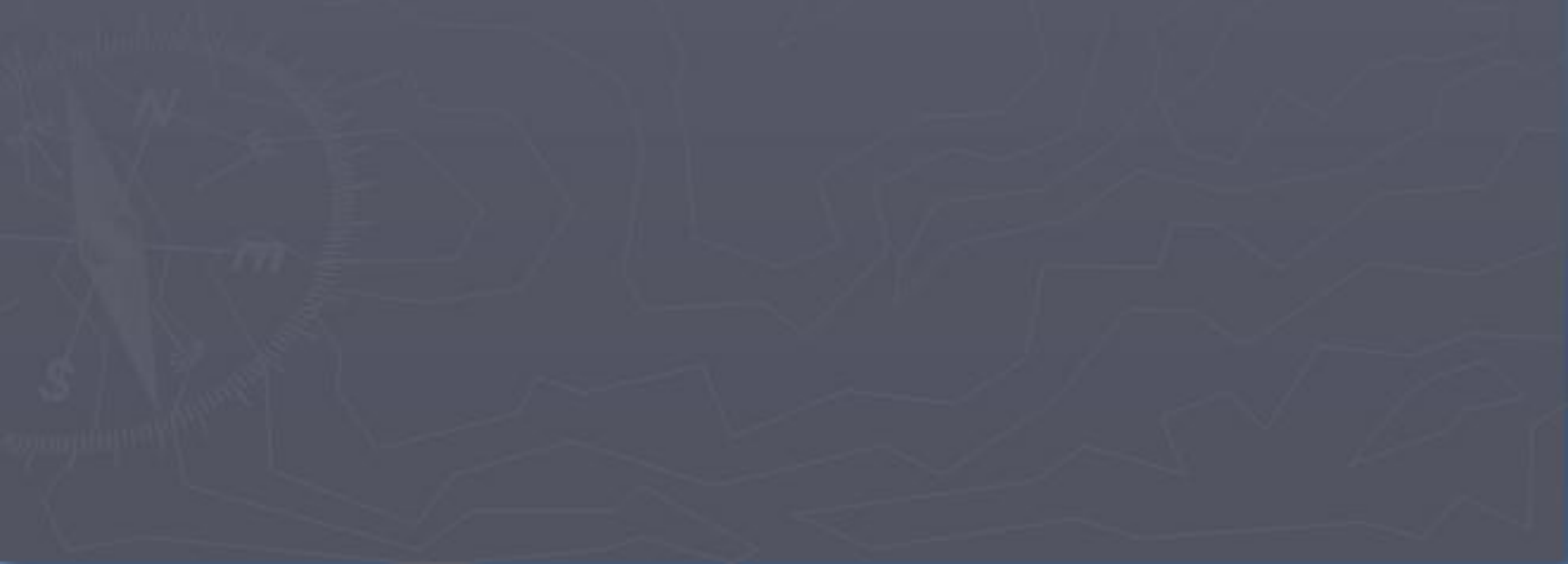
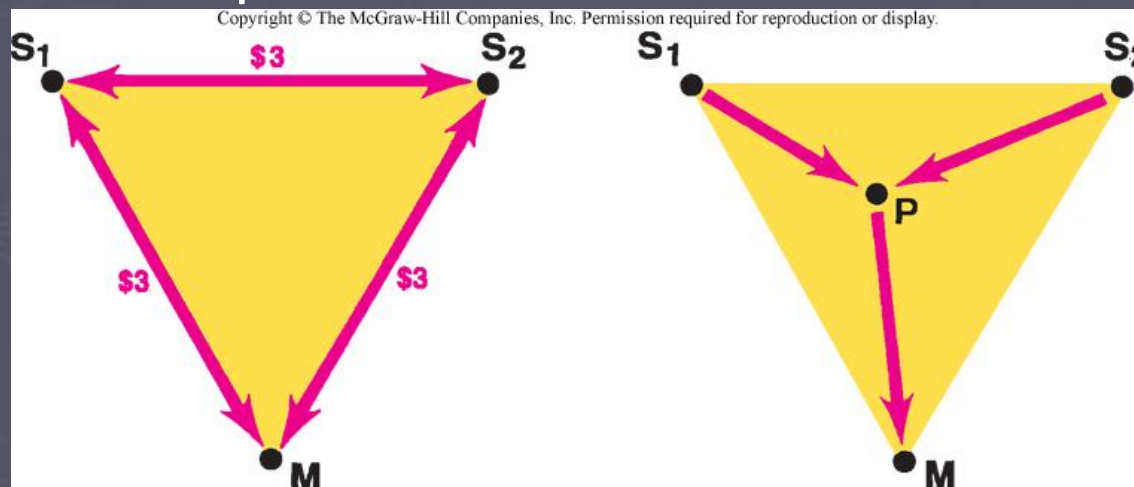


