

Stanchester Academy
Year 11 - Geography- Changing Economic World -The Changing UK Economy

Key terms

1)raw material	natural resource which is used as an input in secondary industry e.g., iron
2)primary industry	activity where raw materials are collected but not altered in any way e.g., farming, mining, fishing and forestry.
3)secondary industry	manufacturing/ processing raw materials into finished products e.g., coal + iron + limestone = steel
4)tertiary industry	activity which provides a service to other people or organisations. e.g., retail, teaching, medical professions.
5)quaternary industry	activity involving the research and development of new technology e.g., computer software design, scientific/ medical research into disease.
6) de-industrialisation	decline of a country's traditional secondary industries due to exhaustion of raw materials, loss of markets and overseas competition.
7) post-industrial economy	shift in High Income Countries from manufacturing goods to providing services.
8) regeneration	industrial area that has been re-developed e.g., Bristol docks redeveloped into Bristol Harbourside.
9)science park	collection of scientific and technical knowledge-based businesses located on a single site. e.g., Cambridge Science Park.
10)business park	area of land occupied by numerous businesses e.g., Lufton Business Park.
11) privatisation	process in which state-controlled industries are sold to private shareholders to create a more competitive business environment.
12) north- south divide	real or perceived economic and cultural differences between southern England and northern England.
13)globalisation	process of creating a more connected world, with increases in the global movement of goods and people.
14)European Union	political and economic organisation of 26 countries, where there is freedom of trade and movement between member countries.
15)Commonwealth	voluntary association of 53 independent and sovereign countries, most being former British colonies.

Key events

1)1800-1945	industrialisation: The UK economy shifted from primary industries to secondary industries, causing rapid urbanisation as people moved from to urban areas in search of work.
2) 1945 - 1979	post war - state run industries such as the National Coal Board and the British Steel Corporation. often funded by the government. Many were outdated and unprofitable. This led to strikes, social unrest, factory closures and power cuts in the 1970s.
3)1979-2010	deindustrialisation - State run industries were privatised. Many secondary industries closed causing mass unemployment particularly in the North of England e.g., Coal and Steel industries. Some former industrial areas of cities were regenerated e.g., The Harbourside, Bristol.
4) 2010 -	post-industrial economy - "rebalancing the UK economy" - rebuilding the secondary industry to rely less on the tertiary sector. Strategies include improvements to transport infrastructure e.g., HS2, easier access to loans for small businesses, encouraging global firms to relocate to the UK.