Unit 3: Know and Be Able To (KBAT)

KNOW - Concepts

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

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