HHS APHG Name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Unit 5: Development**  
**de Blij Ch 10  Reading Guide**  Date\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Class Period\_\_\_\_\_

|  |
| --- |
|  |

**Directions: Use de Blij (*Human Geography:  People, Place, and Culture*) Chapter 10 to complete the following activities.   \*\*You only need to read p. 328-346.**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Task** | **Due Dates** |
| **Part I** | Ch. 10 Reading Comprehension Questions: p. 328-346 ONLY | Thursday, December 11 |
| **Part II** | Ch 10 Vocabulary and Vocab Quiz! | Monday, December 15 |

**Introduction:   
*Countries exhibit different levels of development. The factors which affect development may be economic, social, cultural or technical.***

**Measuring development**Studying development is about measuring how **developed** one country is compared to other countries, or to the same country in the past. Development measures how economically, socially, culturally or technologically advanced a country is. The two most important ways of measuring development are **economic development** and **human development**.  
🡪**Economic development** is a measure of a country's wealth and how it is generated (for example agriculture is considered less economically advanced then banking).  
🡪 **Human development** measures the access the population has to wealth, jobs, education, nutrition, health, leisure and safety - as well as political and cultural freedom. Material elements, such as wealth and nutrition, are described as the *standard of living*. Health and leisure are often referred to as *quality of life*.

**Part I:  Reading Comprehension (p. 328-346)**Write answers on your own paper🡪 **in your binders! Notes!**

1.  Social conditions are a major barrier to economic development in peripheral countries.   Which of the social conditions described on p. 329 do you view as the most serious?  Why?

2.  Describe the major problems associated with peripheral countries borrowing money from the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund.  (p. 329-334)

3.  What role does malaria play in a country’s economic development?  Is there any hope of eradicating this disease?  (p. 334-335).

4.  Political stability can be difficult to achieve and maintain in the periphery.  Explain why Zimbabwe is an example of this.  (p. 335-336)

5.  How has NAFTA influenced the industrialization of Mexico?  (p. 338-339)

6.  What agricultural problems are common in peripheral countries?  (p. 339-340)

7.  Why do countries sometimes move the location of the capital city?  Give at least three specific examples and the reason for the move.  (p. 345)

**Part II:  Map Analysis \*Use your Zelinksy Regions (check your notes) to help you with this section**

**1. National Development: development by region check out this article and map:** <http://www.forbes.com/sites/joelkotkin/2013/09/04/a-map-of-americas-future-where-growth-will-be-over-the-next-decade/> just the map: <http://www.forbes.com/special-report/2013/america-next-decade.html>

* IDENTIFY BY REGION: Which regions in the US will see increase in development? **List** each and **explain** why

**2. GDP by state:** <http://www.bea.gov/newsreleases/regional/gdp_state/gsp_newsrelease.htm>

* What is GDP? Define.

1. Analyze the map and chart- identify by region- which regions in the US saw the highest GDP growth rate?
2. Analyze the map and chart- identify by region- which regions in the US saw the slowest GDP growth rate?
3. Analyze the map and chart- identify by region- which regions in the US saw the negative GDP growth rate?

**3. GDP of US States compared to Global Countries :** <http://www.businessinsider.com/countries-vs-us-states-gdp-map-2014-2>

1. What are each of the US states compared to below?
2. Does the information presented surprise you? Why or Why not?
3. What does this suggest about the US?
4. What does this suggest about other states?
5. What does the map not take into account? (rd the paragraph!)
6. Write 3 questions you have about the information presented on this map   
   *example: If the Illinois has a GDP equal to that of Saudi Arabia, which is a wealthy country, then how can the state be broke?*

**Part III:  Vocabulary…do you have these in your packet? ADD THEM IF NOT!**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. commodity chain (hint- in Field Note p. 320-321) 2. developing 3. GNP 4. GDP (and per capita GDP) 5. GNI (and per capita GNI) 6. formal economy 7. informal economy 8. dependency ratio (hint - p. 323) 9. Walt Rostow / Modernization Model (know its origin, rationale, and all five stages) 10. neo-colonialism 11. Dependency Theory | (Hint - see p. 327 for #12-15)   1. world systems theory (Wallerstein) 2. core 3. periphery 4. semiperiphery 5. structural adjustment loans 6. United Nations Human Development Index (HDI) 7. Millenium Development Goals 8. export processing zones (including maquiladoras) 9. neoliberalism 10. island of development 11. microcredit program |

