THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION

1. Regarding the Industrial Revolution:

• What?
• Where?
• When?

2. Cottage Industry: Industry before the Industrial Revolution was widespread, rather than strongly localized (clustered) and was known as “cottage industry.” Define this term.

DIFFUSION OF THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION

3. Iron Industry: Define the following.

• iron ore
• pig iron

4. Coal:
   a. define coke:

   b. How is the distribution of steel and iron industry influenced by coal?

5. Transportation:
   a. Why was development in transportation necessary?

   b. What two forms of transportation grew rapidly?

6. Textiles:
   a. define: textiles
b. How did steam power transform this industry?

7. Food Processing:
How did the industrial revolution and factory system contribute to the growth of food processing?

8. MAP 1: (p. 372, base map) Indicate the coalfields and major areas of iron or in Britain. Show the first major canal (Worsley-Manchester), first iron track and iron bridge (Coalbrookdale), and first commercial railway (Stockton-Darlington).

9. MAP 2: (p. 374, base map) The spread of railways mirrors the spread of the Industrial Revolution. Show this on the map. Clearly indicate the “hearth region” of industrialization. Which European regions were last to receive the benefits of industrialization?
1. How is the distribution of industry on the planet dramatically different to that of agriculture?

As you read the section, make notes on the resources, advantages, conditions, and issues in each of the sub regions of industrial development discussed. Shade and label each of the regions on the accompanying maps.

2. NORTH AMERICA

![Map of North America](image)

3. WESTERN EUROPE

![Map of Western Europe](image)
4. EASTERN EUROPE

5. EAST ASIA
1. Define each of the following.

   + Situation factors:

   + Site factors

• SITUATION FACTORS

2. Location near inputs: COPPER INDUSTRY

   a. What is a “bulk-reducing industry”?

   b. Make a brief flowchart to illustrate how copper is an example of this.

   c. How does energy play a role in the siting of copper mills?

3. Location near inputs: STEEL MILLS

   The text describes the changing location of steel mills in the US. Explain why each location was preferred.

   A. Pittsburgh, southwestern Pennsylvania

   B. locations around southern shore of Lake Erie

   C. Southern Lake Michigan (Gary, Indiana and Chicago)

   D. East and West Coasts (Trenton, NJ and Los Angeles CA)

   E. Current production - Why are the newest steel mills (minimills) beginning to move closer to markets and away from inputs?

4. Location near markets.

   a. What is a “bulk-gaining industry”?

   b. Give three examples of these industries.
5. **Single-market manufacturers.**

a. Specialized manufacturers make products that are designed to be sold primarily in ______ ____________________.

b. Describe one example of this phenomenon.

6. **Perishable Products.**
List examples of “perishable products” that must be located near their markets.

7. Give reasons for which each of the following modes of transportation might be selected by a manufacturer to deliver their products to market.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mode</th>
<th>Reason</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SHIP</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RAIL</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TRUCK</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AIR</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8. What is a **break-of-bulk point**?

(a) What happens to costs at these points?

(b) Give two examples of important break-of-bulk points.

i. 

ii. 
• SITE FACTORS

9. What are the three production cost factors associated with the site of an industry? (Memorize them.)

10. What factors about a given piece of land make it attractive to industry and manufacturing?

11. Define: labor intensive industry

12. List 5 facts about the TEXTILE INDUSTRY worldwide:
   a. 
   b. 
   c. 
   d. 
   e. 

13. Fill in this flowchart to depict WHERE and WHY the US textile industry has moved historically.

14a. Give an example of an industry which requires skilled labor.

14b. In what three states is it concentrated?

14c. Why is there abundant skilled labor there?
15. Define the following:

a. Fordist

b. Post-Fordist

16. Describe the relationship between capital and the computer industry in California.

17. How do local communities and national governments attract industry by providing financial incentives?

18a. Define “footloose” as it is used to describe industry.

18b. Describe characteristics of footloose industries.

19. Give three reasons why an executive might locate an industry in a “less-than-optimum” location.

a.

b.

c.
1. What is stagnant demand?

2. Give three reasons for the growth of stagnant demand.
   a. 
   b. 
   c. 

3. Why has global industrial capacity increased despite stagnant demand?


   Note: The outer circle on each graph should be identical in size since the total output in both years was approximately equal. The two divisions of the pie graphs will be “MDC production” and “LDC production.”

   Graph 1  1975                      Graph 2  2000

5. Give two reasons for which governments (particularly in Europe) are willing to subsidize steel mills to keep them operating in the face of declining demand.
   a. 
   b. 

6. Use the map on page 395 to determine which groups accounted for more than 90% of global steel production in 1973. Who had the most rapid increase from 1973 to 2002?
INDUSTRIAL PROBLEMS IN MORE DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

7a. What are the three main trading blocs in the world?

7b. In general, how do they encourage cooperation among their respective members?

7c. Identify a way in which each of the following trading blocs has restricted the US and others from encroaching upon it:
   i. European Union…
   ii. Japan…
   iii. the US…

7d. In terms of the US steel industry…
   i. What did the US do between 1982 and 1992?
   ii. How did this affect US steel workers?
   iii. The textbook offers approximate data on the workers in the two major US “steel towns.” Using two colors, one for each city, label and plot the data on the table here.

8a. What is another name for “transnational corporation”?

8b. In what four countries are most transnational corporations headquartered?
8c. List the three benefits (reasons) given for which corporations seek to have international operations.

i. 

ii. 

iii. 

8d. What two nations have active operations within the US?

9. Give an example of a regional disparity in several regions by completing the table below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>REGIONAL DISPARITIES OF WEALTH DISTRIBUTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wealthy region</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poor region</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Europe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- INDUSTRIAL PROBLEMS IN LESS DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

10. Describe each of the following problems faced by LDCs as they consider industrializing.

a. world markets

b. infrastructure

11. How is labor an advantage in LDCs?

12. Define “international division of labor”: 