Year 9 Geography

Knowledge Organiser: **Industry**

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What Are the Different Job Sectors?

Primary Sector: Jobs that involve extracting raw materials from the Earth, e.g. farming, mining, fishing.
Secondary Sector: Jobs that involve manufacturing goods, e.g. factories, construction.
Tertiary Sector: Jobs that provide services, e.g. healthcare, education, retail.
Quaternary Sector: Jobs that involve knowledge and information services, e.g. research, IT, media.

How Is Employment Structure Changing?

Deindustrialisation: A decline in manufacturing industries, especially in developed countries.
Growth of the Service Sector: More jobs are being created in services like healthcare, education, and entertainment.
Rise of Technology: Automation and digital technology are changing how jobs are carried out in industries, reducing the number of manual jobs but increasing demand for skilled workers in technology and service sectors.

Where Are All the Jobs in the UK?

Urban Areas: Most jobs are found in cities and towns, particularly in the service sector (e.g. London, Manchester).
Regional Variations: Different regions of the UK have different concentrations of industries, e.g. manufacturing in the North, finance in London.
Sector Growth: Services and quaternary industries are growing, while primary and secondary sector jobs are in decline in many areas.

How Is Industry in Sunderland Changing?

Decline of Traditional Industries: Sunderland has seen a decline in industries like coal mining and shipbuilding.
Rise of New Industries: The city has seen growth in the automotive and high-tech industries, with a focus on research and development (R&D).
Government Support: Sunderland has benefited from investment in infrastructure and development, including business parks and improved transport links.

Why Did Nissan Locate in Sunderland?

Proximity to Markets: Sunderland is close to Europe, making it an ideal location for exporting cars.
Skilled Workforce: The region has a workforce with the necessary skills for manufacturing.
Government Incentives: The UK government offered financial incentives to encourage Nissan to build its factory in Sunderland.
Good Transport Links: Sunderland has excellent transport links, including ports, roads, and railways.

Is Industry the Same in Every Country?

Developed Countries: Tend to have more service and quaternary sector jobs, with manufacturing industries often moved abroad.
Developing Countries: Have a larger share of primary and secondary sector jobs, with rapid industrialisation taking place.
Economic Influence: Industry types depend on a country's economic status, resources, and level of development.

Made in China – Why?

Low Labour Costs: China has lower wages compared to many developed countries, making manufacturing cheaper.
Massive Workforce: China has a large, skilled workforce that can meet the demands of manufacturing industries.
Government Policies: The Chinese government has created policies that encourage manufacturing, including infrastructure investments and subsidies for businesses.

Industry and Superpowers – Is There a Link?

Global Power: Superpowers, like the USA and China, dominate global industries due to their economic strength and control over resources.
Economic Influence: Superpowers often control global supply chains and influence global trade.
Military and Technological Strength: Strong industrial bases contribute to a country's military and technological advancements, making them superpowers in the global economy.

Is Tourism an Important Industry?

Economic Benefits: Tourism brings in money to countries and regions, creating jobs in hospitality, transportation, and retail.
Cultural Exchange: Tourism promotes cultural exchange and global understanding.
Environmental Impact: While tourism brings economic benefits, it can also have negative environmental effects, such as pollution and strain on local resources.

What Are TNCs?

Transnational Corporations (TNCs): Large companies that operate in multiple countries, often controlling production, marketing, and distribution on a global scale.
Global Influence: TNCs can influence economies, environments, and societies in the countries where they operate.
Examples: Companies like Apple, Coca-Cola, and McDonald's are TNCs.

Key Terms

Primary Sector: Jobs that involve extracting raw materials from the Earth (e.g. farming, mining).
Secondary Sector: Jobs in manufacturing and industry (e.g. factories, construction).
Tertiary Sector: Jobs providing services (e.g. healthcare, retail).
TNCs (Transnational Corporations): Large companies that operate in multiple countries.
Deindustrialisation: The decline of manufacturing industries in a region or country.
Quaternary Sector: Jobs that involve knowledge-based services (e.g. research, IT).
Automation: The use of technology to perform tasks that were previously done by humans, often reducing the need for human workers.

Revision Questions

1) What are the four main job sectors and what does each one involve?
2) How is the employment structure in the UK changing?
3) Where are the most jobs in the UK, and why are some areas more industrialised than others?
4) How has the industry in Sunderland changed over the years?
5) Why did Nissan choose to locate in Sunderland?
6) Why is industry not the same in every country?
7) What are the reasons for China being a major manufacturing hub?
8) How do superpowers influence global industries?
9) Why is tourism an important industry, and what are its economic benefits?
10) What are TNCs, and how do they influence global industry?