**Vocabulary to Know**

**Column 1**

Containerization friction of distance mode

Cottage industries location theory commodity chain

Economies of scale least cost theory outsourcing

Locational criteria agglomeration intermodal connections

Spillover effect flexible production deindustrialization

Hinterland commodification newly industrializing countries

Connectivity product life cycle break-of-bulk point

First mover advantage global division of labor Rust Belt

Secondary hearths time-space compression Sun Belt

Fordist just-in-time delivery high-technology corridor

Vertical integration spatial fix growth pole

technopole

**Unit 12: Industry and Services pgs. 346-354 Key Question #1:Where did the Industrial Revolution begin, and how did it diffuse?**

1. How has containerization led to the shrinking of dock jobs?
2. Why has San Francisco declined as an important port?
3. How did cottage industries work?
4. Why did the Industrial Revolution start in the British Midlands?
5. Define locational criteria.
6. How did the spillover effect affect the intertwined growth of the Ruhr and Rotterdam?
7. Why does connectivity matter for Paris and London?
8. Identify the secondary hearths of the Industrial Revolution.
9. Why were the Great Lakes important in the development of the United States?
10. When did Japan start industrializing?
11. Why was it important for Russia to annex Ukraine?

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**Key Question #2: How have the character and geography of industrial production changed?**

1. How does Fordist production work?
2. How did Henry Ford use vertical integration in his business?
3. During Ford’s time, why did manufacturing plants stay near the markets they served?
4. Why do lots of financial businesses locate near Wall Street? Relate this question to localization theory.
5. Name the three costs according to Weber’s Least Cost theory and explain why one of these costs was easier to control during the period of Fordist production.
6. Explain the product life-cycle of televisions and how the and where the production has changed.
7. How has time-space compression led to the development of just-in-time delivery?
8. Theorize a situation where just-in-time delivery can fail causing catastrophic consequences.
9. Choose either Nike or Ikea and explain how they have gone from a very small business to a global empire using three steps.

**Step 1**

**Step 2**

**Step 3**

1. How is global sourcing different from outsourcing?
2. What is the difference between made in America and designed in America?
3. Why doesn’t Weber’s location theory work anymore? (Excepting big products)
4. How does Free Trade affect where products are made?
5. Describe deindustrialization.
6. Where are the four Asian Tigers?
7. How is China developing so rapidly?
8. What parts of India are becoming major manufacturing regions?

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**Key Question #3: How have deindustrialization and the rise of service industries altered the economic geography of production?**

1. Fill out the chart below.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Define | Define | Define |
| Example | Example | Example |

1. Approximately what percentage of the world’s manufacturing was still handled by the core countries from 2000-2010?
2. Why was the Sun Belt better able to handle deindustrialization than the Rust Belt?
3. Why have many companies moved their headquarters closer to those of Wal-Mart in Arkansas?
4. Why are back-office tasks for banks handled in places like Des Moines Iowa instead of New York City or Boston?
5. How do technopoles develop?
6. Why is tourism a growth industry?
7. What types of service jobs can be outsourced? (Also referred to as footloose industries)