	Jnit 7 Industrial and Economic Development Name:
XAVID	Chapter 20: Globalization, Interdependence, and ustainability  Class/Period:
Decades of College Dreams	Date:
20.2 Connecte	Economies
Questions:	Impacts of the Global Economy (why corporations/banks have gone global, benefits for periphery/semi-periphery countries when multinational companies have manufacturing there, benefits for lending \$ to periphery countries to aid their development)
	Labortends to be far less expensive in countries in the periphery than in core countries. Corporations
	than in core countries. Corporations
	that operate in countries other
	that operate in countries other than the ones in which they are headquartered are sources of funds for peripherals. The loans increase
	headquartered are sources of funds
	for peripherals. The loans increase
	prosperity and promote development
	prosperity and promote development due to poorer countries being
	able to repay other debts. Thereby increasing the world's overall
	increasing the world's overall
	e-conomy.
	Case Study on page 553. The Financial Crisis of 2007-2008. Explain how the financial crisis was an indication of globalization.
	The great recession displays globalization because an economic problem in
	because an economic problem in
	the United States ruined most
	global markets.
	Looking at the map on page 554, explain what might have caused countries in Africa to be spared the worst of the Great Recession. Remember what you have
	learned so far about globalization and interconnectivity.
	by the Great Recession die to
	Countries in Africa were less affected by the Great Recession due to them being less economically connected to the rest of the world.
	to the rest of the world.

Changes in the Economic Landscape (just-in-time deliveries, Fordism and mass production, post-Fordism, how is current car manufacturing
an example of post-Fordism)
Computerized logistics systems
facilitate justintime delivery
of van materials. Fordism focuses
on automation and a division
of labor. Post Fordismis used
to describe automation through the
use of computer systems. Ex:
Amazon.
Outsourcing (offshore outsourcing, why call centers in India, NIKE in Vietnam)
Moving production outside the country is referred to as offshore outsourcing.
is referred to as offshore outsourcing.
People speak English at higher
rates in India. NKe uses cheap
labor in Vietnam.
Division of Labor (international division of labor, shoes made in Vietnam, China
and technology, North/South divide of the international division of labor, low wages, multiplier effects)
Core countries made an international
division of labor. Rare earth
metals are in China, making it
good for technology. Multiplier effects describe how outsourcing
fixed some LDCs.
1. Compare the goals of Fordism and post-Fordism
Fordism aims to make human workers
Fordism aims to make human workers efficient. PostFordism seeks to
replace human labor with computers.
2. Explain the degree to which outsourcing helps and hinders peripheral and semi-peripheral countries.
economic opportunity. But hinders
autsowcing helps LDC by providing economic opportunity. But hinders by providing unfair working conditions
and pay.

New Manufacturing Zones
Industry growth created new manufacturing zones to attract investment.
zones to attract investment.
Special Economic Zones (define it, benefit for companies, where are they, China, Philippines, India, Central and South America)
A special economic zone is more
beneficial for regulations. Receive
tax incentives and lower tariffs.
China, India, and South America
have seen great success.
Export Processing Zones (define it, difference from SEZs, Tanzania, northern Mexico)
Export processing zones attract multinational
Export processing zones attract multinational organizations to invest in laborintensive
assembly. Are smaller and have a narrower focus. Mexico uses to
ship faster to the U.
Free Trade Zones (define it, benefits of them, Hong Kong)
FTZs provide customsvelated advantages
and exemptions from tariffs and
taxes. Hong Kong charges no
tariffs on the import or export
of goods; compined with its location
and natural harbor, Hong Kong's status
as an FTZ has contributed to its
success as a major port city.