

Unit 6 12.2 How has Industrial Production Changed? Where are the Major Industrial Belts in the World Today & Why? What is the Service Economy, & Where are Services.....

Human Geography

The following information corresponds to Chapter 12 in your textbook. Fill in the blanks to complete the definition or sentence. Note: All of the following information in addition to your reading is important.

How has Industrial Production Changed?

Henry Ford pioneered the _____ allowing for _____ production at a single site on a large scale. The _____ system includes a set of political-economic structures (_____ & _____ supporting each other) and financial orders that supported mass production by corporations.

- _____ system – more flexible production practices with parts made in different places and brought together for assembly when needed.
- _____ companies shift production to new sites when a site become uncompetitive. Post-Fordist production today brings places together in _____ & _____. **Time-Space Conversion - greatly accelerated movement of goods, ideas, & information through innovations in transportation & communication**
- **David Harvey's** _____ - _____ = notion that some places are more connected through communication and transportation technologies, making it a “small world” after all! (& getting smaller every day!)
- Time-space compression has changed the division of labor - goods used to be produced close to the point of _____. Today _____ - _____ delivery = system of keeping just enough components for short term production, and shipping in new parts quickly when needed, allowing corporations to draw from labor around the globe for different components of production, creating a _____.
- The major global economic players _____, _____, _____, & _____ take advantage of **low transportation costs, favorable gov't regulations, & new information technology to carry out production in different places to benefit from the advantage of each specific location.**
 - _____ (bought or sold on the stock markets) strive to _____ profits by cutting costs.
 - _____ jobs are moved to the periphery, while technology sophisticated jobs are kept in the _____.
 - _____ (R&D) is situated in the core, with its higher levels of education & access to tech.
 - The _____ has reshaped the role of economic sectors with large numbers of _____ sector jobs in the core countries. _____ itself is a _____ activity.
 - The _____ (NICs) of the periphery and semi periphery send manufactured goods to the core (made in China!)
- Televisions illustrate the workings of the **global division of labor** and **shifts in production** with its 3 key elements
 - (1) _____ - was and continued to be located in the home countries of television manufacturing
 - (2) _____ & (3) _____ - moved out of the home country to maquiladoras or specialized economic zones (Japan to Taiwan, Singapore, South Korea (3 Asian Tigers) or Malaysia
 - In the 1980s with the new technology of _____ and _____ televisions, Japan began the process again but moved its production sites in Europe and the USA with suitable _____, _____, and _____ markets.
- In the post-Fordist era, the major influences to industrial location are _____, intermodal _____, regional and world _____ and availability of _____.
- _____ - places where two or more modes of transportation meet, in order to ease the flow of goods and reduce costs (**Break of bulk point & entrepot, are seen here where oil is off-loaded into the tanks and then loaded onto railroad cars in Savannah, Georgia**





- The invention of the _____ allows mechanized cranes to move a container from ships to the back of a _____, onto a _____, or on a _____ car
- _____ containers eased the shipment of perishable goods over long distances.
- The container system revolutionized the movement of goods and has promoted the growth of other industries helping to make the _____ a warehouse of the world and the point of entry of over _____ % of all goods entering the EU.

Containers on a barge in the port of Savannah

- _____ (NAFTA) agreement b/w US, Canada & Mexico & the _____ (EU) agreement b/w 27 European states - are regional trade organizations.
- _____ (WTO) works to negotiate rules of trade among members & promotes free trade
- The WTO estimates there are about _____ regional trade organizations.
- The role that energy supply as a factor in industrial location decisions have changed over time. During the Industrial Rev plants were located near _____ fields, today most industrial complexes are not located near oil or natural gas fields (the current fuel of choice.) _____ & _____ deliver the oil and natural gas to the manufacturing regions.

- US consumes about _____ % of the annual world total consumption of petroleum and _____ % of natural gas. The US requires more than _____ million barrels of petroleum per _____, but produces just about _____ % of the world total. The US remains heavily _____ on foreign oil
- The combination of _____ changes and developments in the _____ have reduced the significance of location and place to the point that they matter little.

Country	Rank	Total Oil Production (million barrels per day)
Saudi Arabia	1	10.66
Russia	2	9.67
United States	3	8.33
Iran	4	4.14
China	5	3.84
Mexico	6	3.7
Canada	7	3.29
United Arab Emirates	8	2.95
Venezuela	9	2.80
Norway	10	2.79
Kuwait	11	2.68
Nigeria	12	2.44
Brazil	13	2.17
Algeria	14	2.12
Iraq	15	2.01

Table 13.2
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Where are the Major Industrial Belts in the World Today and Why?

