

AP Human Geography

Chapter 12, Industry and Services

1. What is a cottage industry? Describe the spatial arrangement of cottage industries.
2. Where did the Industrial Revolution start? Why there?
3. Describe the term “economies of scale” - how is this term related to the Industrial Revolution?
4. Where in England were the first industries located? Why? How did the railroad change the geography of industry?
5. Describe the location criteria needed in order for industry to flourish.
6. Why did manufacturing facilities change location once railroads were well established in Great Britain?
7. Why did the Northeast and upper Midwest regions of the United States become industrial centers?
8. Describe the Fordist method of mass production. How did this system contribute to mass production and mass consumption?
9. What is vertical integration? How does it work?
10. What is the difference between friction of distance and distance decay?
11. Describe Weber’s Least Cost Theory of industrial location. How is this related to the location of the furniture industry in North Carolina?
12. What is agglomeration, and what are the advantages of this spatial arrangement?
13. What has happened to the price of most goods with respect to transportation costs? Why is this rendering of Weber’s theories obsolete? What are the exceptions?
14. What is flexible production? How is this changing the nature of industrial location?
15. What is the global division of labor, and how does it work?
16. What is time-space compression, and how does this concept impact the global division of labor?
17. How does just-in-time delivery impact industrial location decisions?
18. Why do many companies locate production facilities in peripheral countries?
19. What type of manufacturing tends to remain in core countries? Why?
20. Why would shoe lace manufacturers locate near shoe manufacturers?
21. What other factors are at play when determining where to locate textile and shoe manufacturing?
22. Describe the flexible production. How does this influence the geography of Nike shoe production?
23. What is a commodity chain? How does Ikea keep its cost down for consumers?
24. What is the difference between outsourcing and global sourcing?
25. Why is it important to study the geography of commodity chains?

26. What are the major components involved with locational theory today?
27. What are the technological improvements made in transportation since the 1900s, which has brought down the cost of moving raw materials and finished goods?
28. How has the container changed the geography of port cities?
29. How have trade agreements influenced the geography of production?
30. Describe how local and state regulations influence locational decisions.