Spatial Distribution of Industry

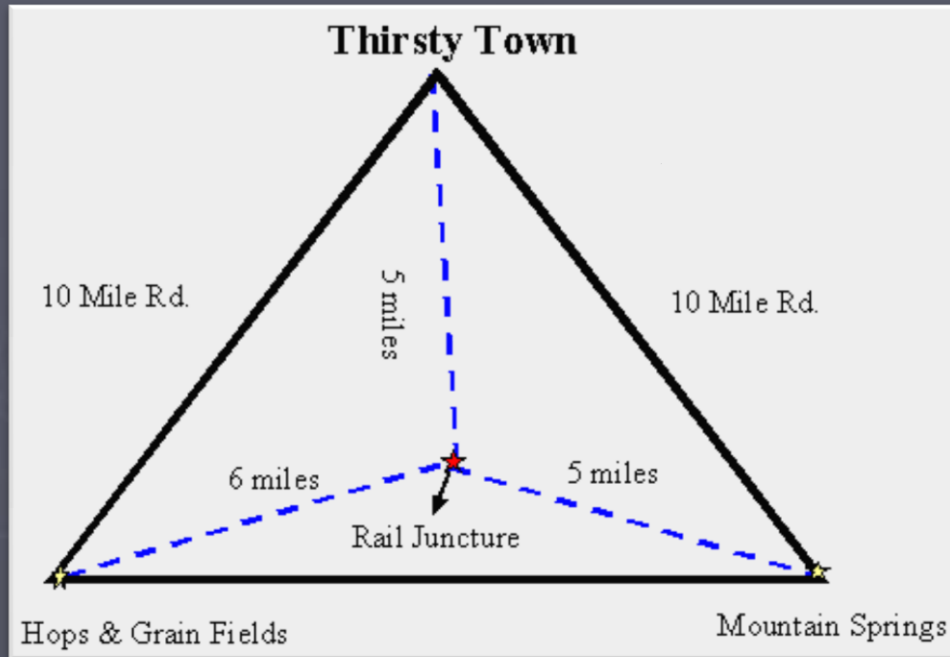


Weber's Theory of Industrial Location

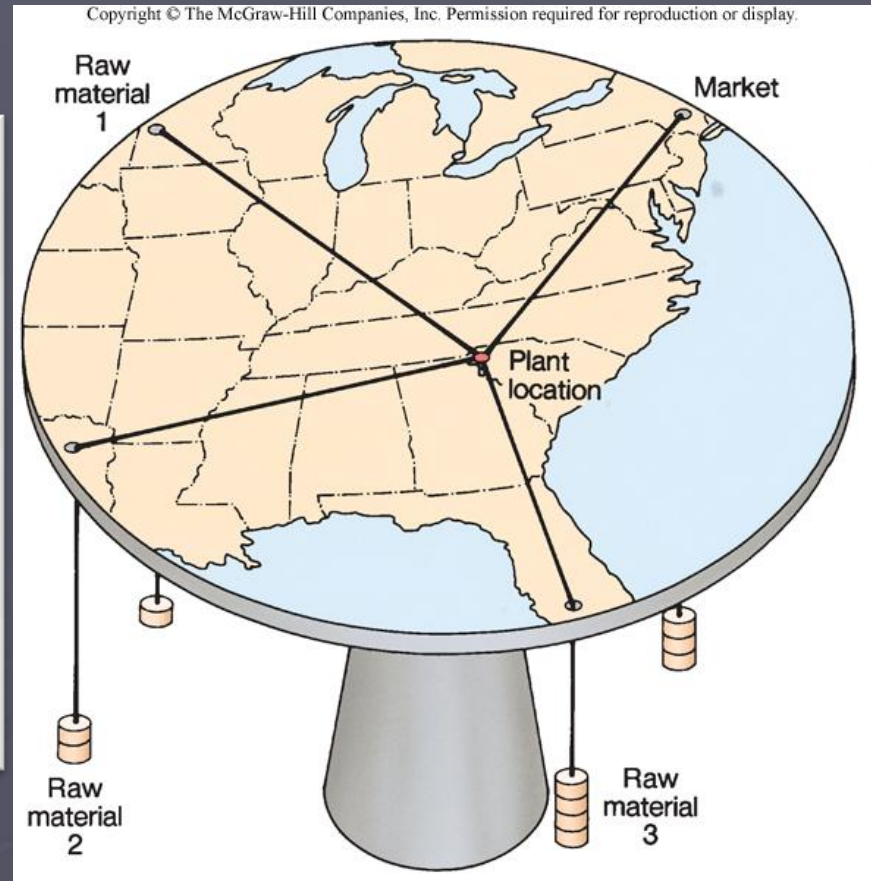
- Industrialists choose location based on minimizing costs and maximizing profits
- Assumptions
 - Market is fixed
 - Transportation costs proportional to weight and distance
 - Perfect competition exists



