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**AP Human Geography Unit 6 Industrialization Vocabulary Terms**

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| agglomeration | Grouping together of many firms from the same industry in a single area for collective or cooperative use of infrastructure and sharing of labor resources |  |
| Ancillary Activities | Economic activities that surround and support large-scale industries such as shipping and food service |  |
| Brick-and-Mortar Business | Traditional businesses with actual stores in which trade or retail occurs; it does not exist solely on the Internet |  |
| brick-bunny industry | one raw material weighs more than the other so the production is located closer to the material that weighs more |  |
| break-of-bulk point: | A location where large shipments of goods are broken up into smaller containers for delivery to local markets |  |
| complementary trade | when two regions specifically satisfy each other's needs through exchange of raw materials and or finished goods |  |
| Commodity Chain | Refers to a chain of activities from the manufacturing to the distribution of a product |  |
| core-periphery model | A model of the spatial structure of development in which underdeveloped countries are defined by their dependence on a developed core region |  |
| Core Regions | regions that dominate trade, control the most advanced technologies, and have high levels of productivity within diversifies economies |  |
| Cottage Industry | An industry in which the production of goods and services is based in homes, as opposed to factories |  |
| cumulative causation | starting trigger to growth or decline in a region that will lead of a cycle of growth or decline |  |
| deglomeration: | The dispersal of an industry that formerly existed in an established agglomeration |  |
| deindustrialization: | Loss of industrial activity in a region |  |
| developing/development | The process of economic growth, expansion, or realization of regional resource potential |  |
| dependency theory | A theory of economic development based on the periphery resulting in the periphery’s dependence on the core as it imports the core’s finished products |  |
| Distance decay | the effects of distance on interaction, generally the greater the distance the less interaction |  |
| E-commerce | Web-based economic activities |  |
| Economies of scale | cost advantages to manufacturers that accrue from high-volume production, since the average cost of production falls with increasing output |  |
| entrepot: | a small port where merchandise and be imported and re-exported without paying import duties |  |
| export process zones (EPZs) | Areas where governments create favorable investment and trading conditions to attract export-oriented industries |  |
| fixed cost | an activity cost (as of investment in land, plant, and equipment) that must be met without regard to level of output; an input cost that is spatially constant |  |
| footloose industry | Manufacturing activities in which cost of transporting both raw materials and finished product is not important for determining the location of the firm |  |
| formal economy | legal economy where government taxes and monitor |  |
| foreign direct investment: | investment made by a foreign country in the economy of another country |  |
| Fordist production | A form of mass production in which each worker is assigned one specific task to perform repeatedly |  |
| foreign direct investment: | investment made by a foreign country in the economy of another country |  |
| Fossil fuel | An energy source formed from the residue of plants and animals buried millions of years ago |  |
| Free trade zones | an area within which goods may be landed, handled, manufactured or reconfigured, and re-exported without the intervention of the customs authorities. |  |
| friction of distance: | increasing distance comes with an increase in time and cost |  |
| Gender Inequality Index (GII) | is an index for measurement of gender disparity that was introduced in the 2010 Human Development Report |  |
| global division of labor/international division of labor | Term coined by theorists seeking to explain the spatial shift of manufacturing industries from advanced capitalist countries to developing countries—an ongoing geographic reorganization of production |  |
| Greenhouse Effects | The anticipated increase in Earth’s temperature caused by carbon dioxide (emitted by burning fossil fuels) trapping some of the radiation emitted by the surface |  |
| Gross domestic product, GDP | The total value of goods and services produced within the borders of a country during a specific time period, usually one year |  |
| Gross national product, GNP: | The total value of goods and services, including income received from abroad, produced by the residents of a country within a specific time period, usually one year |  |
| Gross national income, GNI | money of what is produced within the country and from outside investments |  |
| Growth Poles | Are locations for economic activity that are specifically grouped around a high growth industry |  |
| Human Development Index (HDI): | Measure used by the UN that calculates development not in terms of money or productivity but in terms of human welfare |  |
| Industrialized countries | Those countries including, Britain, France, US, Russia, German, and Japan, that were all at the forefront of industrial production and innovation through the middle of the 20th century |  |
| Industrial Revolution | The rapid economic and social changes in manufacturing that resulted after the introduction of the factory system to the textile industry in England at the end of the 18th century |  |
| informal economy | the diversified set of economicactivities, enterprises, jobs, and workers that are not regulated or protected by the state. |  |
| islands of development | government focuses on one small area and make it the best place for economic development and jobs |  |
| just-in-time delivery: | Shipment of parts and materials to arrive at a factory moments before they are needed |  |
| labor-intensive: | industries where labor costs is a big part of that country's total production cost |  |
