

## TOPIC: HISTORIC ROLE OF THE ECONOMY

- ◆ **Economy:** Social institution in which society's \_\_\_\_\_ are produced and exchanged.
- ◆ As societies have progressed through time, economies have \_\_\_\_\_ due to technology.

### GUIDING QUESTIONS

- How does the economy create and sustain inequality?
- How do societal changes influence the patterns of the economy?

#### Pre-Agricultural Revolution

- \_\_\_\_\_ economy → materials were used as they were produced.

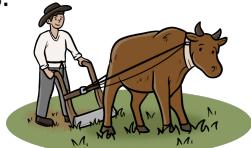
~ 3000 BC

#### Agricultural Revolution → Farming in permanent settlements.



- \_\_\_\_\_ the economy as a social institution:

- Surplus could be saved or \_\_\_\_\_.
- Occupational specialization → greater variety of services.



1750

#### Industrial Revolution → Work became centralized in urban areas.



- \_\_\_\_\_ the economy:

- Production shifted to factories.
- New energy sources and machines – \_\_\_\_\_ productivity and mass production.
- Reshaped \_\_\_\_\_ structure – creation of working class and capitalist class.
- Advances in transportation \_\_\_\_\_ national and global markets.



1950

#### Information Revolution → Computer technology.



##### Postindustrial Economy:

- System based on \_\_\_\_\_ work and technology.
- Growth of professional (white collar) jobs → expanded \_\_\_\_\_ class.
- Increased \_\_\_\_\_ interdependence.



## **TOPIC: HISTORIC ROLE OF THE ECONOMY**

### **EXAMPLE**

Match each statement in the box with the period of the economy it describes.

<b>Agricultural revolution:</b>	
<b>Industrial revolution:</b>	
<b>Information revolution:</b>	

- a) Work moved from farms to factories.
- b) Most jobs were in the service sector.
- c) Start of specialized labor.
- d) Created divide between working and capitalist classes.
- e) Permanent settlements allowed for trade.

### **PRACTICE**

During which period did the economy emerge as a social institution?

- a) Prehistory.
- b) Agricultural Revolution.
- c) Industrial Revolution.
- d) Information Revolution.