



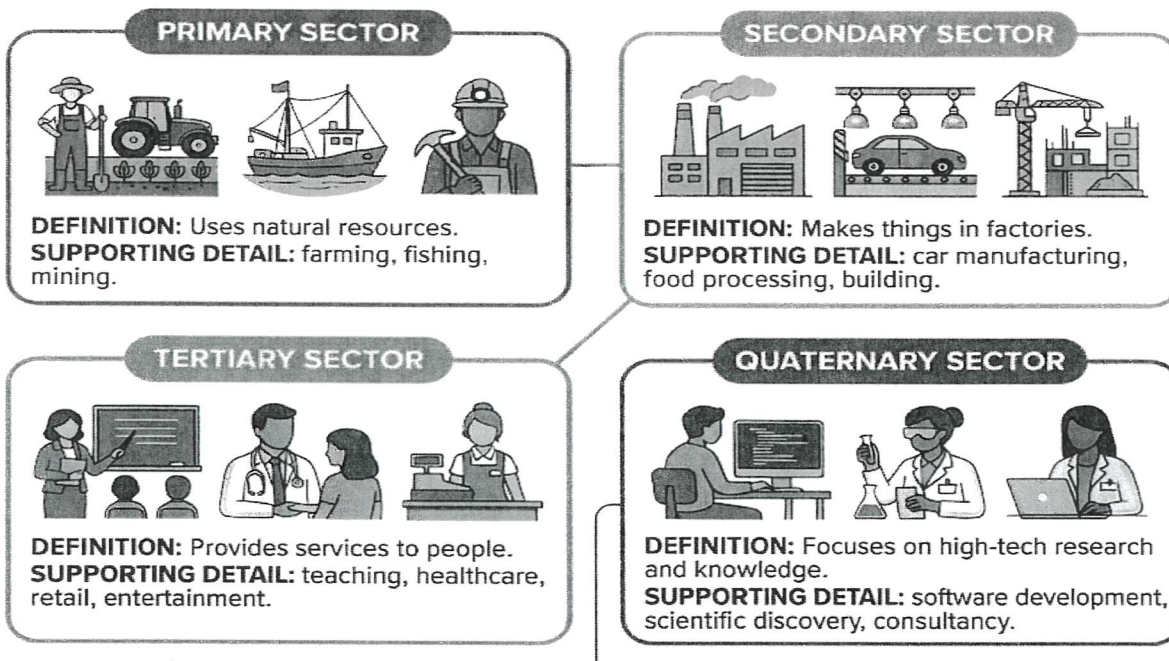
UK Jobs and Our Changing Economy: A Knowledge Organiser

The UK economy is divided into four sectors based on the type of work performed. Over time, the UK has shifted from a "Primary" led economy to one dominated by "Tertiary" and "Quaternary" services due to industrial changes and new technology.

KEY:

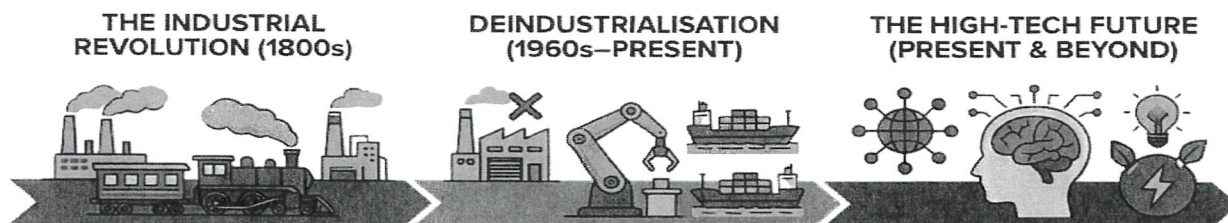
- PRIMARY** farming, mining, fishing
- SECONDARY** manufacturing, construction, energy
- TERTIARY** healthcare, education, retail, tourism
- QUATERNARY** research, software, science, data

THE FOUR ECONOMIC SECTORS

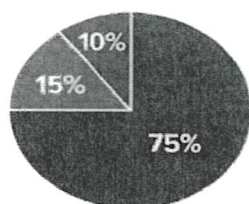


THE MODERN SHIFT: Today, over 75% of UK workers help people or use technology in service-based jobs (Tertiary & Quaternary).

HOW THE UK ECONOMY CHANGED

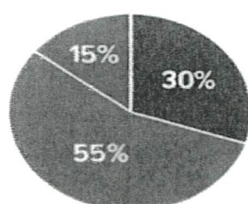


TIMELINE EVENT: This era saw a massive move from farm work to factory jobs in growing cities.