HHS APHG Name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Industry and Services - Unit 4**

**de Blij Ch 12 Reading Guide**  Date \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Class Period \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

|  |
| --- |
|  |

**Directions: Use de Blij (*Human Geography:  People, Place, and Culture*) Chapter 12 to complete the following activities.**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Task** | **Due Dates** |
| **Part I** | Ch. 12 Reading Comprehension Industrial Revolution Notes: p. 384-388 ONLY  (on last page - detach) | Thursday, March 13th |
| **Part II** | Ch. 12 Reading Comprehension Questions: p. 388-398 | Monday, March 17th |
| **Part III** | Ch. 12 Reading Comprehension Questions:  p. 398-402 | Thursday March 20th |
| **Part IV** | Ch. 12 Reading Comprehension Questions: p. 402-408 AND Vocabulary Cards | Tues./Wed., March 25th/March 26th |

**Part I:  Reading Comprehension - Industrial Revolution (p. 384-388).  (Last page of packet)**

**Part II:  Reading Comprehension (p. 388-398)**Write answers on your own paper.

1.   Alfred Weber created his *least cost theory* to predict the location of manufacturing plants.  Describe the three factors used in his model.

2.  Summarize the key differences between the location theory models of Weber, Hotelling, and Lösch.

3.  What were the main factors that determined the location of industry prior to 1950?

4.   What were the four primary industrial regions of the world prior to 1950?  What were the key resources and products of each region?

**Part III:  Reading Comprehension (p. 398-402)**

5.  What is the difference between *Fordist* and *post-Fordist* systems?

6.  What parts of the television production industry take place in the core?  The semiperiphery?  The periphery?

7.  Describe how the World Trade Organization promotes freer trade.

8.  How have oil and gas changed the global industrial economy?

**Part IV:  Reading Comprehension (p. 402-408) AND Vocabulary Cards**

9.  What areas have *deindustrialized* in the last 20 years?  Why?

10.  How did the communist era affect industrialization in China?  What role does China play in the current global division of labor?

11.  Where is the Sunbelt?  What economic activities take place there?  Why?

12.  What factors influence the location of tertiary services?  Quarternary?  Quinary?

13.  What factors influence the location of *technopoles*?

**Vocabulary Cards: do you know these words?**

**(**\*Starred Terms = Include at least three specific examples of this term on your notecard along with the definition.)

(\*\*Double-starred terms - NOT in de Blij; Quizlet and search for AP HUG) (\*\*\*Triple-starred terms - vocabulary card   
from previous unit)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. Industrial Revolution 2. James Watt 3. location theory 4. variable costs 5. friction of distance 6. least cost theory (Alfred Weber) 7. agglomeration 8. deglomeration 9. Harold Hotelling 10. locational interdependence 11. August Lösch’s Model 12. distance decay\*\*\* 13. primary industrial regions 14. break-of-bulk point 15. Fordist 16. post-Fordist 17. time-space compression\*\*\* 18. just-in-time delivery 19. world systems theory\*\*\* | 1. just-in-time delivery 2. global division of labor\* 3. intermodal connections 4. World Trade Organization (WTO) 5. deindustrialization\* (including explanation of term “Rust Belt”) 6. outsourced 7. offshore 8. service industries\* 9. Sunbelt 10. tertiary industry\*\*\*(add examples) 11. quaternary industry\*\*\*(add examples) 12. quinary industry\*\*\*(add examples) 13. high technology corridor\* 14. technopole\* |

CHS APHG Name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Industry and Services - Unit 7**

**de Blij Ch 12 Reading Guide, Part I**  Date \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Class Period \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Directions: use de Blij pages 384-388 to complete the following notes on the Industrial Revolution.**

**The Industrial Revolution**

1.  Describe industrial production and global trade in the time period BEFORE the Industrial Revolution.

2.    Describe each of the following Industrial Revolution innovations and explain its significance:

steam engine-

cast iron-

railroad-

steam ship-

3.  Why did the Industrial Revolution originate in Britain?  How did it affect Britain’s global relationships?

4.   What factors determined the diffusion of the Industrial Revolution in Europe?

over→

5.  Annotate this map with the five most important facts for understanding the origins and diffusion of the Industrial Revolution in Europe.

