AVID®	Unit 7 Industrial and Economic Development Name: Patterns and Processes			
	Chapter 20: Globalization, Interdependence, and Class/Period:			
	Sustainability Date:			
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20.2 Connected 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)			
	Labor tends to be far less expensive			
	in countries in the periphery than			
	in core countries. corporations that			
	operate in countries other than the			
	ones in which they are headquartered			
	are sources of finds for peripherals.			
	The loans increase prosperity and promote			
	development due to poorer countries			
	being able to repay other debts. Thereby			
	increasing the world's overall economy.			
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	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 the			
	united states ruined wast global warkets			
	due to the Us's wajor role in them.			
	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.			
	countries in Africa were less affected			
	by the Great Recession due to them			
	being less economically connected 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 ran materials.
	Fordism focuses on automation and
	a division of labor. PostFordism
	is used to describe automation through
	the use of computer systems. ex: Awazon.
	Outsourcing (offshore outsourcing, why call centers in India, NIKE in Vietnam)
	Moving production outside the country is referred to as offshore outsourcing. People speak english at higher rates in India. Nike uses cheap labor in
	is referred to as offshore outsourcing.
	People speak english at higher rates
	in India. Nike 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. Pare earth wetals
	are in China, waking it good for technology.
	Multiplier effects describe how outsourcing
	Fixed some LOCS.
	1. Compare the goals of Fordism and post-Fordism
	Fordism gims to make human workers
	efficient. PustFordism seeks to replace
	human labor with computers.
	2. Explain the degree to which outsourcing helps and hinders peripheral and semi-peripheral countries.
	antsourcing helps LDC by providing economic
	opportunity. But hinders by providing
	antsourcing helps LDC by providing economic opportunity. But hinders by providing unfair working conditions and pay.
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New Manufacturing Zones
Triding try arounth created inen maininfaction in
Industry growth created new wanufacturing 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 wore beneficial
A special economic zone is more beneficial for regulations. Receive tax incentives and lower taxiffs. China, India, and
and lower tariffs. China, India, and
south America have seen great success.
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Export Processing Zones (define it, difference from SEZs, Tanzania, northern Mexico)
export processing zones attract multipational organizations to invest in laborintensive
organizations to invest in laborintensive
assembly. Are smaller and have a narrower
focus. Mexico uses to ship faster
to the Us.
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; combined with its location and natural harbor,
import or export of goods; combined
with its location and natural harbor,
Hung Kung's status as an FTZ has contributed
Hung Kung's status as an FTZ has contributed to its success as a wajor port city.
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