| least cost theory/least-cost location: | Alfred Weber's theory of industrial location, explaining and predicting where industries will locate based on cost analysis of transportation, labor, and agglomeration factors. |  |
| Least-Developed Countries | Those countries including countries in Africa, except for South Africa, and parts of South America and Asia, that usually have low levels of economic productivity, low per capita incomes, and generally low standards of living |  |
| locational interdependence | businesses to locate near each other's territory for competition. Competition will benefit consumers |  |
| location theory/industrial location theory | A logical attempt to explain the locational pattern of an economic activity and the manner in which its producing area are interrelated. |  |
| maquiladoras | Those US firms that have factories just outside the US/Mexican border in areas that have been specially designated by the Mexican government |  |
| manufacturing exports zones | a feature of economic development in peripheral countries whereby the host country establishes areas with favorable tax, regulatory, and trade arrangements in order to attract foreign manufacturing operations |  |
| microcredit program | give loans to mostly women to encourage the creation of small businesses |  |
| multinational companies/transnational corporations | one company in many countries that can dictate how much to pay the country producing their product. Can do this because it is developed |  |
| New international division of labor | Transfer of some types of jobs, especially those requiring low paid, less skilled workers, from more developed to less developed countries |  |
| neocolonialism : | effects of colonial times on tax and investments even though the country is now under a new rule |  |
| Neo-Fordism | The evolution of mass production with a more responsive system geared to the nuances of mass consumption |  |
| nongovernmental organizations (NGOs): | Organizations that are usually nonprofit and sometimes international organizations independent of governments and international governmental organizations (though often funded by governments) that are active in humanitarian, educational, healthcare, public policy, social, human rights, environmental, and other areas to effect changes according to their objectives. |  |
| outsourcing | A decision by a corporation to turn over much of the responsibility for production to independent suppliers |  |
| Periphery | Countries that usually have low levels of economic productivity, low per capita incomes, and generally low standards of living |  |
| Quaternary Economic Activities | Economic activities concerned with research, information gathering, and administration |  |
| Quinary Economic Activities | The most advanced form of quaternary activities consisting of high-level decision making for large corporations or high-level scientific research |  |
| Right to Work Laws | A US law that prevents a union and a company from negotiating a contract that requires workers to join a union as a condition of employment |  |
| Rostow’s Model: | A model of economic development that describes a country's progression which occurs in five stages transforming them form least-developed to most-developed |  |
| Service-Based Economies | Highly developed economies that focus on research and development, marketing, tourism, sales, and telecommunications |  |
| Semi-Periphery | Those newly industrialized countries with median standards of living, such as Chile, Brazil, India, China, and Indonesia |  |
| special economic zones (SEZ) | specific area within a country in which tax incentives and less stringent environmental regulations are implemented to attract foreign business and investment |  |
| Stages of Growth Model  High mass consumption | high incomes and widespread production of goods and services with the majority of the workers moving to the service sector |  |
| technology gap: | difference in technology in core and periphery countries |  |
| technology transfer process | the diffusion to or acquisition by one culture or retention of the technology possessed by another, usually more developed, society |  |
| Tertiary Economic Activities | Activities that provide the market exchange of goods and that bring together consumers and providers of services such as retail, transportation, government, personal, and professional services |  |
| third-world countries | originally coined in times of the Cold War to distinguish those nations that are neither aligned with the West (NATO) nor with the East, the Communist bloc. Today the term is often used to describe the developing countries of Africa, Asia, Latin America  and Oceania. |  |
| time-space compression | as space is farther away the time it takes for information, goods, or services to get there gets compressed |  |
| Transnational Corporation | A firm that conducts business in at least two separate countries; also known as multinational corporation |  |
| ubiquitous | appearing to be in large numbers or in many different places |  |
| Value added | the gross value of the product minus the costs of raw materials and energy |  |
| Weber’s model | was created to determine the location of manufacturing plants to make the least cost |  |
| weight-gaining industry: | finished product weighs more than the raw materials in the industrial production, so the factory will be located near the market to reduce transportation costs |  |
| weight-reducing industry | raw materials weighs more than finished product so the production is closer to raw materials |  |
| world cities | A group of cities that form an interconnected, internationally dominant system of global control of finance and commerce |  |
| world-systems theory | Theory developed by Immanuel Wallerstein that explains the emergence of a core, periphery, and semi periphery in terms of economic and political connections first established at the beginning of exploration in the late 15th century and maintained through increased economic access up until the present |  |
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