How has Industrial Production Changed?
Henry Ford pioneered the ________________ allowing for ______________ production at a single site on a large scale. The ________________ system includes a set of political-economic structures (______________ & ________________ supporting each other) and financial orders that supported mass production by corporations.

• ________________ system – more flexible production practices with parts made in different places and brought together for assembly when needed.
• ________________ companies shift production to new sites when a site become uncompetitive. Post-Fordist production today brings places together in __________ & __________. Time-Space Conversion - greatly accelerated movement of goods, ideas, & information through innovations in transportation & communication
• David Harvey’s ____________________________ = notion that some places are more connected through communication and transportation technologies, making it a “small world” after all! (& getting smaller every day!)
• Time-space compression has changed the division of labor. - goods used to be produced close to the point of ________________. Today ____________ delivery = system of keeping just enough components for short term production, and shipping in new parts quickly when needed, allowing corporations to draw from labor around the globe for different components of production, creating a ________________________________.
• The major global economic players ___________________, ______________, _________________, & _________ take advantage of low transportation costs, favorable gov’t regulations, & new information technology to carry out production in different places to benefit from the advantage of each specific location.
  o ________________ (bought or sold on the stock markets) strive to ________ profits by cutting costs.
  o ________________ jobs are moved to the periphery, while technology sophisticated jobs are kept in the ________________.
  o ________________ (R&D) is situated in the core, with its higher levels of education & access to tech.
  o The ________________ sector jobs in the core countries. ________________ itself is a ____________ activity.
  o The ________________ (NICs) of the periphery and semi periphery send manufactured goods to the core (made in China!)
• Televisions illustrate the workings of the global division of labor and shifts in production with its 3 key elements
  o (1)_______________________ - was and continued to be located in the home countries of television manufacturing
  o (2)_______________________ & (3) _____________ - moved out of the home country to maquiladoras or specialized economic zones (Japan to Taiwan, Singapore, South Korea (3 Asian Tigers) or Malaysia
  o In the 1980s with the new technology of ________________ and ___________ televisions, Japan began the process again but moved its production sites in Europe and the USA with suitable ________________, ________________, and ________________ markets.
• In the post-Fordist era, the major influences to industrial location are ________________, intermodal ________________, regional and world ________________, and availability of ________________.
• ________________ - places where two or more modes of transportation meet, in order to ease the flow of goods and reduce costs (Break of bulk point & entrepot, are seen here where oil is off-loaded into the tanks and then loaded onto railroad cars in Savannah, Georgia
The invention of the ______________________ allows mechanized cranes to move a container from ships to the back of a ____________________, onto a ____________, or on a ____________ car. 

____________________ containers eased the shipment of perishable goods over long distances.

The container system revolutionized the movement of goods and has promoted the growth of other industries helping to make the ______________________ a warehouse of the world and the point of entry of over ____% of all goods entering the EU.

Containers on a barge in the port of Savannah

• NAFTA (NAFTA) agreement b/w US, Canada & Mexico & the ______________________ (EU) agreement b/w 27 European states - are regional trade organizations.

• The WTO estimates there are about ______ regional trade organizations.

• The role that energy supply as a factor in industrial location decisions have changed over time. During the Industrial Rev plants were located near _______ fields, today most industrial complexes are not located near oil or natural gas fields (the current fuel of choice.) ___________ & ___________ deliver the oil and natural gas to the manufacturing regions.

• US consumes about ____% of the annual world total consumption of petroleum and ____% of natural gas. The US requires more than ______ million barrels of petroleum per __________, but produces just about ____% of the world total. The US remains heavily __________ on foreign oil.

• The combination of ___________ changes and developments in the ___________ have reduced the significance of location and place to the point that they matter little.

Where are the Major Industrial Belts in the World Today and Why?

o ________________ - process by which companies move their industrial jobs to other regions, leaving unemployment and a need to switch to a _____________ economy, if possible.

o ________________ - places with lower ______ costs, often weak __________________ laws, and ______free trade laws.

o In the UK, major industrial zones in ________, ________, and __________ lost much of their industrial base.

o In the northeastern US, the area around the _____________ lost its industrial base at about the same time (1960s-70s) Today the US manufacturing belt is called the _____________ Belt

o More than 200 years after the Industrial Revolution, _______________ (including China, Japan, S. Korea, Singapore and many other areas) has begun to industrialize, in part due to _______________________. This geographic area is called the ________________.

