Unit 7

The Global Distribution of Industry

Human Geography

The following information corresponds to Chapter 25 in your textbook. Note: All of the following information in addition to your reading is important, not just the blanks you fill in, or the specific answers given.

Factors of Industrial Location

FACTOR	DESCRIPTION
Other	- Political stability, other businesses (agglomeration), taxes, climate, personal
	preference, etc

Industrialization Through WWI

- Today there are four ______ industrial regions:
 1) ______ America (the strongest),
 2) ______ & _____ Europe, 3)
 ______ & _____ (former USSR), and 4)
 ______ (where Japan's dominance is being challenged by China and the "Four Tigers").
- Looking back through history, the industrial revolution had given Britain an enormous
 _____ by the early nineteenth century. The Ind. Rev. spread through _____ diffusion from Britain, the core,
 eastward toward Russia along _____ deposits;
 _____ supplied Europe with an abundance of
 raw materials mostly from Africa & Asia.
- The only serious rival to Europe at that time was the ______, beginning in New England; ______ had great relative location, the focus of an intensive transport network & a



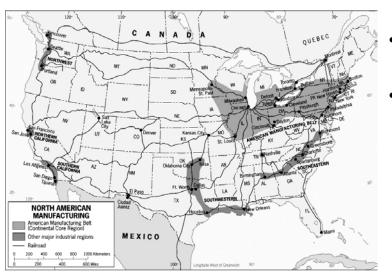
major ______- location – this term refers to the transfer of transported cargo from one kind of carrier to another (e.g. ship-to-rail); N. America benefited from natural resources and supported by transportation networks, capital, and labor (facilitated by massive emigration).

• Most of the rest of the world lagged far behind Europe and the US (exceptions: Ukraine, Australia,...).

Mid-Twentieth Century Industrialization

- _____ & natural _____ played a key role (the US is very dependent on foreign sources even today); of the countries with large reserves of oil & natural gas, ______ is the only major industrial power.
- The ______ emerged as the world's preeminent power (escaped the destruction of WWI & WWII).

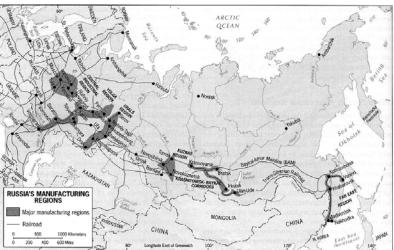
Mid-Twentieth Century Industrialization (cont'd)



northward into Canada (Vancouver).

- The map to the left shows the North American _____; the economic & industrial heart of the US.
- In addition, there are several other industrial regions - 1) the ______ district extends from Richmond down to Atlanta & Birmingham; 2) the _______ district runs from
 Oklahoma City & Tulsa southward to Houston & New Orleans; 3) there are three other regions in the west - one in ______ California, one in ______
 California, and one in the ______ anchored by Portland & Seattle and even
- Major European industrial regions that emerged the _____ in eastern Germany became the strongest; in western Germany was _____; ____ became part of Poland after WWI & extended into Czechoslovakia; another major region developed in ______ which in Ukraine today.
- _____ devastated Europe's industrial might; the US-sponsored ______ Plan helped to rebuild it.
- The communists in the ______ sponsored major industrialization projects; major regions were around 1) ______ (the capital), 2) ______ (in the west), 3) the ______ region (East of Moscow), 4) the ______ Mountains (further East), and 5) even a Far East region in ______.





- Two countries avoided direct European _____; Japan (who had the early lead) & China (was ravaged by European spheres of influence).
- By the mid-nineteenth century, the Japanese broke out of around 250 years of ______ and began modernizing under the banner of the Meiji Restoration; two of the major regions that emerged were the 1) _____ Plain (anchored by Tokyo) and 2) the _____

district (anchored by the Kyoto-Kobe-Osaka triangle).

- China's major industrial expansion began when the ______ took control of the country in 1949; two of the major regions that emerged in China were 1) the ______ district (their industrial heartland focused on what was called Manchuria at that time), and the ______ and the ______ district (developed in and around their largest city Shanghai).