

What you should know	What you should be able to do
<p>The <b>Silk Road</b> was a network of paths connecting civilizations in the East and West that was well travelled for approximately 1,400 years. Merchants on the Silk Road transported goods and traded at bazaars along the way between Asia and Europe.</p> <p>The <b>British Empire</b> began in the 1500s under Queen Elizabeth 1st for several reasons including <b>trade</b>, power and to spread Christianity and British ways of life.</p> <p><b>Trade</b> is the exchange of goods and services for money; however, the British Empire <b>exploited</b> not only resources such as precious stones, spices and crops, but also <b>enslaved</b> people to produce resources to be sold and ruled the people in <b>colonies</b> in the <b>Americas, Africa, Asia, and Australasia</b></p> <p>Many countries within these continents did not gain their <b>independence</b> from Britain until the late 20<sup>th</sup> Century</p>	<p><b>Explain</b> the history and function of the Silk Road and why it was so important in shaping trade across the continents.</p> <p><b>Explain</b> why the British Empire was important to Britain for trade</p>
<p>The <b>economy</b> is the system of <b>production</b> (making), <b>distribution</b> (selling) and <b>consumption</b> (using) goods and services for money.</p> <p><b>Employment</b> is paid work</p> <p><b>Primary industry</b> is employment in extracting natural resources e.g., farming, fishing, mining, or forestry</p> <p><b>Secondary industry</b> is <b>manufacturing</b> (making things) from the natural resources e.g., car making</p> <p><b>Tertiary industry</b> is providing a service for someone else e.g., doctor, teacher, salesperson, hairdresser, taxi driver</p> <p><b>Quaternary industry</b> is knowledge-based or high-tech industries e.g., ICT, research and development</p> <p>The <b>Industrial Revolution</b> (1750 to 1950) in Britain saw most employment move from the primary industry to secondary industry and tertiary industry, with many people <b>migrating</b> (moving) from <b>rural</b> (countryside) areas to <b>urban</b> (city) areas for work</p> <p><b>GDP</b> or <b>Gross Domestic Product</b> is a measure of the amount of money a country has from the sale of goods and services</p>	<p><b>Explain how</b> the primary, secondary, tertiary, and quaternary industries are linked together</p> <p><b>Describe</b> the changes to the percentages of people employed in each industry over the last two centuries</p> <p><b>Explain</b> how the Industrial Revolution changed the lives of people in Britain</p>
<p><b>Globalisation</b> is the increasing connections between places and people across the planet, established through trade, politics, and cultural exchanges, and helped by modern technology and transport. Globalisation can be both positive and negative;</p> <p><b>benefits</b> include an increase <b>knowledge</b> of the world, advancements in <b>medicine</b> and the spread of <b>music</b> and literature around the world, <b>costs</b> include loss of <b>jobs</b> in certain parts of the world, an increasing use of <b>fossil fuels</b> and a wider gap between the <b>rich</b> and the <b>poor</b>.</p> <p><b>Containerisation</b> is the use of very large container ships that take goods manufactured in one part of the world, across the oceans, to where they are sold in another part of the world.</p> <p><b>Sustainability</b> is using resources now without damaging the planet for future generations</p>	<p><b>Describe</b> the positive and negative aspects of an increasingly globalised world</p> <p><b>Explain</b> how technology drives many of the changes of globalisation</p> <p><b>Explain</b> the impacts of containerisation on the London Docklands</p>
<p>A <b>TNC</b> or <b>Transnational Corporation</b> is a business that has its headquarters in its home country (high GDP) but has most of its manufacturing completed in another, often less wealthy country with a low GDP.</p> <p><b>FDI</b> or <b>Foreign Direct Investment</b> is the setting up of factories in less wealthy countries by TNC's. This means the business keeps its <b>costs</b> low and its profits <b>high</b>.</p> <p>In <b>textiles</b> (material/fabric) the factories where clothes are made are often referred to as <b>sweatshops</b>, as the conditions for working are so poor and the wages so low.</p> <p><b>Imports</b> are goods brought into a country</p> <p><b>Exports</b> are goods sold to another country</p> <p>The <b>balance of trade</b> is the difference between the value of goods that a country <b>exports</b> and the value of goods that it <b>imports</b></p> <p>Countries that have a higher balance of trade are often wealthy <b>developing countries</b> and countries with a low balance of trade are often poorer <b>developing or emerging economies</b></p>	<p><b>Explain</b> why TNC's operate in the way that they do</p> <p><b>Explain</b> how TNC's are linked to globalisation</p> <p><b>Explain</b> why climate, natural disasters, workforce, and access to raw materials should be considered when building a factory.</p> <p><b>Describe</b> how modern-day sweatshops in developing countries are like textile factories in Britain in the 1800's</p>

## What you should know

1) Identify which industry each of the photos show



3) Explain why the following factors would influence the location of a TNC:

Proximity to raw materials:

Climate:

Relief of the land:

Natural hazards:

Political stability:

Workforce:

5) State a definition for the following keywords:

Profit:

Costs:

Revenue:

Exports:

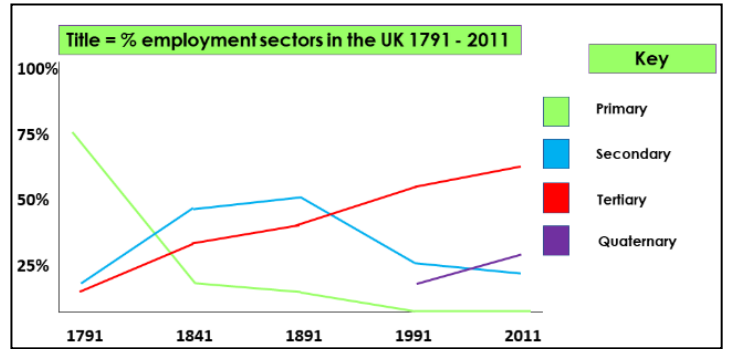
Imports:

## What you should be able to do

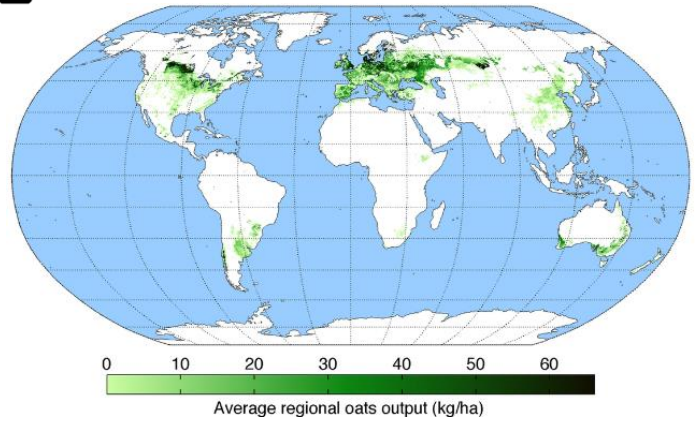
2) Study the graph below.

a) Which industry experienced the greatest decline over time? Why?

b) Which industry is the newest to emerge?



4) Describe the distribution of oat production across the world using TEA



6a) In your opinion, is fast fashion fair?

6b) Describe what can be done to ensure a better quality of life for sweatshop workers in countries like Bangladesh