**APHG Unit 6 Test Study Guide**

Be able to define and apply **all terms, concepts, and people** from your Unit 6 vocab list. **Examples are always important!**

1. Industrial Revolution, Economic Sectors

* Origins and diffusion of **Industrial Revolution**, resources required (coal, iron, water power, etc.)
* Relationship between **diffusion of industrialization** and increased food supplies, cities grow with factory jobs, social classes (high middle, low)
* Increased demand for raw materials 🡪 rise of colonialism & imperialism for resources and new markets
* Economic sectors; **primary, secondary, tertiary, quaternary, quinary**
* **Weber’s model** – purpose/how used, minimizing transportation & labor costs, maximizing agglomeration economies
* Location of manufacturing influenced by labor cost & availability, break-of-bulk points; location of markets and resources (see Weber above)

1. Measures of Development, Women & Development, Theories of Development

* Explain social and economic **measures of development** (MDC/LDC/least developed)
  + Economic measures: GDP, GNP, GNI per capita, sectoral structure (primary, secondary, etc.), income distribution
  + Social measures: fertility rates, infant & maternal mortality rates, access to healthcare, use of fossil fuels and renewable energy, literacy rates
  + GII (**Gender Inequality Index**): reproductive health, indices of empowerment, labor-market participation
  + **Human Development Index (HDI)** – What does it measure? What does it NOT measure?
* Analyze spatial patterns of economic and social development
  + **Rostow’s Stages of Economic Growth** – **modernization theory**
  + **Wallerstein’s World System Theory** (core, periphery, semi-periphery) – based on **dependency theory**
  + Commodity dependence
  + Core countries – economic dominance over periphery & semi-periphery
* Evaluate role of **women** in economic development & gender equity in workforce
  + More women in workforce, but inequality in wages & opportunities (in most places, but esp. in LDC)
  + **Microloans** – allowed women to start small businesses, improve standard of living, gain economic power

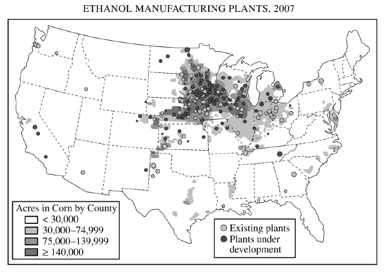
1. Trade & the World Economy, Changes as a Result of a World Economy

* Causes & consequences of international trade & growing interdependence of world economy
  + **Complementarity** & **comparative advantage** establishes basis for trade
  + **Neoliberal policies**: free trade agreements (no tariffs) – new organizations, spatial connections, trade relationships; fosters greater globalization
    - EU, NAFTA, World Trade Organization (WTO), Mercosur, OPEC
  + Government **tariffs** affect trade and economic development
  + **Interdependence of economies**:
    - Global financial crises (like the 2008 one)
    - International Monetary Fund, World Bank, microlending
  + **Outsourcing** & **deindustrialization** 🡪 decline in jobs in traditional manufacturing regions (MDCs) and relocation of manufacturing and workforce to other areas (newly industrialized) – WHY??
  + **Outside the core**: diffusion of industry led to **an international division of labor** (what does that mean?) and manufacturing zones (**maquiladoras**, **special economic zones** of China, **free trade zones**) – developing countries have lower wage jobs
  + **Post-Fordist** methods, **economies of scale**, **just-in-time delivery**
  + **Agglomeration**: Growth poles, high-tech industry/Technopoles (Silicon Valley, the Research Triangle)

D. **Sustainable development**:

* + Attempt to remedy problems stemming from natural resource depletion, mass consumption, costs & effects of pollution, impact of climate change, issues of human health, well-being, and economic equity
  + **Ecotourism** used by countries to protect the environment **and** generate jobs for locals
  + **UN Sustainable Development Goals** – help measure progress in development such as small-scale finance and transportation projects (began 2015 – goals set for 2030)

**UNIT 6 FRQs – be prepared to answer all three**



**1. WEBER: According to Alfred Weber’s theory of industrial location, three factors determine the location of a manufacturing plant: the location of raw materials, the location of the market, and transportation costs.**

A. Using an example of a specific industry other than the one portrayed on the map above, explain under what conditions an industry would locate near the market.

B. Using an example of a specific industry other than the one portrayed on the map above, explain under what conditions an industry would locate near raw materials.

C. Using the map above and Weberian theory, explain the geography of ethanol plants in the United States.

**2. ECONOMIC & SOCIAL CHANGE: Development results in a number of economic and social changes within a country.**

1. Define primary, secondary, and tertiary economic activities.
2. Explain TWO different reasons for each of the following changes that typically occur as a country develops over time.
3. Declines in primary sector employment
4. Decreases in infant mortality rate
5. Improvements in women’s social status

**3. ROSTOW & WALLERSTEIN: Rostow’s five-stage model of economic growth and the core-periphery concept of Wallerstein’s three-part world system theory are two of the more common economic development models.**

A. Identify and compare three differences between the stages of economic growth and the core-periphery model.

B. Use one of the two models to explain the level of economic development in either Mexico or Brazil.

C. Give two examples of how the core-periphery concept can be applied **below** the national scale.