

**Unit  
7**

**Industrial Development**

**Human Geography**

The following information corresponds to Chapter 26 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.

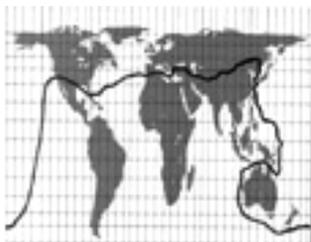
**Industrialization Through WWI**

- The relationship b/w industrialization and urban location changed over time: 1) the first industries were \_\_\_\_\_ (e.g. water-powered – along rivers); 2) the mass production factories of the early 1900s were \_\_\_\_\_ based (e.g. great location for cheap labor); 3) the expansion of tertiary, quaternary, & quinary activities is closely associated w/ the growth of \_\_\_\_\_ areas (e.g. malls, edge cities,...).
- Agglomeration occurs when certain conditions are met: 1) when a cluster of activities create enough demand for \_\_\_\_\_ services (tertiary); 2) when \_\_\_\_\_ institutions (schools, hospitals,...) are attracted to the area; 3) activities needing access to information & control tend to \_\_\_\_\_ (e.g. face-to-face is better, no matter how rapid other forms of comm. are (e-mail, phone,...)).
- \_\_\_\_\_ - occurs when too many activities concentrate (of the wrong type); traffic, pollution, capital shortages, increasing land prices, etc...; results in industrial deconcentration.
- GNP (\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_) - the total value of all goods and services produced by a country in a single year (includes domestic & \_\_\_\_\_); it does NOT: 1) include the \_\_\_\_\_ economy (paid “under the table”); 2) reflect \_\_\_\_\_ spinoffs (e.g. resource depletion, pollution, prisons,...), 3) illustrate the \_\_\_\_\_ of wealth (UAE = >\$17,000 per cap, but this does not reflect the majority).
- Identify at least three alternative measures to GNP:



- The best known core-periphery model is Immanuel Wallerstein’s \_\_\_\_\_; dividing the world up into the core, semi-periphery & periphery.

- The core-periphery link can exist at many \_\_\_\_\_: w/in a region (Los Angeles is a core of S. Cal.), w/in a country (Johannesburg is a core of S. Africa), global (Japan is a core of E. Asia).



- \_\_\_\_\_ - North-South Line (1<sup>st</sup> drawn by W. German Chancellor Brandt in the 1960s); shows a map of economic development in the 1960s (“1<sup>st</sup>” world (US, Eur, Japan) market economies dominating the “3<sup>rd</sup>” world, w/ “2<sup>nd</sup>” world (USSR & China) traveling down a state-planned economic path).

- GNI PPP - \_\_\_\_\_ w/ \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ (allows for cross-country comparisons of economic aggregates on the basis of physical levels of output, free of price and exchange rate distortions).

| Country (2000) | GDP (\$ bn) | GNI PPP (\$ bn) |
|----------------|-------------|-----------------|
| Nepal          | 5.5         | 31.6            |
| India          | 457         | 2,375           |
| China          | 1,080       | 4,951           |
| Japan          | 4,842       | 3,436           |
| U.S.           | 9,837       | 9,601           |

## Chapters 26 & 27 Vocabulary

- \_\_\_\_\_ models: 1) Assume all countries are capable of developing economically *in the same way*, and 2) disparities b/w countries & regions are the result of short-term inefficiencies in local or regional markets; ex) modernization model (Rostow's Modernization Model).
- \_\_\_\_\_ models: Economic disparities are the result of historically derived power relations w/in the global economic system; cannot be changed easily (misleading to assume all areas will go through the same process of development); ex) *see below*:
- \_\_\_\_\_ Theory: Political & economic relationships b/w countries & regions control & limit the developmental possibilities of less well-off areas (e.g. imperialism caused colonies to be dependent – this helps sustain the prosperity of dominant areas & poverty of other regions); only at later stages of development does the core have a positive impact on the periphery (grants, loans, specialized economic zones,...).

### Chapter 27

- \_\_\_\_\_ - highly specialized system for organizing industrial production & labor; features assembly-line production for mass consumption (after WWI) (Henry Ford).
- \_\_\_\_\_ (flexible accumulation, or "post-Fordist") - modern production; producers can move production sites & renegotiate contracts more easily (technology, more tertiary industries); some transnational companies (TNCs) and multinational companies (MNCs) produce more than some countries; Ford, Exxon, General Motors,...
- New \_\_\_\_\_ Division of Labor - periphery regions are dependent on core for manufacturing jobs, likewise ...; core TNCs are dependent on periphery for cheap labor, fewer environmental regulations, and expanding markets.
- \_\_\_\_\_ direct investment - capital invested by a country or corporation away from the home base, usually in the periphery; U.S., Japan, Germany, U.K.,... most notable.
- \_\_\_\_\_ - regions with high labor costs & old technology may experience deind. (core countries, "Rustbelt") as new tech. can be more cheaply appropriated elsewhere; US Sunbelt drew investment away from NE b/c of lower rates of unionization, higher amenity values (i.e. place), gov't contracts, ...
- \_\_\_\_\_ - (General Agreement on Tariffs & Trade); from 1948 - '94; assisted in creating a multilateral trading system & reducing tariffs; worked w/ the World Bank & the IMF (International Monetary Fund)
- \_\_\_\_\_ - (World Trade Organization); only international body dealing w/ rules of trade; 3 main purposes - 1) help trade flow freely, 2) a forum for trade negotiations, 3) settle disputes b/w countries.
- \_\_\_\_\_ - (not an organization, no free flow of labor) free trade agreement b/w US, Canada & Mexico vs. EU (an economic union w/ more free flow of labor).
- \_\_\_\_\_ : area w/in a country in which tax incentives & fewer enviro. regulations attract foreign business/investment; \_\_\_\_\_ - periphery; favorable tax, regulatory & trade arrangements (maquiladoras); \_\_\_\_\_ - core; network of research, development & tech. enterprises (Silicon Valley).
- \_\_\_\_\_ - Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development; born after World War II to coordinate the Marshall Plan; today has 30 member countries (which produce > 2/3 world's goods & services), w/ more than 70 developing and transition economies working w/ them; sometimes accused of \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_ (entrenchment of the colonial order (trade & investment) under a new (non-pol.) guise).
- \_\_\_\_\_ Cities: John Friedmann (1980s); dominant in terms of their global-political economy; centers of control of the world economy, not the largest in terms of pop. or ind.; ex) N.Y.C., London, Tokyo, Sao Paulo,...
- \_\_\_\_\_ (a service industry giant); tourism & travel = 11% of all global jobs, and 11% of global GNP (~\$4 trillion/yr.); investment by "host" country is huge: i.e. building hotels diverts money that could be used for housing, education, ...; many hotels are owned by MNCs, NOT the "host" country, affects local economy little.
- \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_ - refers to the social and psychological effects of living in a technologically advanced world.
- Time-space \_\_\_\_\_ - refers to the greatly accelerated movement of goods, ideas, and information during the 20th c. made possible by tech. innovations in trans. & comm.; transition from Fordist ind. system to a faster, more flexible system that has opened new markets & brought places "closer together."
- \_\_\_\_\_ - no accurate estimates of its economic impact, but it is growing.