

Changing Economic World Flash Cards UK

Define primary, secondary, tertiary and quaternary activities

- Primary = Agriculture, mining, forestry
- Secondary = Manufacturing (making) things. Steel, ships, cars
- Tertiary = Service industries like office work, retail, healthcare, banking
- Quaternary = Research, IT, media

True or false?

- UK in 1800, 75% worked in primary sector = **TRUE**
- UK in 2006, 74% worked in tertiary sector = **TRUE**
- UK in 2006, 2% worked in primary sector = **TRUE**

Why has the economy of the UK changed?

For many years the UK has experienced **De-industrialisation**. This is the decline in 'secondary' manufacturing industries. It has also seen the growth of tertiary and quaternary sectors.

What changes have made this happen?

- Other countries (LIC's and NEE's) can produce **cheaper goods** due to low wages
- **High wages** in UK have made some UK products too expensive
- **Machines** have taken the place of workers
- **Globalisation** due to improvements in transport and the INTERNET have increased the number of people in the UK working in the quaternary sector
- **Changes in Government policies** mean that the UK no longer spends money helping old industries like steel making survive instead they are spending on transport improvements and encouraging global firms

What does a post industrial economy mean?

- This is where manufacturing industry **declines** and is **replaced** by the tertiary (services) and quaternary sector (research) ie 2015 = 78% in tertiary jobs, 10% in quaternary

What is a business park? Give an example.

- A group of businesses usually located on the edge of town with good access, more space to build + cheaper land.
- Example = Bristol business park (or Cobalt Park, Newcastle)

What is a science park? Give an example.

- A group of science/research businesses based on a single site with good access, clean pleasant environment usually linked to local universities
- Example = Bristol and Bath Science Park (or Southampton Science park)

Describe some impacts of industry on the environment.

- Eyesore
- Pollution – Air and water

How can industry be made more sustainable?

- Heavy fines for polluting
- Removal of harmful gases from power stations / factories
- Restore environment after industry has finished ie **Tor Quarry** – Landscaping, flood to create lakes for wildlife.

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Some rural areas around Bristol are experiencing population growth as people move out of the city looking for a better quality of life.

- 1. Describe 2 social effects of this change.**
 - Increased traffic on country roads
 - Rising house prices in countryside means young cannot afford homes
- 2. Describe an economic effect of this change.**
 - Lack of affordable housing
 - More pressure on local services – schools, health etc

Some rural areas like the Outer Hebrides in Scotland have experienced population decline as younger people move away for better paid jobs and opportunities.

- 1. Describe 2 social effects of this change.**
 - School closures as numbers fall
 - Fewer people of working age / aging population
- 2. Describe an economic effect of this change.**
 - Businesses closing as population falls ie post offices, pubs etc
 - As businesses close fewer jobs are available

Explain what is going to happen to improve UK road and railway infrastructure to cope with increasing demand.

Road = 2014 £15 billion plan to improve roads, more lanes on motorways increasing capacity (take more traffic)

Rail = £50 billion High Speed Rail line (HS2) to the North to help their economy

Explain what is going to happen to improve UK port and airport infrastructure to cope with increasing demand.

Ports = Millions invested to increase handling of imports and exports. For example £195 million invested at Avonmouth docks, Bristol to improve bulk handling and storage.

Airports = Plan to build an extra runway at Heathrow Airport = £18.6 million

In the UK there is a North South divide in terms of wages, life expectancy, unemployment etc. What strategies are trying to change this issue?

2015 'Northern Powerhouse' strategy to develop the economies of cities in the North.

- New HS2 railway
- New deep water port in Liverpool
- New bridge over Mersey river improving access to the new port
- Improve motorways in the North

The UK is linked to the rest of the world in many ways including strong links with the Commonwealth. We are still members of the European Union even though we have voted to leave. Describe 2 positive and 2 negative points about our membership of the EU.

Positive = Free trade with the biggest market in the world

Financial help for UK farmers

Negative = UK pays more money into EU to support poorer countries

Mass migration into the UK from poorer EU countries (200 thousand in 2013) puts pressure on jobs, housing, services