Eastern China

• The Northeast district (Manchuria, now called Dongbei) was China’s industrial heartland based on the region’s _____ & ___________. ___________ became the “Chinese ___________” with metals, machine-making, engineering, etc. Today this region has become China’s ___________.

• The second largest industrial region in China is the ___________ & ___________. Railroad cars, ships, books, food, and chemicals are produced here.

• China’s large ______________ (1.6 billion people) could attract many companies, but typically production of ____________ parts rather than entire companies are moved to China’s _____________ (SEZ) to take advantage of the lower wages and favorable tax regulations. (SEZ’s are located on the coast for ease of shipment)

• Today, China is pushing industrialization into the _____________. The “9 + 2” plan creates an integrated free trade area including nine provinces and the special administration regions of ___________ & ___________.

o ________________ - sending parts of a product out for production to another factory for cost savings

o ________________ - when the outsourcing work is sent outside of the country for production.

o China’s movement of industry into the interior of China is an example of __________________.
What is the Service Economy, and Where are Services Concentrated?

- Service industries (______________________) do NOT generate an actual, tangible (you can’t touch it) product. The domestic & quasi-domestic services (restaurants, laundry, etc) grew rapidly during industrialization.
  - ________________ industries encompass the collection, processing, and manipulation of ___________ (finance, administration, insurance, legal services, computer services) Just prior to and following WWII expanded rapidly and continues to grow.
  - ________________ industries facilitate complex decision making and the advancement of scientific research, higher education, and high level management. Grew rapidly in the post-industrial period (especially in the last 3 decades).
  - Service industries employ more workers than _____________ & ____________ combined.
  - The expanding service sector in the core is one aspect of the changing __________________________. Increasing ________________; the growth of _____________________________, and the dispersal of the ____________

Geographical Dimensions of the Service Economy

____________________ & the _______________ are characteristic of the wide socioeconomic _________________.

Mechanization and ______________ production strategies have allowed the core industrial regions to retain their ________________

- The population and economy of the _______________ region has grown over the last few decades as companies from the _______________ sector choose to locate in areas where the climate is warm and the local laws welcome them.
  - The eastern part of the Sunbelt serve as a secondary industrial region – _______________ = iron & steel
  - _______________ = cotton, tobacco, furniture. High tech and financial industries are also changing the landscape of the Sunbelt – Jacksonville = ___________ Stadium.
  - Most service industries are not tied to _______________ and do not need large amounts of _______________. Market accessibility is more important, but _______________ have made that less of a factor for many service industries. _______________ services related to transportation and communication are closely tied to the location of _______________ & _______________ industries.
  - _______________ & _______________ are being employed to recommend the best location for new businesses.
  - Service industries that are not tied to resources are called footloose, able to locate wherever they wish, but those that depend on interpersonal contact tend to locate near the businesses they serve.
  - “______________” tasks, ________ centers, & “_____ desks” can be located far from the related industry. What matters most is the __________________ to perform the task. (footloose)

- Workers in the _______________ sector tend to be concentrated around nodes of ______________ activities – gov’t, universities, & corporation headquarters to benefit from the high levels of research and development activities and specialized consultants found there.

High-Technology Corridors

- _______________ = areas designated by local or state gov’t to benefit from _______________ & _______________ infrastructure to provide high tech jobs for the local population.
- California’s _______________ best known high tech corridor located near the Univ of Calif, Berkeley, and _______________ University near San Francisco, CA. Silicon Valley is home to Cisco Systems, Adobe, Hewlett-Packard, Intel, IBM & Netscape.
  - Manuel Castells, Peter Hall, & John Hutriyk identified a _______________ as an area planned for high technology where _______________ builds on a _______________ (sum of the elements is greater than the individual parts) among technology companies located together.
  - _______________ = another high tech corridor close to Harvard and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT)
  - Technopoles occur in other many countries and frequently occur on the route into the city from the airport.
- High technology industries have become such an important symbol of the _______________ world, widely pursued by local, regional, & national gov’ts.