The Simple AP® Human Geography Unit 7 Cheat Sheet

7.1 The Industrial Revolution

Why Britain, Why 1750s

Resources: coal & iron close together, plus rivers & canals to move heavy goods cheaply.
Workers & money: the 2nd Ag. Revolution freed farm workers; colonial trade gave money to invest.
Inventions: the steam engine, spinning jenny & power loom moved work from homes to factories.
Cottage industry: before factories, families spun & wove cloth at home by hand, w/ simple tools.

Diffusion

When	Where
1750–1800	Britain
1800s	Belgium, France, Germany
mid-1800s	Northeast US
late 1800s	Japan, Russia
1900s →	East Asia, Latin America

Effects

Colonialism: factories needed raw materials → colonies grew cotton & mined metals for Europe.
Urbanization: people moved to factory cities like Manchester → crowded slums & pollution.
Society: child labor & long hours → labor unions & reform laws; a new middle class grew.
2nd Industrial Revolution (late 1800s): steel, electricity & oil → assembly lines.

⚠ Industry spread unevenly; colonies gave raw materials, not factories, for decades.

✓ Chain: Industrial Rev. → need for raw materials → colonialism → today's gaps.

7.2 Economic Sectors & Patterns

The Sectors

Sector	Example jobs
Primary	farming, mining, fishing
Secondary	factories, construction
Tertiary	stores, transport, health
Quaternary	research, finance, IT
Quinary	CEOs, top officials

Sector shift: as countries develop, jobs move from primary → secondary → tertiary.
Today: poor countries still have many farm jobs; rich ones are mostly service jobs.

Where Industry Locates

Weber's least-cost theory: firms pick the spot w/ the lowest transport, labor & other costs.
Bulk-reducing: product is lighter than its inputs (copper) → build near the raw materials.
Bulk-gaining: product is heavier than its inputs (soda, beer) → build near customers.
Agglomeration: firms cluster to share workers, suppliers & ideas (Silicon Valley).
Labor: firms move where wages are low if savings beat extra shipping costs (Bangladesh).
Break-of-bulk point: where goods switch transport (ports) → good spot for factories.

⚠ Cheap shipping today makes transport costs matter less than in Weber's time.

✓ Classify jobs by main activity: a researcher at a mining company is quaternary, not primary.

7.3 Measures of Development

Economic Measures

GDP: value of goods & services made in a country in a year; **GNI** adds income earned abroad.
Per capita: divide by population to compare countries of different sizes fairly.
Sector data: many farm jobs → less developed; many service jobs → more developed.
Gini coefficient: measures income inequality; 0 = perfectly equal, 1 = 1 person has it all.
Informal economy: untaxed work like street vending; not counted in GDP, so GDP looks low.

Social Measures

Measure	Developed	Developing
Infant deaths	low	high
Births/woman	≤ 2	4+
Literacy	~99%	lower
Life span	80+	60s

Composite Indexes

HDI: combines life expectancy, years of school & income per person; closer to 1 = better.
GII (Gender Inequality Index): health, power & jobs for women; closer to 0 = more equal.
Why combine: GDP alone misses health & education; HDI gives a fuller picture.

⚠ High HDI = more developed, but low GII = more equal. Don't mix them up.

✓ Give 1 limit of GDP: it ignores inequality, health & informal work, so use HDI too.

7.4 Women & Economic Development

Changing Roles

More school & jobs for women → later marriage, fewer children & more family income.
Informal work: many women still work unpaid on farms or at home, or in untaxed jobs.
Factory jobs: export plants in Mexico & Bangladesh hire many women, often for low pay.
Fertility link: more schooling for girls → fewer births (Bangladesh fell to ~2 per woman).

Gaps That Remain

Gap	Meaning
Wage gap	women paid less per $1
Double day	job + most housework
Glass ceiling	few women at the top
Legal limits	less land & inheritance

Where: gaps are largest in South Asia & the Middle East, smallest in Nordic states (Iceland).

Tools for Change

Microfinance: small loans to start businesses, mostly to women (Grameen Bank, Bangladesh).
Limits: high interest rates can trap borrowers in debt, & loans can't fix unfair laws.
Policy: girls' schooling & quotas raise women's power (Rwanda's parliament >60% women).

⚠ More women working doesn't mean equal pay or rights; check wage & legal gaps too.

✓ Lower GII → lower fertility & higher HDI; name a real country as evidence (Sweden).

