**Ch. 11 Industry and Energy**

**Key Issue 4 Why Are Industries Changing Locations?**

**Rubenstein, p.420-427**

\*\*Consider 11.2 info about site and situation factors as you read this section.\*\*

**I. EMERGING INDUSTRIAL REGIONS**

1. How has the distribution of world industries changed since the 1970s?
2. a. Define **outsourcing**:

b. What is the driving factor behind a company’s decision to outsource? Is this a site or situation

factor?

1. Define **new international division of labor** (also called **global division of labor**):
2. What is **vertical integration**? Pros and cons of this method?
3. Describe Foxconn:
4. What about Mexico makes it attractive to industries?
5. **Maquiladoras**:
6. Pros and cons of NAFTA:
7. What country is a competitor of Mexico? Why/how is Mexico able to compete?
8. BRIC countries (list & significance):

**II. INDUSTRIAL CHANGE IN DEVELOPED COUNTRIES**

United States

1. Identify regional shifts (and causes and trends) in industrial development in the U.S. between 1950 and 2015.
2. Define **right-to-work law (state)** and tell the impact on industry.

\*\*Impact on working conditions:

\*\*In Jan. 2017, KY became the 27th right-to-work state.

Europe

1. How has manufacturing in Europe diffused in recent decades?
2. What two factors make central Europe an attractive location for industry? (Noticing a theme?)

**III. SKILLED OR UNSKILLED LABOR?**

1. What two factors influence industry to remain in traditional regions?
2. Define **Fordist production**. Pros and cons?
3. Identify pros and cons of buying domestic goods:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| PROS | CONS |
|  |  |

**IV. RECYCLING AND REMANUFACTURING**

1. a. Differentiate between **recycling** and **remanufacturing**.
2. Both contribute to more \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ manufacturing.