Unit 7 Cheat Sheet: Industrial and Economic Development

AP® Human Geography · Unit 7 Review · Topics 7.1 to 7.8

> **The big idea:** Unit 7 asks why some places are richer than others, and whether that can change. It is about 12 to 17 percent of the multiple-choice section and an FRQ favorite because it comes with data. Expect to name a stage from jobs by sector, pair a measure with its limit, explain a factory's location, or apply Rostow or Wallerstein.
>
> **How to use it:** Fill in the blank version from memory first, then check it here. Star anything you missed. Those are your review targets.

KEY TERMS

Industry and economic sectors (Topics 7.1 and 7.2)

Industrial Revolution	Britain, late 1700s: factories replaced cottage industry (goods made at home).
Primary sector	Takes resources from the earth (farming, fishing, mining, logging).
Secondary sector	Turns raw materials into products (car factories, food processing).
Tertiary sector	Provides services (retail, restaurants, law, education, government).
Quaternary sector	Works with knowledge and information (research, finance, data).
Quinary sector	Makes the highest-level decisions (CEOs, heads of government).

Where industry locates (Topics 7.2 and 7.7)

Break-of-bulk point	Where cargo switches modes, like a port (Rotterdam). Processing locates there.
Agglomeration	Similar firms cluster to share suppliers and workers to cut costs (Detroit autos).
Site and situation	Site: the place itself (land, labor, capital). Situation: links to other places.
Growth pole	Industry cluster, often planted by a government, that sparks growth nearby.

Measuring development (Topics 7.3 and 7.4)

GNI per capita	Average income per person, including income earned abroad. Hides inequality.
Purchasing power parity (PPP)	Adjusts income for the cost of living (a dollar buys more in some places).
Sectoral structure	Share of workers in each sector. Many primary jobs signal less development.
HDI (Human Development Index)	UN 0 to 1 score of health, education, and income. Hides gaps within a country.
GII (Gender Inequality Index)	Gender gaps in reproductive health, empowerment, and work (UN, 0 to 1).
Gini coefficient	How evenly income is shared, from 0 (equal) to 1 (one person has it all).
Informal sector	Work that is not registered, taxed, or counted (street vendors, day labor).
Women and work	More women work for pay as countries develop, but they still earn less than men.
Microloans	Small loans, mostly to women without bank access, to start a business.

Trade and the world economy (Topic 7.6)

Complementarity	One place has something another place needs, which creates a reason to trade.
Comparative advantage	A place makes a good at a lower opportunity cost, so it specializes and trades for the rest.
Neoliberal policies	Free trade, lower tariffs, privatization, and fewer limits on moving money across borders.
WTO, IMF, and World Bank	WTO sets trade rules. IMF and World Bank lend, often with conditions, and debt can pile up.
Trade blocs	Countries that share trade rules (European Union, USMCA, Mercosur).
Remittances	Money migrants working abroad send back to family in their home country.

A changing world economy (Topic 7.7)

New international division of labor	Core keeps research, design, and finance; manufacturing moves to lower-wage countries.
Deindustrialization	Core countries lose factory jobs to automation and relocation (Rust Belt).
EPZs and SEZs	Zones with tax breaks and fewer rules to attract foreign factories (Shenzhen).
Post-Fordist production	Flexible teams, smaller batches, and global supply chains (Fordist: one giant assembly line).
Just-in-time delivery	Parts arrive as needed: cuts storage costs but makes supply chains fragile.
Multiplier effect	One new factory adds jobs at nearby suppliers, shops, and restaurants.

Sustainable development (Topic 7.8)

Sustainable development	Meets today's needs without harming future generations' ability to meet their own (UN).
Ecological footprint	Earth's resources used by a person or country; usually larger for the wealthy.
SDGs	The UN's 17 goals, adopted in 2015 (no poverty, clean energy, climate action).
Ecotourism	Visiting natural areas in ways that protect them (Costa Rica's rainforests).