Equilibrium Point

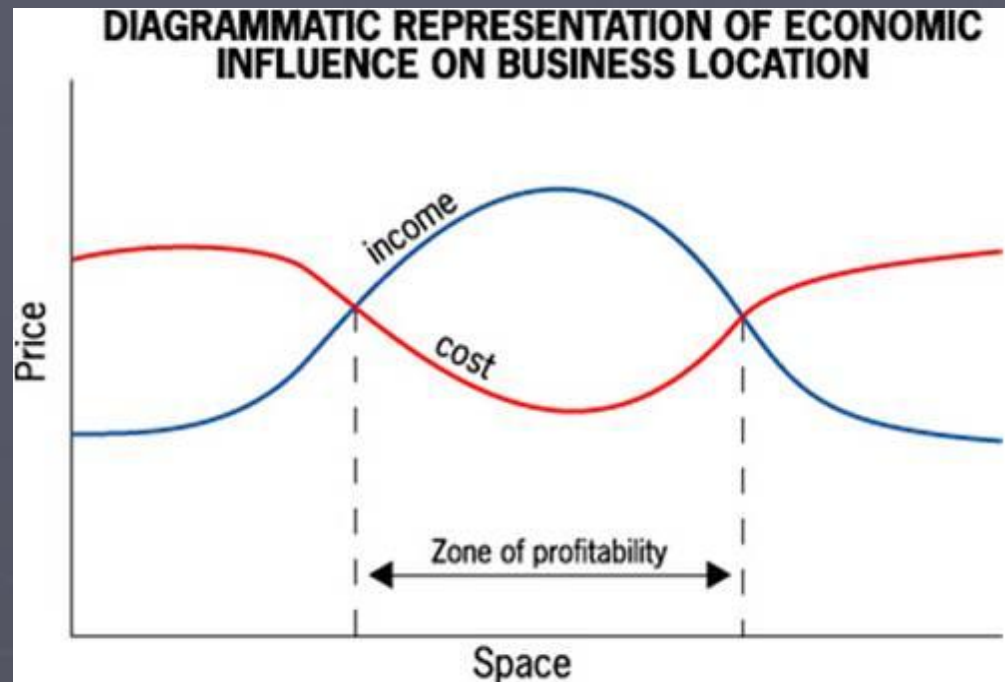


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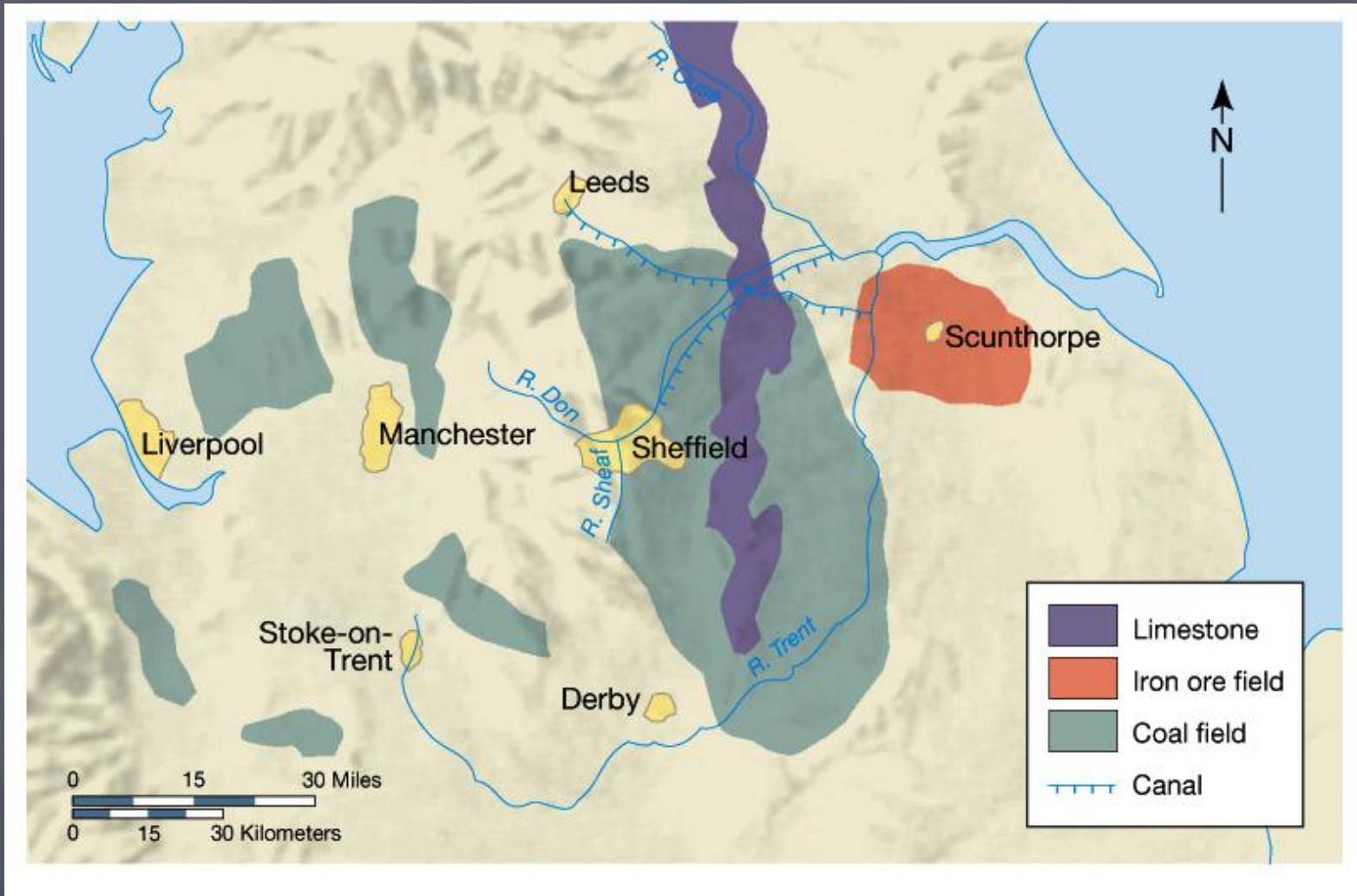


Losch Model of Profitability

- Businesses find a location where income exceeds costs
 - Figured using proximity to market, natural resources, costs of new development, etc...

