Unit 6 Review

Chapter 11:

1. Before electricity and steam engines, where were factories located?
2. What is infrastructure and what are the examples of a country with a sophisticated infrastructure?
3. Know where you're industrial regions are (pg 397-398).
4. Site and Situation factors – be able to answer questions on where firms (companies) are willing to locate based on either site or situation factors.
5. Situation factors (bulk-gaining or reducing industries)
6. Single-market manufacturers and why they locate where they do.
7. Types of transportation (air, rail, truck or ship)
8. Copper industry (from mining to refining)
9. What is the Bessemer process? Who came up with it and how did it change the steel industry?
10. What two situation factors changed the steel industry?
11. What is a minimill?
12. How does the fact that manufacturing of cars is a bulk-gaining industry and therefor needs to be closer to its market explain auto-alley? In other words, why are manufacturing plants located in a northeast – southwest corridor?
13. Why are some of the assembly plants located in Mexico?
14. Where are auto manufacturers located in Europe? Why?
15. What's the difference between labor-intensive industry and high – wage industry?
16. What is the biggest difference between early factories and the factories of today? ("Land" pg. 408-409)
17. Where is it cheapest to buy land to build a factory?
18. How did the Tennessee Valley Authority help industrialize the South?
19. Right-to-work laws
20. Open and closed chops
21. Outsourcing – of some jobs and it's impact (new international division of labor, vertical integration, maquiladoras)
22. NAFTA
23. BRICS – countries where most of the manufacturing growth is occurring – know why and what countries they are.
24. Fordist Production vs Post-Fordist Production – difference between them
25. Just-in-time delivery

Chapter 12:

1. What are the types of consumer services? Business services? Public services?
2. What is a primate city? Does the US have one?
3. What is the central place theory?
   a. What shapes does the model use?
   b. What is a hinterland?
   c. What is range and threshold?
   d. What are the criticisms? (AMSCO)
4. What is the gravity model?
   a. What two patterns does consumer behavior reflect?
   b. How do geographers apply the gravity model?
   c. How dos the gravity model predict the optimal location of a service?
5. What services are outsourced and why?
6. Know the difference in basic and nonbasic industries.
   a. What is an economic base?
7. What are the three factors of Weber's least cost theory?
8. Why would someone or a group want to use an offshore bank?

ALSO KNOW:

- Your Terms
- Your Theories (who was responsible for them and what are the criticisms?)
- Refer back to Chapter 9 and the difference in LDC's, MDC's, and Newly Industrializing Countries; it will help you.
- Primary, Secondary, Tertiary, Quaternary, and Quinary (Amsco, Ch. 15)
- Look over the Demographic Transition Model again (Ch. 9)
- Look at Rostow and Wallerstein (World's (Amsco, Ch. 17)
- Look at Weber and the Least Cost Theory (Amsco, Ch. 15)