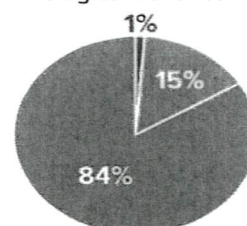
1800: PRIMARY LED ECONOMY

KEY FINDING: Many factories closed due to the rise of robots and competition from other countries.



1900: SECONDARY DOMINATED

SUPPORTING FACT: The Quaternary sector is growing fast, focusing on digital innovation and technological advancement.



2020: SERVICE DOMINATED



HL5 - Employment Sectors Questions

1. What is the definition of a 'Primary' sector job, and what are two examples of work in this category?
2. In which sector would you find a person building a house or working on a car assembly line?
3. How is the Quaternary sector different from the Tertiary sector?
4. If a person is a doctor, a teacher, or a shop assistant, which economic sector do they belong to?
5. According to the data for the year 1800, what percentage of people in the UK worked in the Primary sector?
6. By 1900, which sector had grown to become the largest employer in the UK, and what was its percentage?
7. Looking at the data for 2020, which sector now dominates the UK economy with 84% of all jobs?
8. How much did the percentage of Secondary sector jobs change between 1900 and 2020?
9. What major historical event caused the Secondary sector (factories) to grow rapidly during the 19th century?
10. What does the term 'deindustrialisation' mean, and what has caused it to happen in the UK since the 1960s?
11. Why has technology and machinery caused the number of people working in the Primary sector to drop to only 1% today?
12. In which specific parts of the UK are you most likely to find the majority of modern Quaternary (high-tech) jobs?

The Constitution of the United Kingdom

The United Kingdom's constitution is like a giant rulebook that explains how the country is run. However, unlike most countries that have their rules written in one single document, the UK has an **uncodified constitution**. This means its rules come from many different places, such as old laws (Acts of Parliament), decisions made by judges in court cases, and long-standing traditions called "conventions". Because there isn't one "master" book, the constitution is very flexible and can be changed easily by passing a new law.

The Core Principles

The constitution is built on a few big ideas. The first is **parliamentary sovereignty**, which means that Parliament is the highest power in the land and can make or unmake any law. The second is the **rule of law**, which ensures that everyone—including the King and the Prime Minister—must follow the law.

The Constitution Between 1707 and 1830

This period was a time of massive change that shaped the UK we know today.

- **Creating a New State:** In **1707**, the Acts of Union joined England and Scotland together to create a new country called **Great Britain**, with one Parliament in Westminster. Later, in **1800**, another Act of Union brought Ireland into the mix, forming the **United Kingdom**.
- **The Rise of the Prime Minister:** During the 1700s, the Monarch (the King or Queen) began to step back from day-to-day politics. After a financial crisis in the 1720s, **Robert Walpole** emerged as a powerful leader in the House of Commons. He is now considered the UK's first **Prime Minister**. By the early 1800s, it became a rule that the King should follow the advice of his ministers.
- **Famous Court Battles:** Judges made big decisions that protected people's rights. In 1765, a case called *Entick v Carrington* proved that the government cannot search your home without a legal reason. In 1772, the *Somerset v Stewart* case famously declared that **slavery was unlawful** under English common law.
- **Voting Rights:** Even though the UK was becoming more organized, it wasn't very democratic yet. Between 1707 and 1830, only a small number of **wealthy men who owned property** were allowed to vote. This didn't start to change until the "Great Reform Act" of 1832.

How it Functions Today

The constitution's main job is to keep the different parts of the government working together. **Parliament** (the House of Commons and House of Lords) makes the laws. The **Executive** (the Prime Minister and their Cabinet) runs the country daily. Finally, the **Judiciary** (the courts) interprets the laws and makes sure the government is acting fairly.

Even though the UK has moved from a system where the King had "divine rights" to a modern democracy where every adult can vote, the constitution continues to evolve as the world changes.

Answer the following questions **in full sentences**.

(You can use the words of the question to help structure your answer)

1. What does it mean for the UK to have an "uncodified" constitution?
2. Why is the UK constitution described as being "flexible"?
3. What is the principle of "parliamentary sovereignty"?
4. What are the three main places the UK gets its constitutional rules from?
5. Which two countries were joined together by the Acts of Union in 1707 to create Great Britain?
6. Who is traditionally considered the UK's first Prime Minister, emerging as a leader in the 1720s?
7. What did the 1765 court case *Entick v Carrington* establish about the government's power to enter a person's home?
8. In 1772, what did the judge decide in the case of *Somerset v Stewart* regarding slavery in England?
9. Before the 1830s, who were the only people allowed to vote for members of the House of Commons?
10. What are the three main "branches" or institutions of the UK government that work together to run the country?