

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Period: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

# Unit 15

## Diffusion of Development: From the West to the Rest

### Economic Development

The following information in addition to your reading is important, not just the blanks you fill in, or the specific answers given.

#### Impact of the Global Division of Labor

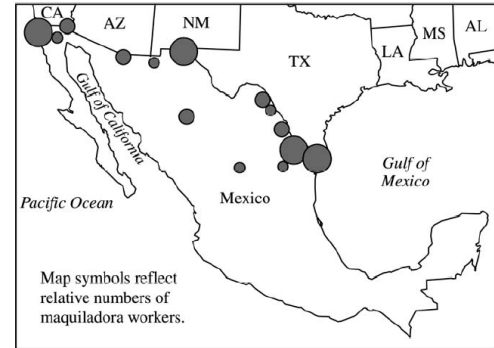
- \_\_\_\_\_ emerged in places like the British Midlands & the American Northeast; in the US, many firms relocated their factories to the \_\_\_\_\_, to benefit from favorable \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ rates, and fewer \_\_\_\_\_.
- The \_\_\_\_\_ (new international division of labor) has led to the dominance of \_\_\_\_\_ industries in the core, with a shift of \_\_\_\_\_ to the developing world (with lower \_\_\_\_\_ costs).
- After the \_\_\_\_\_, and rise in \_\_\_\_\_ costs, firms moved the manufacture of components and assembly \_\_\_\_\_ (other countries).
- \_\_\_\_\_ - either purchase of a \_\_\_\_\_ in a target country, or expanding operations of an existing business in that country.
- \_\_\_\_\_ (NGOs) - run independently, and are usually nonprofits; they often have peripheral countries partake in \_\_\_\_\_; many offer \_\_\_\_\_, giving loans to poor people – particularly women – to encourage self-sufficiency.
- List the \_\_\_\_\_ (MDGs) established by the UN in 2000: \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_ cities (global cities) - where the world's most important \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ institutions are located that drive the world economy ...
- Many are also \_\_\_\_\_ cities (often with at least one seaport and airport) - act as points of \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ centers for large geographic areas.

#### Influences on the Geography of Manufacturing

- The \_\_\_\_\_ & \_\_\_\_\_ (GATT) – operated from 1948 until 1994; helped create a multilateral \_\_\_\_\_ system and reduced \_\_\_\_\_; the \_\_\_\_\_ (WTO) took the place of GATT in 1995; \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ international trade & provides a forum for \_\_\_\_\_ and for settling \_\_\_\_\_.
- The \_\_\_\_\_ for \_\_\_\_\_ & \_\_\_\_\_ (OECD) - coordinated the Marshall Plan; seeks to stimulate economic progress and world trade through \_\_\_\_\_ and the \_\_\_\_\_ economy.
- \_\_\_\_\_ - components of goods are made in \_\_\_\_\_ places according to cost and demand; made possible through \_\_\_\_\_ (two or more modes of transportation meet (e.g., air, road, rail, barge, or ship)); and \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_ points (where goods are transferred from one mode of transportation to another).
- Modern trade could not be maintained without the \_\_\_\_\_ - goods are packed in \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_ containers that are transported globally.
- The primary sources of energy have shifted from \_\_\_\_\_ (peaking around 1850), to \_\_\_\_\_ (peaking along with the height of \_\_\_\_\_), and then today to \_\_\_\_\_; what are some other major sources of energy? What is fracking?

## **Specialized Patterns of Economic Concentration and Interaction**

- Many \_\_\_\_\_ services (banking, administration) are located near the \_\_\_\_\_ they are serving; others can operate almost anywhere due to \_\_\_\_\_.
- Many \_\_\_\_\_ services tend to be concentrated around specialized nodes (universities, research parks) in large \_\_\_\_\_ areas.
- Many \_\_\_\_\_ (SEZs) exist, such as \_\_\_\_\_ (EPZs) (sometimes referred to as \_\_\_\_\_ (FTZs)).
- A \_\_\_\_\_ district in northern Mexico has allowed manufactured products to be sent to the U.S. free of import \_\_\_\_\_.
- They transform imported, \_\_\_\_\_-free components or raw materials into finished industrial products; at least \_\_\_\_\_ of the goods produced are re-exported to the U.S.
- Although the maquiladora process began in the \_\_\_\_\_, it didn't take off until the \_\_\_\_\_; most maquiladoras are \_\_\_\_\_-owned, and are located in northern Mexico due to low \_\_\_\_\_ costs, ease of \_\_\_\_\_ to the U.S., \_\_\_\_\_ to major cities.
- Other factors explain why Mexico has emerged as an important location in the global system of industrial organization: weak \_\_\_\_\_ regulations; Mexico's relatively \_\_\_\_\_ government & their expanding \_\_\_\_\_ class (also urbanization along with \_\_\_\_\_ labor); the rise of \_\_\_\_\_ corporations (and the exploitation of less developed countries – the \_\_\_\_\_ model); the U.S. shift to a \_\_\_\_\_ economy (outsourcing of manufacturing); the \_\_\_\_\_ (NAFTA: 1994) – free-trade area b/w the U.S., Canada & Mexico.
- Another example of this type of economic arrangement exists with China's \_\_\_\_\_ (SEZs) sited near major \_\_\_\_\_ along their east coast (for easier access to foreign markets); many regions (central & west) fall into the \_\_\_\_\_ failing to gain from overall national economic development
- The economic growth in China's SEZs creates a \_\_\_\_\_, adversely affecting the prosperity of other regions.
- \_\_\_\_\_ - areas designated by local, state or federal governments to benefit from lower \_\_\_\_\_ and modern \_\_\_\_\_; primary goal is to provide high-technology jobs to the \_\_\_\_\_ population.
- Many of these become \_\_\_\_\_, because the concentrations of these businesses spur economic development in the \_\_\_\_\_ area.
- \_\_\_\_\_ - area planned for high technology where \_\_\_\_\_ built on a synergy among companies occurs.
- \_\_\_\_\_ - cost of transporting both raw materials and finished products are not important for the \_\_\_\_\_ of firms (e.g., computer chips, e-commerce).



## **Tourism: A Service Industry Giant**

- The initial \_\_\_\_\_ by the “host” country is huge; many hotels are owned by \_\_\_\_\_, NOT the “host” country; may affect the \_\_\_\_\_ economy little.
- Tourism has \_\_\_\_\_ the distinctiveness of the cultural landscape (more homogeneous) – hotels, fast food chains, resorts, \_\_\_\_\_ parks, and \_\_\_\_\_ degradation (litter, pollution, effects on wildlife).
- Tourism has \_\_\_\_\_ the distinctiveness of the cultural landscape (place preservation, uniqueness & marketing) – preservation of \_\_\_\_\_ buildings; sustaining \_\_\_\_\_ lifestyles; promotion of exotic scenery & wildlife (\_\_\_\_\_); conservation of natural resources (mostly for commercial reasons – for tourism industry).
- Time-space \_\_\_\_\_ – accelerated movement of goods, ideas, and information made possible by innovations in \_\_\_\_\_ & \_\_\_\_\_; time-space \_\_\_\_\_ - the social and psychological effects of living in a technologically advanced world.