

Unit**15****Industrial Cores of the World****Industrial & Economic Change**

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

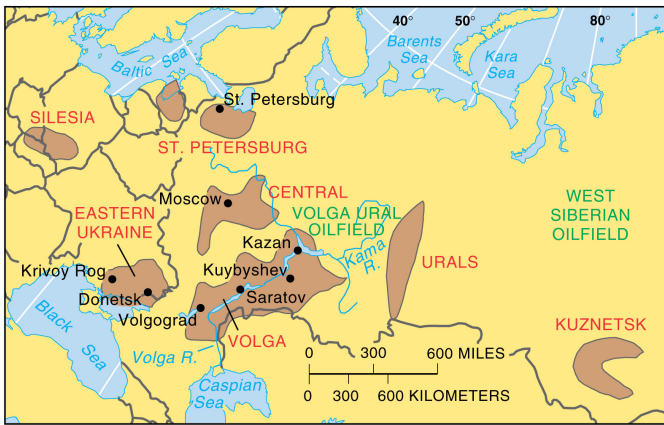
Industrialization Through WWI

- Today there are four _____ industrial regions: 1) _____ America (the strongest), 2) _____ & _____ Europe, 3) _____ & _____ (former USSR), and 4) _____ (where Japan's dominance is being challenged by China and the "Four Tigers").
- Looking back through history, the industrial revolution had given Britain an enormous _____ by the early nineteenth century. The Ind. Rev. spread through _____ diffusion from Britain (the core) eastward toward Russia along _____ deposits; _____ supplied Europe with an abundance of raw materials – mostly from Africa & Asia.
- The only serious rival to Europe at that time was the _____, beginning in New England; _____ had great relative location, the focus of an intensive transport network & a major _____ - _____ location – facilitates the transfer of transported cargo from one kind of carrier to another (e.g. ship-to-rail); benefited from natural resources and supported by transportation networks, capital, and labor (facilitated by massive _____).
- Most of the rest of the world lagged far behind Europe and the U.S. (exceptions: _____, _____, ...).

**Mid-Twentieth Century Industrialization**

- _____ & natural _____ played a key role (the U.S. is very dependent on _____ sources even today); of the countries with large reserves of oil & natural gas, _____ is the only major industrial power.
- The _____ emerged as the world's preeminent power (escaped the destruction of WWI & WWII).
- The _____ is the economic & industrial heart of the U.S.
- In addition, there are several other industrial regions: 1) the _____ district extends from Richmond down to Atlanta & Birmingham; 2) the _____ district runs from Oklahoma City & Tulsa southward to Houston & New Orleans; 3) there are three other regions in the west – one in _____ California, one in _____ California, and one in the _____ anchored by Portland & Seattle and even northward into Canada.
- Major European industrial regions that emerged – the _____ in western Germany became the strongest; in eastern Germany was _____ & _____ (in Poland & the Czech Republic today); another major region developed in the _____ which in Ukraine today.
- _____ devastated Europe's industrial might; the US-sponsored _____ Plan helped to rebuild it.
- The communists in the _____ sponsored major industrialization projects; major regions were around – _____ (the capital), and _____ (in the west)
- When Moscow and Leningrad were threatened by the Nazis in World War II, whole industrial plants were dismantled and reassembled in the _____ region (east of Moscow).





- The _____ mountains (further east) yield an enormous variety of ores (e.g., iron, copper,...).
- After World War II, areas in _____ emerged as key industrial regions (e.g., Kuzbas); a _____ region developed throughout the mid-twentieth century, and has become a major industrial zone the past few decades; all these zones were connected by means of the _____.
- Two countries avoided direct European _____; _____ (who had the early lead) & _____ (was ravaged by European spheres of influence).
- By the mid-nineteenth century, the Japanese broke out of around 250 years of _____ and began modernizing

under of the _____.

- Two of the major regions that emerged were the _____ (anchored by Tokyo) and the _____ (anchored by the Kyoto-Kobe-Osaka triangle).
- It is remarkable that Japan was able to industrialize due to their tremendous lack of valuable _____ (e.g. coal, iron, petroleum); cheap _____ costs helped them initially; higher labor costs & government _____ led them into a downturn.
- China's major industrial expansion began when the _____ took control of the country in 1949.
- Three of the major regions that emerged were the _____ (their industrial heartland – focused on what was Manchuria), the _____ & _____ (developed in and around their largest city – Shanghai), and the _____ in the south (near Hong Kong).
- China's rapid growth is largely due to their choice to pursue a more _____-driven course (as opposed to communist-driven) through _____ (SEZs) - specific areas within the country in which tax incentives and less stringent environmental regulations are implemented to attract foreign business and investment.



Late Twentieth Century

- Japan underwent the _____ from around 1990 to around 2010, in which its economy remained mostly stagnant after significant growth the previous two decades; in that time _____ surpassed Japan as the dominant economic force in Asia.
- The _____ - _____, _____, _____, and _____ – have developed into advanced and high-income economies; they are all considered to be _____ due to their high levels of health, wealth, and education.
- In 1997, the region suffered a severe economic _____ & required money from the _____; many Asian states recovered quickly (e.g., the Four Tigers).
- The _____ (or the New Asian Tigers) refer to the Southeast Asian states of _____, _____, _____, and _____; they have followed the same _____-driven model of economic development as the Four Tigers.
- _____, _____, _____, and _____ (BRICS) - are large, fast-growing economies, and have a significant influence on regional and global affairs; most are _____, except for Russia, which is largely an _____.
- The _____ (G20), represents 20 of the world's largest economies; members seek to promote high-level discussions of policy issues pertaining to the promotion of international _____ stability.
- There are several _____ south of the world's primary industrial region; major ones are _____ & _____ in the "west"; list several others: