

Unit 3: Know and Be Able To (KBAT)

KNOW - Concepts

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

KNOW – Vocabulary

See the list at the end of Unit 7 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 textbook:

Unit 7 – Industrial and Economic Development Patterns and Processes