Industrial and Economic Development Patterns and Processes

AP Human Geography · Vocabulary in context

Word	Example
Industrial Revolution /ɪnˈdʌstrɪəl ˌrevəˈluːʃn/	The **Industrial Revolution** moved work from homes to factories.
economic sectors	The **economic sectors** are farming, making goods, services and more.
development /dɪˈveləpmənt/	Better health and schools are signs of **development**, not just higher income.
globalisation /ˌgləʊbəlaɪˈzeɪʃn/	**Globalisation** links countries through trade, money and ideas.
sustainable development /səˈsteɪnəbl dɪˈveləpmənt/	**Sustainable development** meets our needs without harming future generations.
break-of-bulk points /breɪk ɒv bʌlk pɔɪnts/	Ports are **break-of-bulk points**, where goods move from ships to trains or lorries.
primary sector /ˈpraɪməri ˈsektə/	Fishing belongs to the **primary sector**.
secondary sector /ˈsekəndəri ˈsektə/	Car manufacturing belongs to the **secondary sector**.
tertiary sector /ˈtɜːʃəri ˈsektə/	Banking belongs to the **tertiary sector**.
quaternary sector /kwəˈtɜːnəri ˈsektə/	Scientific research belongs to the **quaternary sector**.
quinary sector	Top managers and government leaders work in the **quinary sector**.

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Weber's least-cost theory /ˈwebəz liːst kɒst ˈθɪəri/	**Weber's least-cost theory** says a factory is built where transport and labour cost the least.
bulk-reducing	Copper mining is **bulk-reducing**: the product weighs less than the raw rock.
bulk-gaining	Making drinks is **bulk-gaining**: water is added, so the product weighs more.
agglomeration /əˌglɒməˈreɪʃn/	**Agglomeration** happens when many similar firms gather in one place.
Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita /grəʊs dəˈmestɪk ˈprɒdʌkt pɜː ˈkæpɪtə/	**Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita** is a country's total output divided by its number of people.
Gross National Income (GNI) /grəʊs ˈnæʃənl ˈɪŋkʌm/	**Gross National Income (GNI)** includes money earned by citizens abroad.
Human Development Index (HDI) /ˈhjuːmən dɪˈveləpmənt ˈɪndeks/	The **Human Development Index (HDI)** uses health, education and income to rank countries.
Gender Inequality Index (GII) /ˈdʒendə ɪniːˈkwɒlɪti ˈɪndeks/	The **Gender Inequality Index (GII)** measures the gap between women and men.
Gini coefficient /ˈdʒiːni ˌkəʊɪˈfɪʃənt/	A higher **Gini coefficient** means more inequality.
infant mortality	Clean water lowers **infant mortality**.
informal economy /ɪnˈfɔːml ɪˈkɒnəmi/	Cash jobs that are not recorded are part of the **informal economy**.

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microfinance /ˌmaɪkrəʊfaɪˈnæns/	**Microfinance** gives very small loans to poor people with no bank.
Rostow's stages of growth /ˈrɒstəʊz ˈsteɪdʒɪz ɒv grəʊθ/	**Rostow's stages of growth** says every country moves through five stages.
Wallerstein's world-systems theory /ˈwɒlərstaɪnz wɜːld ˈsɪstəmz ˈθɪəri/	**Wallerstein's world-systems theory** splits the world into core, semi-periphery and periphery.
core /kɔː/	Rich countries form the **core** of the world economy.
periphery /pəˈrɪfəri/	Countries in the **periphery** often sell cheap raw materials to rich countries.
semi-periphery /ˈsemi pəˈrɪfəri/	Brazil and China are in the **semi-periphery**. Brazil China
dependency theory	**Dependency theory** says poor countries stay poor because rich countries control trade.
complementarity /ˌkɒmplɪməˈtærɪti/	**Complementarity** means one place has what another place needs.
comparative advantage /kəmˈpærətɪv ədˈvæntɪdʒ/	A country has a **comparative advantage** in what it gives up least to make.
opportunity cost /ɒpəˈtjuːnɪti kɒst/	The **opportunity cost** of a holiday is what else you could have bought.
World Trade Organization /wɜːld treɪd ˌɔːgənaɪˈzeɪʃn/	The **World Trade Organization** sets the rules for trade between countries.

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tariffs /ˈtærɪfs/	**Tariffs** make imported cars more expensive.
outsourcing /aʊtˈsɔːsɪŋ/	**Outsourcing** pays another firm to perform a task.
deindustrialisation /ˌdeɪndəˌstrɪəlaɪˈzeɪʃn/	**Deindustrialisation** means factories become a smaller part of the economy.
special economic zones /ˈspeʃl ˌiːkəˈnɒmɪk zəʊnz/	China opened **special economic zones** with low taxes to attract foreign firms. China
maquiladoras	**Maquiladoras** are factories in Mexico near the US border. Mexico
post-Fordist production	In **post-Fordist production**, firms make smaller batches that can change quickly.
just-in-time delivery	With **just-in-time delivery**, parts arrive at the factory only when they are needed.
Sustainable Development Goals /səˈsteɪnəbl dɪˈveləpmənt gəʊlz/	The **Sustainable Development Goals** aim to end poverty and protect the planet.
ecotourism /ˈekətʊərɪzəm/	**Ecotourism** brings visitors to nature while trying to protect it.
ecological footprint /ˌekəˈlɒdʒɪkl ˈfʊtprɪnt/	Eating less beef can reduce an **ecological footprint**.

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