Unit 3: Know and Be Able To (KBAT)

**KNOW - Concepts**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agglomeration industries</th>
<th>Fordism and Post-Fordism</th>
<th>Rostow’s “Modernization Model”</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Assembly line</td>
<td>Gross national product</td>
<td>Secondary sector</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brandt Line</td>
<td>HDI</td>
<td>Semi-periphery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Break-of-bulk</td>
<td>Industrial Revolution</td>
<td>Site characteristics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BRICS/NICs</td>
<td>Informal sector</td>
<td>Situation characteristics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulk-gaining industry</td>
<td>International division of labor</td>
<td>Subsistence economy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulk-reducing industry</td>
<td>LDC</td>
<td>Sustainable development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comparative advantage</td>
<td>Literacy rate</td>
<td>Tertiary sector</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Core-periphery concept</td>
<td>Location theory</td>
<td>Transnational corporation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deindustrialization</td>
<td>Manufacturing region</td>
<td>Value added</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dependency theory</td>
<td>Mass production</td>
<td>Weber’s least-cost theory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Developing country</td>
<td>MDC</td>
<td>World Bank</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic indicators</td>
<td>Outsourcing</td>
<td>World Systems Theory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic development</td>
<td>Primary sector</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Export processing zone</td>
<td>Quaternary sector</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**KNOW – Vocabulary**

See the list at the end of Ch. 9 and Ch. 11 for new vocabulary words.

**KNOW – Possible FRQ Topics**

- Brandt Line
- Core-Periphery
- Education in MDCs and LDCs/Education Gap
- Industrial Production in the US
- Manufacturing in LDCs vs. MDCs
- Rostow’s “Modernization Model”
- Weber’s Least-Cost Theory

**BE ABLE TO - Application**

- Explain the Industrial Revolution by
  - Describing its origin
  - Describing its diffusion
  - Describing its current pattern of industrial regions
- Mapping regional manufacturing zones in different regions and identifying their different specific strengths
- Compare and contrast pre-industrial, industrial, and post-industrial life and landscape and give examples of each
- Describe how site and situation factors influence the location of manufacturing and give examples
- Explain the location of industry by
  - Contrasting raw material-oriented with market-oriented industries
  - Explaining Weber’s “least-cost” theory
  - Discussing break-of-bulk
- Discuss the problems created by industrialization in
  - Developed countries
  - Developing countries
- Use examples of human welfare indicators to distinguish between relatively developed and less
developed countries.

✓ Use examples of economic indicators to classify countries as less developed or relatively developed.
✓ Draw the Brandt line on a world or regional map and give examples of elements of the core and periphery.
✓ Discuss specific examples of “semi-peripheral” countries, explaining why they are so labeled.
✓ Compare and contrast different theories and models of economic development and the relationship between LDCs and more developed countries.
✓ Provide examples of the different sectors of a country’s economy and explain the economic relationship between them.
✓ Discuss the modern global economy in terms of
  • core and periphery
  • dependency theory
  • international division of labor
  • transnational corporations

Assigned reading from the Cultural Landscape textbook:
Ch. 9 – Development
Ch. 11 – Industry and Manufacturing