7.5 Theories of Development

Rostow's Stages

Stage	Key feature
1. Traditional	subsistence farming
2. Preconditions	roads, trade begin
3. Take-off	a few industries boom
4. Maturity	many industries, tech
5. Mass consumption	services, shopping

Rostow's idea: every country can climb the same 5 steps by investing & trading w/ others.
Critique: ignores colonialism & assumes all countries follow Europe's path.

World-System Theory

Core: rich, high-tech countries that control trade & money (US, Germany, Japan, UK).
Semi-periphery: in between, w/ growing industry & cities (China, Brazil, Mexico).
Periphery: poor countries that export raw materials & farm goods (Chad, Haiti).
Wealth flows: money & profits move from periphery to core, keeping the system unequal.

Dependency Theory

Dependency: former colonies stay poor b/c they rely on rich countries' markets & loans.
Commodity dependence: relying on 1–2 exports (copper in Zambia) → hurt when prices fall.

⚠ Rostow = steps any country can climb; Wallerstein = an unequal global system.

✓ Countries can change tiers: S. Korea moved from periphery to core in about 50 years.

7.6 Trade & the World Economy

Why Countries Trade

Complementarity: one place has what another needs (Gulf oil → energy-hungry East Asia).
Comparative advantage: make what you produce most cheaply, then trade for the rest.
Neoliberalism: free trade, private companies & less gov't control of the economy.
Trade blocs: groups of countries cut tariffs w/ each other → more trade inside the bloc.

Key Organizations

Group	Role
WTO	sets trade rules
IMF	emergency loans
World Bank	development loans
USMCA	N. America free trade
EU	European trade bloc
OPEC	oil producers' cartel

Loan conditions: lenders may demand spending cuts & open markets, which can hurt the poor.

Interdependence

2008 crisis: a US housing crash spread worldwide through banks & trade → global recession.
Tariffs: taxes on imports protect home industry but raise prices (US–China trade war).
Debt: poor countries borrow for roads & dams; repayments can drain their budgets.

⚠ Free trade has winners (cheap goods, export jobs) & losers (closed factories in rich regions).

✓ Scale: WTO = global, USMCA = regional.

7.7 Changes from the World Economy

Shifting Production

Outsourcing: hiring another company to do work; **offshoring**: moving work to another country.
Deindustrialization: factories close in rich regions → lost jobs & shrinking towns (US Rust Belt).
New division of labor: rich countries keep HQs & research; factories move abroad.
Asian Tigers: S. Korea, Taiwan, Singapore & Hong Kong grew rich by exporting goods.
Service offshoring: call centers & software work moved to India b/c of English skills & low wages.

Special Zones

Zone	Example
Special Economic Zone	Shenzhen, China
Maquiladora	US–Mexico border
Export zone	Bangladesh

Trade-offs: zones bring jobs & investment, but often low pay, long hours & pollution.

How Firms Produce

Post-Fordism: flexible, smaller batches made by contractors around the world (Nike).
Just-in-time: parts arrive right when needed → less storage, but easy to disrupt.
High-tech hubs: Silicon Valley & Bangalore draw skilled workers & investment from TNCs.

⚠ Outsourcing can stay in one country; offshoring always crosses a border.

✓ Show 2 sides: Shenzhen grew fast while Ohio factory towns lost jobs & people.

7.8 Sustainable Development + the Exam

Sustainable Development

Definition: meeting today's needs w/o hurting future generations; balances jobs, people & nature.
UN SDGs (2015–2030): 17 goals like ending poverty & fighting climate change.
Problems: air & water pollution, using up resources & climate change from industry.
Solutions: renewable energy, ecotourism (Costa Rica), recycling & green buildings.
E-waste: old electronics from rich countries are often dumped in Ghana & parts of Asia.
Debate: poorer countries say they need cheap fossil fuels to grow, as rich ones once did.

Exam Format

Section	Qs	Time	Weight
MCQ	60	60 min	50%
FRQ	3	75 min	50%

FRQs: 1 w/ no stimulus, 1 w/ 1 stimulus, 1 w/ 2 (maps, data); 7 pts each, 21 total.

Exam Moves

Data stimulus: describe the pattern in a map or table, then explain it w/ a cause.
Best evidence: Shenzhen, Grameen Bank, Rust Belt, USMCA & Costa Rica ecotourism.

⚠ "Explain" means say why or how, w/ a cause & effect & a real place as an example.

✓ Link data (HDI, GII, sectors) to a development theory like Rostow's or Wallerstein's.