

Unit**7****Changes in Industrial Production****Human Geography**

The following information corresponds to Chapter 12 (pp. 398-408) 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.

How has Industrial Production Changed?

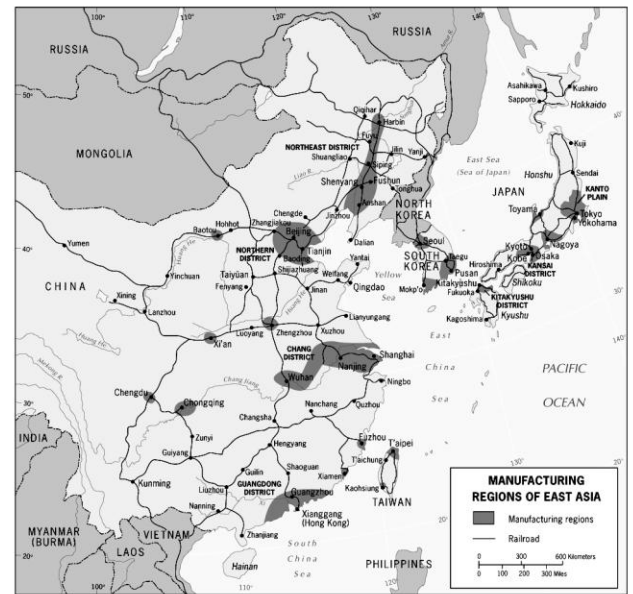
- _____ – highly specialized system for organizing industrial production & labor; features assembly-line production for mass consumption (after WWI) (Henry Ford).
- _____ - _____ - (flexible accumulation, or postindustrial) – modern production; production has been accelerated and dispersed around the globe (not mass-produced); MNCs shift production, _____ it around the world; some MNCs produce more than some countries; Ford, Exxon, GM,...
- 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,...).
- _____ - _____ - the post-Fordist system “brings places together” (i.e., technology in communication and transportation, more tertiary industries); “the world seems to collapse inwards upon us”
- _____ - _____ - (new international division of labor); MNCs can draw labor markets from around the world; with _____ delivery (rather than keeping a vast inventory of supplies) companies keep just what they need for _____ - _____ production & new parts are shipped when needed.
- Most MNCs have moved _____ - _____ manufacturing (e.g., assembly) to peripheral countries where labor is cheap, regulations are few, and tax rates are low.
- Elaborate _____ networks and _____ relationships facilitate the global division of labor; newly-industrialized countries in the _____ - _____ send manufactured goods to the _____ (where most consumption still occurs today).

**New Influences in the Geography of Manufacturing**

- By 1990, ten large firms were responsible for ____% of the world's color television sets. What are the three key elements in television production?
- _____ - _____ - places where two or more modes of transportation meet in order to ease the flow of goods and reduce the costs of transportation (“break-of-bulk”)
- _____ - _____ - system where goods are packed in containers, picked up from ships and placed on semi-trailers, barges, or railroad cars.
- The _____ promotes freer trade by negotiating agreements among member states, often dismissing quotas.
- In 2001, when Europe and the US allowed China into the WTO, “_____” were issued to keep Chinese imports from negatively affecting their economies.
- There are close to _____ regional trade organizations in existence. What purpose do they serve? List a few:
- The use of _____ as an energy source in industry increasingly has given way to the use of oil and gas. _____ depends heavily and _____ is almost totally dependent on foreign shipments of petroleum.
- US consumption of petroleum and natural gas is about ____% and ____%, respectively, of the world total.
- The sensation of a shrinking world has led some to think we are entering an era marked by the “_____.” A combination of technological changes and developments in the global economy have _____ the significance of location and place to the point that they may no longer matter.

Major Industrial Belts Today

- _____ - occurs in regions with high labor costs & old technology (core countries, “Rustbelt”) as new tech. can be more cheaply appropriated elsewhere
- The U.S. _____ drew investment away from the NE b/c of lower rates of unionization, higher amenity values (i.e. place), gov’t contracts, ...
- Two centuries after the onset of the Industrial Revolution _____ is the cauldron of industrialization.
- China’s major industrial expansion began during the _____ period; it has a substantial _____ base.
- China’s key advantage in today’s market is their abundant cheap _____ force and low daily _____.
- China is a major recipient of industrial work that is _____ or moved _____.
- Today, the _____ has become their “rustbelt”; also, government planners are pushing industrialization into the _____ of the country.



Deindustrialization and the Service Industry

- Readjustment after sharp rises in _____ prices (1970s) created massive inflation & a world-wide economic downturn transnational companies (TNCs) and multinational companies (MNCs) focused more on _____ and the development of _____ and _____ industries.
- Service industries do not generate an actual, tangible _____; what differentiates tertiary activities with quaternary and quinary activities?
- Both quaternary and quinary sectors have experienced rapid growth, giving greater meaning to the term _____.
- Only areas that had _____ could deindustrialize; little change in disparities between the _____ and _____ have occurred through deindustrialization.
- In the 21st century, 75% of the world’s output of manufactured goods is produced in which regions?
- Most service industries are not tied to _____ and do not need large amounts of _____.
- _____ accessibility is more relevant for location of service industries, but advances in _____ have rendered even that factor less important for some types of service industries.
- What types of service industries are closely tied to population patterns and to the location of primary and secondary industries?
- What types of service industries are influenced mainly by market considerations?

Quaternary and Quinary Activities

- What types of quaternary services are strongly tied to the locus of economic activity that require high levels of interpersonal contact and therefore tend to be located near the businesses they are serving?
- Many of the call centers for technical help for computers and related industries are located in _____ and the _____. Many can be located in the US Southern states where income and wages may be lower.
- What matters most is _____, a workforce that is sufficiently _____ but not too expensive, and favorable _____ rates.
- Most quinary activities are located around large _____ areas; _____ decisions may also influence the location of quinary activities.
- _____ - centers or nodes of high technology research and activity where a _____ is often established; core; network of research, development & tech. enterprises (Silicon Valley).
- These zones need to be located in close proximity to major networks of _____ and _____.
- They are thought to be _____ free and friendly to the environment; list some ways in which these industries may not be entirely environmentally-friendly: