Name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Period\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Unit 6 – Industrialization and Economic Development (Location Theory)**

Part I (General terms): Give a definition for each of the following terms.

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| --- | --- |
| Location theory |  |
| Friction of distance |  |

Part II (Location Theory): Answer the questions below.

1. Weber’s model was created for determining the location of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
2. Describe the three categories below that are part of Weber’s least cost theory.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Transportation |  |
| Labor |  |
| Agglomeration |  |

1. As part of Weber’s theory he said that the weigh of the raw materials and the finished product will determine the location of the production facility. As you can see below the principle is triangular. The base of the triangle consists of two raw materials (RM1 and RM2), the market (M) where the product will be sold and the production point (P) which is located within the triangle. Construct your triangles on Weber’s thoughts:

Triangle 1 (Least Cost Theory): This is the best possible scenario according to Weber’s least cost theory. Give an example of a good under this theory.

Triangle 2 (Weight Gaining): If the product is a weight-gaining industry where the finished product weighs more than the raw materials the industrial production will need to be located closer to the market to minimize transportation costs. Give an example of a good under this theory.

Triangle 3 (Weight Reducing): If the product is a weight-reducing industry where the raw materials weigh more than the finished product the industrial production will need to be located closer to the raw materials. Give an example of a good under this theory.

Triangle 4 (Brick-Bunny): In the production of a good where one raw material is heavier than the other a brick-bunny industry results where the industrial production will be closer to the heavier item. Give an example of a good under this theory.

1. What assumptions does Weber make about his theory?
List four (The triangles can help in making assumptions).

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1. Consider Hotelling’s Model. In determining the location of industrial production, what did he say about locational interdependence?
2. Losch’s Model. What emphasis did he place on his locational analysis?

Part III (Completion): Complete the following.

1. Give examples of agglomeration and deglomeration.
2. How is the concept of distance decay related to friction of distance?