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THEORIES OF DEVELOPMENT AND INDUSTRY LOCATION

THEORY	WHAT IT SAYS	CRITIQUE OR KEY DETAIL
Rostow's stages of economic growth (1960)	Five steps for all: traditional society, preconditions for take-off, take-off, drive to maturity, high mass consumption (jobs: farms, factories, services).	Assumes every country can follow the Western path, in isolation, with unlimited resources. Ignores colonialism; countries skip stages or slide back.
Wallerstein's world system theory	Three connected tiers: core (U.S., Japan, Western Europe), semi-periphery (Mexico, Brazil, China), periphery (Chad, Haiti, Madagascar).	Wealth flows to the core. Semi-periphery: exploited by the core, exploits the periphery. Countries can change tiers (South Korea).
Dependency theory	Colonialism and unequal trade keep former colonies poor, stuck selling cheap raw materials.	Commodity dependence: one or two raw exports (copper, oil) expose a country to price drops.
Weber's least cost theory	A factory locates where its total costs are lowest, weighing transportation, labor, and agglomeration.	Pulled to heavy raw materials or the market, unless cheap labor or a cluster saves more than transport.

DON'T CONFUSE THESE

GDP vs. GNI	GDP counts what is produced inside a country's borders, no matter who owns the company. GNI counts what a country's people and companies earn, even abroad.
HDI vs. GII and Gini	A higher HDI is better, but a higher GII or Gini coefficient means more inequality.
Bulk-gaining vs. bulk-reducing	Gain weight (soda): locate near the market. Lose weight (copper): locate near raw materials.
Outsourcing vs. offshoring	Outsourcing hires another company, which can be in the same country. Offshoring moves production abroad, to the company's own factory or a contractor. Reshoring brings it home.
Rostow vs. Wallerstein	Rostow: all climb the same ladder, alone. Wallerstein: connected positions in one world economy. Take-off is a Rostow stage; semi-periphery is a Wallerstein tier.
Sector: job vs. product	Sector is about the job, not the product: a truck driver hauling corn is tertiary, not primary.
Labor- vs. capital-intensive	Labor-intensive: much of the cost is labor (sewing). Capital-intensive: machines (refining oil).

EXAMPLES TO KNOW COLD

Britain, late 1700s	Coal, capital, ports and rivers, and colonies that supplied cotton and bought goods. Shows why industry began there, then diffused to Western Europe, the U.S., Russia, and Japan.
China's GDP	One of the world's largest totals, but much lower per capita. Shows why per capita matters.
South Korea	One of the Four Asian Tigers, it grew by exporting (the international trade model) and rose from periphery to core in about two generations. Shows tiers can change.
Maquiladoras (Mexico)	Factories just south of the U.S. border get lower labor costs and tax breaks, yet stay close to U.S. customers (a situation factor). Shows EPZs.
Grameen Bank (Bangladesh)	Founded by Muhammad Yunus, it makes small loans, mostly to women, to start businesses. Shows microloans (critics: some borrowers struggle to repay).

FRQ: HOW UNIT 7 SHOWS UP

PROMPT SAYS	WHAT TO DO
Identify	Name it. No explanation needed.
Define	Give the meaning of the term.
Describe	Give its key features or details.
Explain	Say how or why, and connect the cause to the result ("because," "which leads to").
Compare	Give a similarity or a difference between two things.
Explain the degree to which	Pick low, moderate, or high, then explain why.

Likely Unit 7 FRQ angles

- Identify a stage of development from employment data.
- Describe a measure's limit, then name one that fills the gap.
- Explain a factory's location with Weber's least cost theory.
- Explain how Rostow or Wallerstein applies to a real country.
- Explain how women's migration can change gender roles.
- Define remittances, then explain the degree to which they promote development.

> **FRQ rules:** Name the stage, then explain with the data (both tables when asked). Write in complete sentences (no lists). If a part asks for one example, only your first one is scored.

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