- _____ - process by which companies move their industrial jobs to other regions, leaving unemployment and a need to switch to a _____ economy, if possible.
- _____ - places with lower _____ costs, often weak _____ laws, and _____ free trade laws.
- In the UK, major industrial zones in _____, _____, and _____ lost much of their industrial base.
- In the northeastern US, the area around the _____ lost its industrial base at about the same time (1960s-70s) Today the US manufacturing belt is called the _____ Belt
- More than 200 years after the Industrial Revolution, _____ (including China, Japan, S. Korea, Singapore and many other areas) has begun to industrialize, in part due to _____. This geographic area is called the _____

Eastern China

- The Northeast district (Manchuria, now called Dongbei) was China's industrial heartland based on the region's _____ & _____. _____ became the "Chinese _____" with metals, machine-making, engineering, etc. Today this region has become China's _____.
- The second largest industrial region in China is the _____ & _____. Railroad cars, ships, books, food, and chemicals are produced here
- China's large _____ (1.6 billion people) could attract many companies, but typically production of _____ parts rather than entire companies are moved to China's _____ (SEZ) to take advantage of the lower wages and favorable tax regulations. (SEZ's are located on the coast for ease of shipment)
- Today, China is pushing industrialization into the _____. The "9 + 2" plan creates an integrated free trade area including nine provinces and the special administration regions of _____ & _____.
 - _____ - sending parts of a product out for production to another factory for cost savings
 - _____ - when the outsourcing work is sent outside of the country for production.
 - China's movement of industry into the interior of China is an example of _____.



What is the Service Economy, and Where are Services Concentrated?

- Service industries () do NOT generate an actual, tangible (you can't touch it) product. The domestic & quasi-domestic services (restaurants, laundry, etc) grew rapidly during industrialization.
 - industries encompass the collection, processing, and manipulation of (finance, administration, insurance, legal services, computer services) Just prior to and following WWII expanded rapidly and continues to grow.
 - industries facilitate complex decision making and the advancement of scientific research, higher education, and high level management. Grew rapidly in the post-industrial period (especially in the last 3 decades).
 - Service industries employ more workers than & combined.
 - The expanding service sector in the core is one aspect of the changing Increasing ; the growth of , and the dispersal of the

Geographical Dimensions of the Service Economy

& the are characteristic of the wide socioeconomic Mechanization and production strategies have allowed the core industrial regions to retain their

- The population and economy of the region has grown over the last few decades as companies from the sector choose to locate in areas where the climate is warm and the local laws welcome them.
 - The eastern part of the Sunbelt serve as a secondary industrial region – = iron & steel = cotton, tobacco, furniture. High tech and financial industries are also changing the landscape of the Sunbelt – Jacksonville = Stadium.
 - Most service industries are not tied to and do not need large amounts of . Market accessibility is more important, but have made that less of a factor for many service industries. services related to transportation and communication are closely tied to the location of & industries.
 - & are being employed to recommend the best location for new businesses.
 - Service industries that are not tied to resources are called **footloose, able to locate wherever they wish**, but those that depend on interpersonal contact tend to locate near the businesses they serve.
 - “ ” tasks, centers, & “ desks” can be located far from the related industry. What matters most is the to perform the task. (footloose)
- Workers in the sector tend to be concentrated around nodes of activities – gov't, universities, & corporation headquarters to benefit from the high levels of research and development activities and specialized consultants found there.

High-Technology Corridors

- = areas designated by local or state gov't to benefit from & infrastructure to provide high tech jobs for the local population.
- California's best known high tech corridor located near the Univ of Calif, Berkeley, and

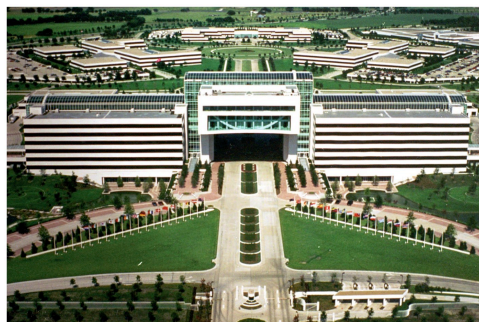


Figure 12.16
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Plano-Richardson, Texas –
Telecom Corridor

University near San Francisco, CA. Silicon Valley is home to Cisco Systems, Adobe, Hewlett-Packard, Intel, IBM & Netscape.

- Manuel Castells, Peter Hall, & John Huriyik identified a as an area planned for high technology where builds on a (sum of the elements is greater than the individual parts) among technology companies located together.
- = another high tech corridor close to Harvard and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT)
- Technopoles occur in other many countries and frequently occur on the route into the city from the airport.
- High technology industries have become such an important symbol of the world, widely pursued by local, regional, & national gov'ts.