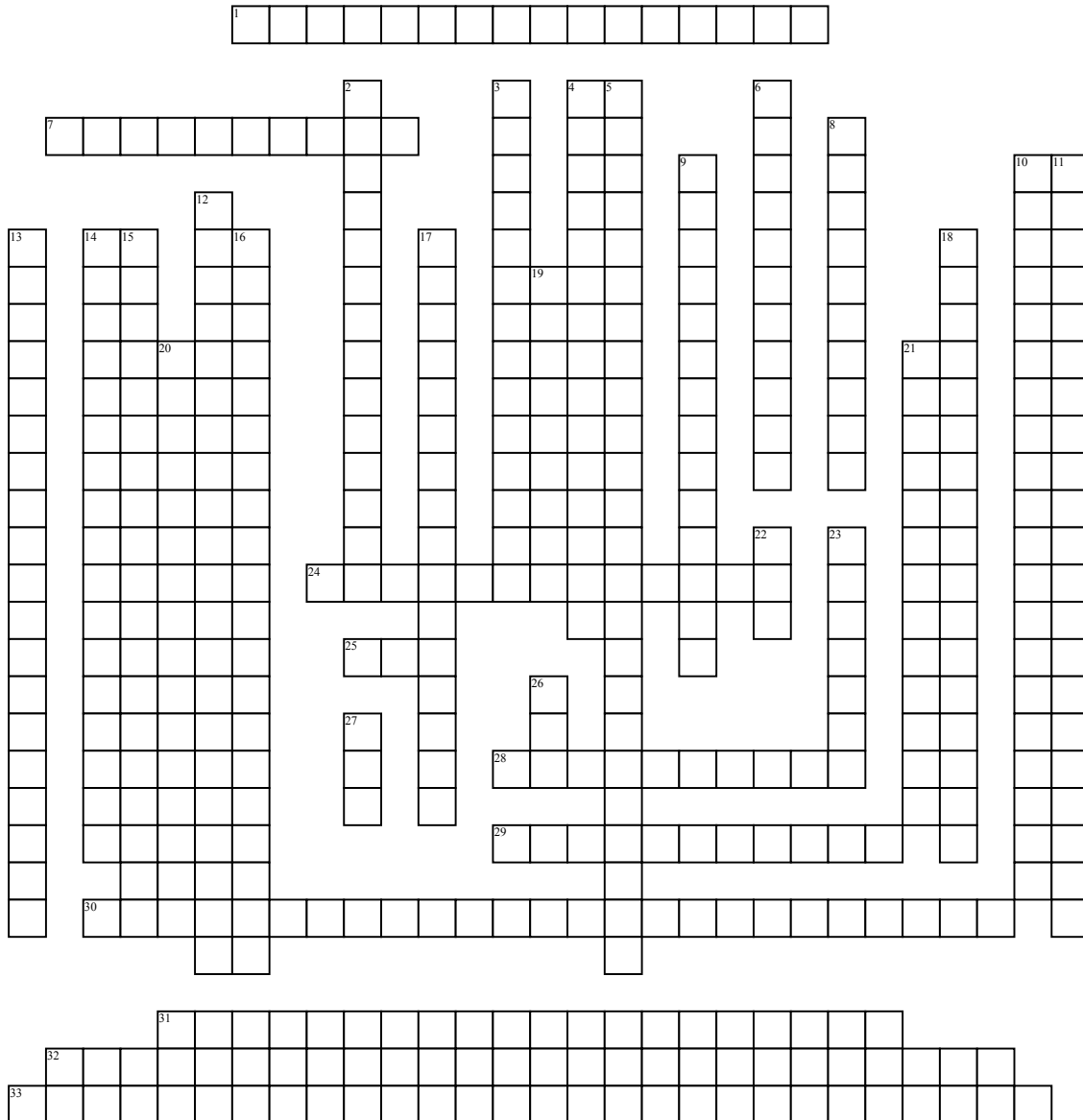


Ap HuGe



Across

1. In industrial agglomerations, the cumulative processes by which a given change (such as a new plant opening) sets in motion a sequence of further industrial employment and infrastructure growth.
7. a very small, short-term loan at low interest.
24. The process of deconcentration; the location of industrial or other activities away from established agglomerations in response to growing costs of congestion, competition, and regulation.
25. The value of the total number of goods and services produced in a country in a given time period (normally one year).
28. a form of tourism, based on the enjoyment of scenic areas or natural wonders, that aims to provide an experience of nature or culture in an environmentally sustainable way.
29. The extent to which the human and natural resources of an area or country have been brought into full productive use.
30. Transfer of some types of jobs, especially those requiring low-paid less skilled workers, from more developed to less developed countries.
31. Industrial Revolution Social & economic change that began in England in the 1760s when the machines replaced human labor and new sources of inanimate energy were tapped.
32. eight goals established by the United Nations to reduce disparities between more developed countries and less developed countries
33. countries in the transition stage between developing and developed countries. Newly industrializing countries typically have rapidly growing economies.

Down

2. The basic physical organizational structure needed for the operation of a society or enterprise.
3. A policy whereby a major power uses economic and political means to perpetuate or extend its influence over underdeveloped nations or areas.
4. South Korea (largest), Taiwan (moving towards high tech), Singapore (Center for information and technology), Hong Kong(Break of Bulk Point); because of their booming economies.
5. A logical attempt to explain the locational pattern of an economic activity and the manner in which its producing area are interrelated.
6. Producing abroad parts or products for domestic use or sale.
8. divides the more developed north from the less developed south
9. The rapid growth of the Quaternary, and Inquiry sectors.
10. Zones established by many countries in the periphery and semi-periphery where that offer favorable tax, regulatory, and trade arrangements to attract foreign trade/investments
11. The classic development model.
12. Indicator of level of development for each country, constructed by the United Nations, combining income, literacy, education, and life expectancy.
13. An industry in which the final product weighs more or comprises a greater volume than the inputs.
14. theory originated by Immanuel Wallerstein and illuminated by his three- tier structure, proposing that social change in the developing world is inextricably linked to the economic activities of the developed world.

15. The decline of primary and secondary industry, accompanied by a rise of the service sectors of the industrial economy.
16. An industry in which the final product weighs less or comprises a lower volume than the inputs.
17. a location where transfer is possible from one mode of transportation to another.
18. industry in which the cost of transporting both raw materials and finished product is not important for the location of firms.
19. Alternative to Industrial trade that emphasizes small businesses and worker owned/democratically run cooperatives and requires employers to pay workers fair wages, permit union organizing, and comply with minimum environmental and safety hazards.
20. warming that results when solar radiation is trapped by the atmosphere.
21. Grouping together of many firms from the same industry in a single area for collective or cooperative use of infrastructure and sharing of labor resources
22. Is similar to GDP except that includes income that people earn abroad.
23. Form of mass production in which each worker is assigned one specific task to perform repeatedly.
26. also known as a relatively developed country of a developed country, a country that has progressed relatively far along a continuum of development.
27. also known as a developing country, a country that is at a relatively early stage in the process of economic development.