The following information corresponds to Chapter 10 in your textbook (pp. 338-47). Note: All of the following information in addition to your reading is important, not just the blanks you fill in, or the specific answers given.

Costs of Industrial Development
- Intensification of __________ production often = air and ground water __________;
- Intensification of __________ production often = __________.
- In the Western Hemisphere, outside of the US and Canada, only ________ and ________ have substantial manufacturing industries (these are examples of __________ industrial regions).
- A major __________ (EPZ) has developed in northern Mexico just south of the border with the U.S.; a __________ district has allowed manufactured products to be sent to the U.S. free of import ________.
- They transform imported, _____-free components or raw materials into finished industrial products; at least ____ of the goods produced are re-exported to the U.S.
- Although the maquiladora process began in the _____, it didn’t take off until the ____; today there are over 2,000 assembly plants employing over 600,000 workers, accounting for >20% of Mexico’s entire labor force.
- Most maquiladoras are ______-owned, and are located in northern Mexico due to low _____ costs, ease of _______ to the U.S., _______ to major cities – not to mention the Mexican gov’t originally required them to be within 35 miles of the border.
- Other factors explain why Mexico has emerged as an important location in the global system of industrial organization: weak __________ regulations; Mexico’s relatively _______ government & their expanding _______ class (also urbanization along with _______ labor); the rise of _______ corporations (and the exploitation of less developed countries – the ______ model); the U.S. shift to a _______ economy (outsourcing of manufacturing); the _______ _______ _______ _______ (NAFTA: 1994) – free-trade area b/w the U.S., Canada & Mexico.
- Another example of this type of economic arrangement exists with China’s __________ sited near major _______ (for easier access to foreign markets).

Costs of Agriculture
- In peripheral countries, agriculture typically focuses on __________ consumption; or for large agricultural conglomerates for __________ markets; little is produced for the __________ marketplace.
- Impoverished farmers can ill afford luxuries such as ____________; and ________ levels are too low to achieve widespread soil conservation efforts – so _______ _______ is commonplace.
- _______ is most often caused by humans destroying __________, and eroding soils through overuse of lands for __________ or __________ production; ________ _______ of Africa is arid or semiarid; the Sahara desert has expanded more than _______ square miles southward over the past 50 years.
Costs of Tourism

- Many developing countries look to __________ to improve their economy, others focus on __________ …
- ________ (a service industry giant) is yet another means by which countries are seeking to develop; tourism & travel = 11% of all global jobs, and 11% of global GNP (~$4 trillion/yr.)
- The initial __________ by the “host” country is huge (i.e. building hotels diverts money that could be used for housing, education, …); many hotels are owned by MNCs, NOT the “host” country; affects the ______ economy little.
- Tourism has __________ the distinctiveness of the cultural landscape (more homogeneous) – hotels, fast food chains, resorts, ______ parks, and __________ degradation (litter, pollution, effects on wildlife).
- Tourism has __________ the distinctiveness of the cultural landscape (place preservation, uniqueness & marketing) – preservation of ______ buildings; sustaining __________ lifestyles; promotion of exotic scenery & wildlife (__________);

Uneven Development Within the State

- __________ is not confined to the periphery (e.g., some Indian reservations in the US experience significant poverty).
- Governments may discourage __________ of certain agricultural products, may __________ prices, and may create __________ trade agreements that affect where goods are produced (this is a result of modern world economics and the __________).
- The Travels of a T-Shirt in the Global Economy: cotton for the t-shirt grown in _______ _______; cotton bale reaches ______ by ship (>40,000 garment factories); enters the ________ ________ to be sold (the US has _______ on how many items from various clothing categories can be imported).
- Governments can create wealth by focusing government jobs and development in one place – often the _______ city; this is known as an __________ __________; many states now try to extend development into their ________.
- __________ __________ (NGOs) are not run by state or local governments; generally operate as __________; the Economist calls them, “a parallel state, financed by foreigners and accountable to nobody.”
- Some successes have been achieved such as __________ __________; which give loans to poor people, particularly women, to encourage development of small businesses.
- They have been credited with lowering ______ rates (repayment rates are around ____ percent); they achieve less success in places with high mortality rates from diseases such as ______.