**Human Geography, 11th edition**

**Practice Questions**

**Chapter 12**

1. The first steps of the Industrial Revolution involved

1. the development of sophisticated coal mining technology.
2. the development of metal needles.
3. the development of blast furnaces.
4. improved spinning wheels powered by foot pedals, and water powered looms.
5. improved education for women and minorities in the United Kingdom.

Ans: D

Difficulty: Easy

Blooms: Comprehension

Learning Objective: Establish the start of the Industrial Revolution and describe its diffusion.

2. Britain’s Industrial Revolution diffused to locations in mainland Europe that were

1. near capital cities.
2. near old growth forests and major canal networks.
3. near coal fields and connected to major road networks.
4. near coal fields and connected via water to ports.
5. near major electrical power stations.

Ans: D

Difficulty: Easy

Blooms: Comprehension

Learning Objective: Establish the start of the Industrial Revolution and describe its diffusion.

3. By the beginning of the twentieth century, only rivaled Europe’s level of industrialization.

1. Japan
2. India
3. North America
4. Asia
5. Australia

Ans: C

Difficulty: Easy

Blooms: Knowledge

Learning Objective: Establish the start of the Industrial Revolution and describe its diffusion.

4. Fordist production is characterized by

1. horizontal integration.
2. vertical integration.
3. the slow pace of production.
4. the use of foreign labor.
5. All of the above.

Ans: B

Difficulty: Easy

Blooms: Knowledge

Learning Objective: Apply the various location theories to historical patterns of industrialization.

5. Weber’s least cost theory focused on

1. transportation, labor, and agglomeration.
2. transportation, education, and raw materials.
3. transportation and government subsidies.
4. transportation and commodification.
5. transportation and globalization.

Ans: A

Difficulty: Easy

Blooms: Knowledge

Learning Objective: Apply the various location theories to historical patterns of industrialization.

6. Post-Fordist production is characterized by

1. government subsidies.
2. components made locally.
3. flexible production systems.
4. a sensitively to human rights.
5. All of the above.

Ans: C

Difficulty: Easy

Blooms: Knowledge

Learning Objective: Apply the various location theories to historical patterns of industrialization.

7. Tracing the production of televisions throughout the world over time illustrates

1. the current global distribution of raw materials.
2. the current global division of labor.
3. the current global shift to internet technology.
4. the fact that lower labor costs are found in the core.
5. the fact the higher labor costs are found in the periphery.

Ans: B

Difficulty: Medium

Blooms: Application

Learning Objective: Apply the various location theories to historical patterns of industrialization.

8. China’s industrial heartland is located

1. along the southeast coast near Hong Kong.
2. thousands of miles from the Pacific Ocean near raw materials.
3. in Sichuan along the Chang Jiang River.
4. in the Southwest District of Yunan near Kunming.
5. in the Northeast District - formerly known as Manchuria and now called Dongbei.

Ans: E

Difficulty: Easy

Blooms: Knowledge

Learning Objective: Apply the various location theories to historical patterns of industrialization.

9. The term postindustrial economy

1. is characterized by the rise of quaternary and quinary sectors.
2. is characterized by the rise of primary and secondary sectors.
3. is characterized by a global economic depression.
4. is characterized by global terrorism.
5. is characterized by the economic effects of global climate change.

Ans: A

Difficulty: Easy

Blooms: Comprehension

Learning Objective: Assess how industrial production has changed and its consequences.

10. The Ruhr Valley is to as the Rust Belt is to

1. Russia, the United States
2. Germany, the United States
3. France, the United States
4. California, Pennsylvania
5. Texas, Ohio

Ans: B

Difficulty: Medium

Blooms: Application

Learning Objective: Assess how industrial production has changed and its consequences.