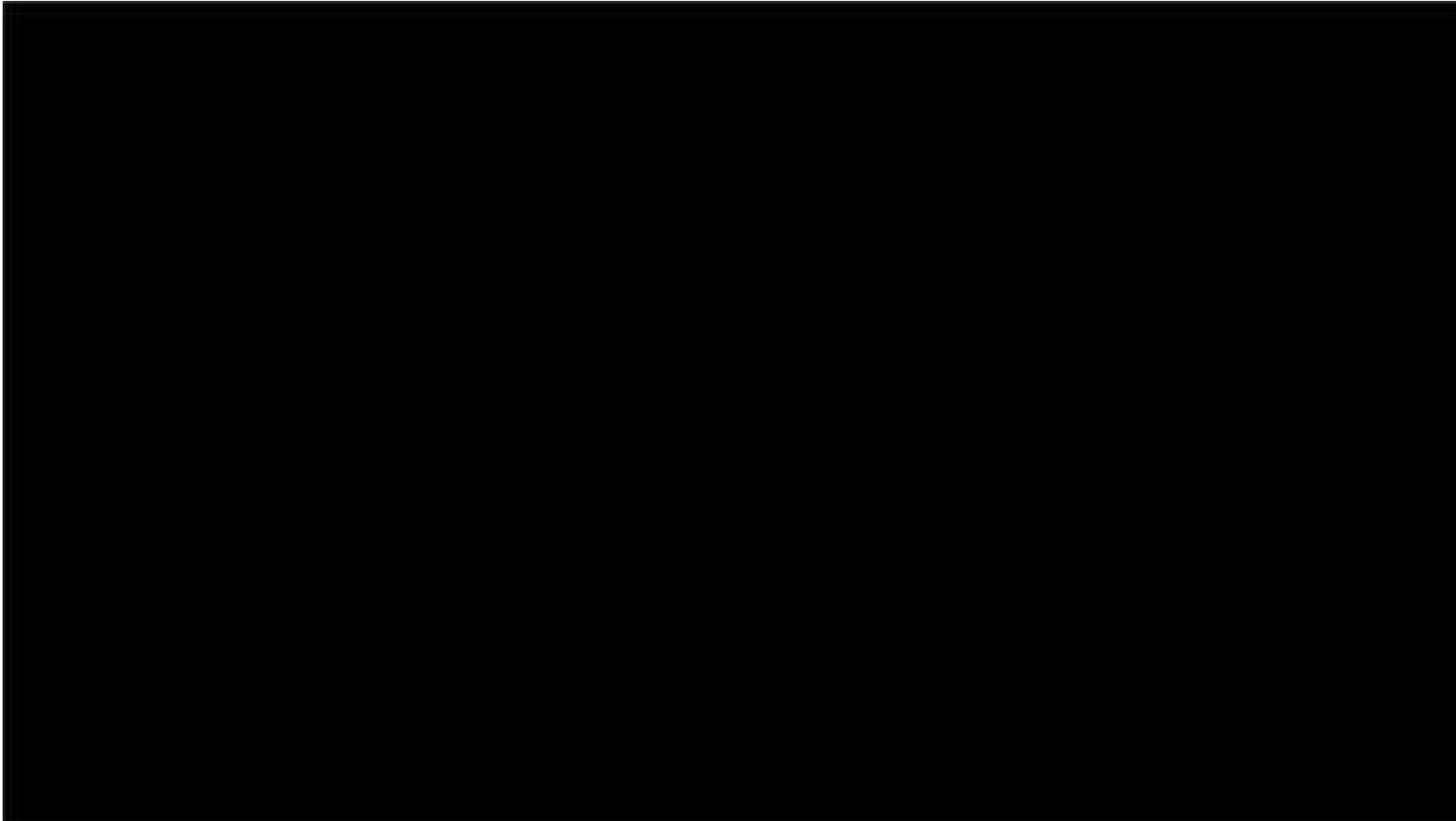
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GROWTH AND DIFFUSION

Fordism and Post-Fordism

- The 19th century saw a shift from a system of cottage industry (people would weave clothes and make products in their homes) to a system of large factories with machines powered by water or coal.
- Fordism
 - Henry Ford, in the early 20th century, developed the **assembly line**, where the item moved from worker to worker with each worker performing the same task repeatedly.
 - Led to more standardized products being produced more rapidly with little skilled labor.
 - Adopted by capitalists and communists – the Russian government realized it could be productive enough to achieve the goals of communism and consumers appreciated lower costs. However, workers were bored and resented the repetitive nature of the assembly line.

I LOVE LUCY – ASSEMBLY LINE CLIP



GROWTH AND DIFFUSION

Fordism and Post-Fordism

- Fordism changed manufacturing → Post-Fordism
 - Lack of variety – every product was identical to every other product and not everyone wanted a black car.
 - Gradually, companies modified the assembly process to include more goods but these changes added cost and time to production.
 - Recent years, computers and technology allows for every product to be different.
 - Workers are being replaced by machines – in the US, between 1984 and 2015, industrial output doubled but industrial employment declined by one-third.
 - Machines can work 24 hours a day with no breaks or vacations and they produce consistent and high-quality work.