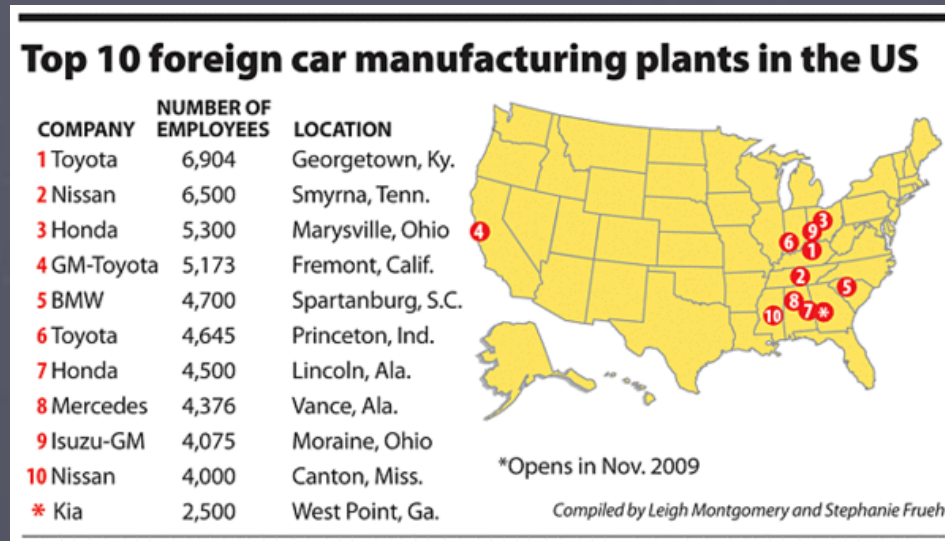


Case Study: British Steel Industry



Agglomeration

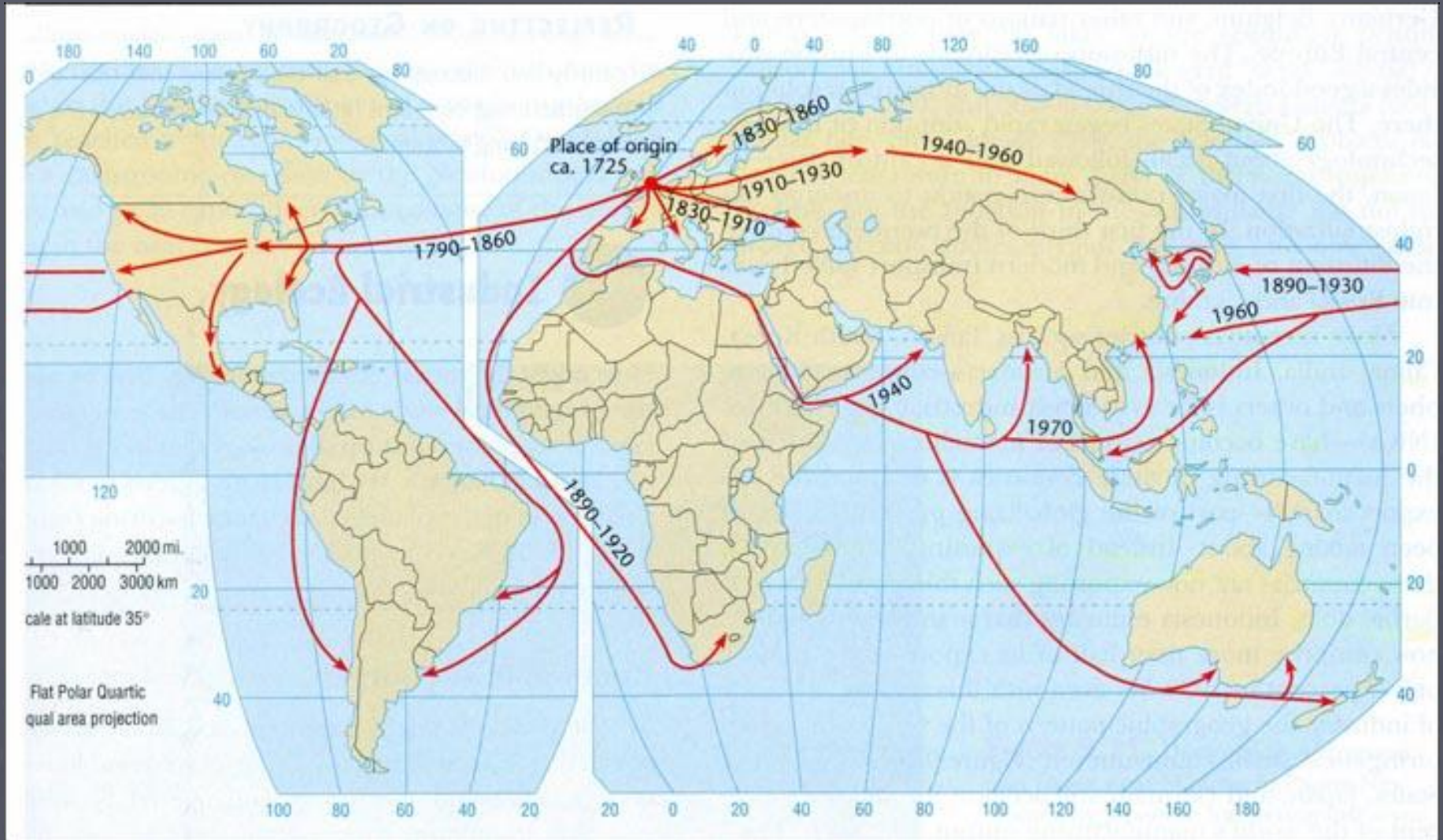
- The clustering of industries
 - Based on availability of ancillary (service) industries
 - Build up of infrastructure
 - Mutual benefit of all industries



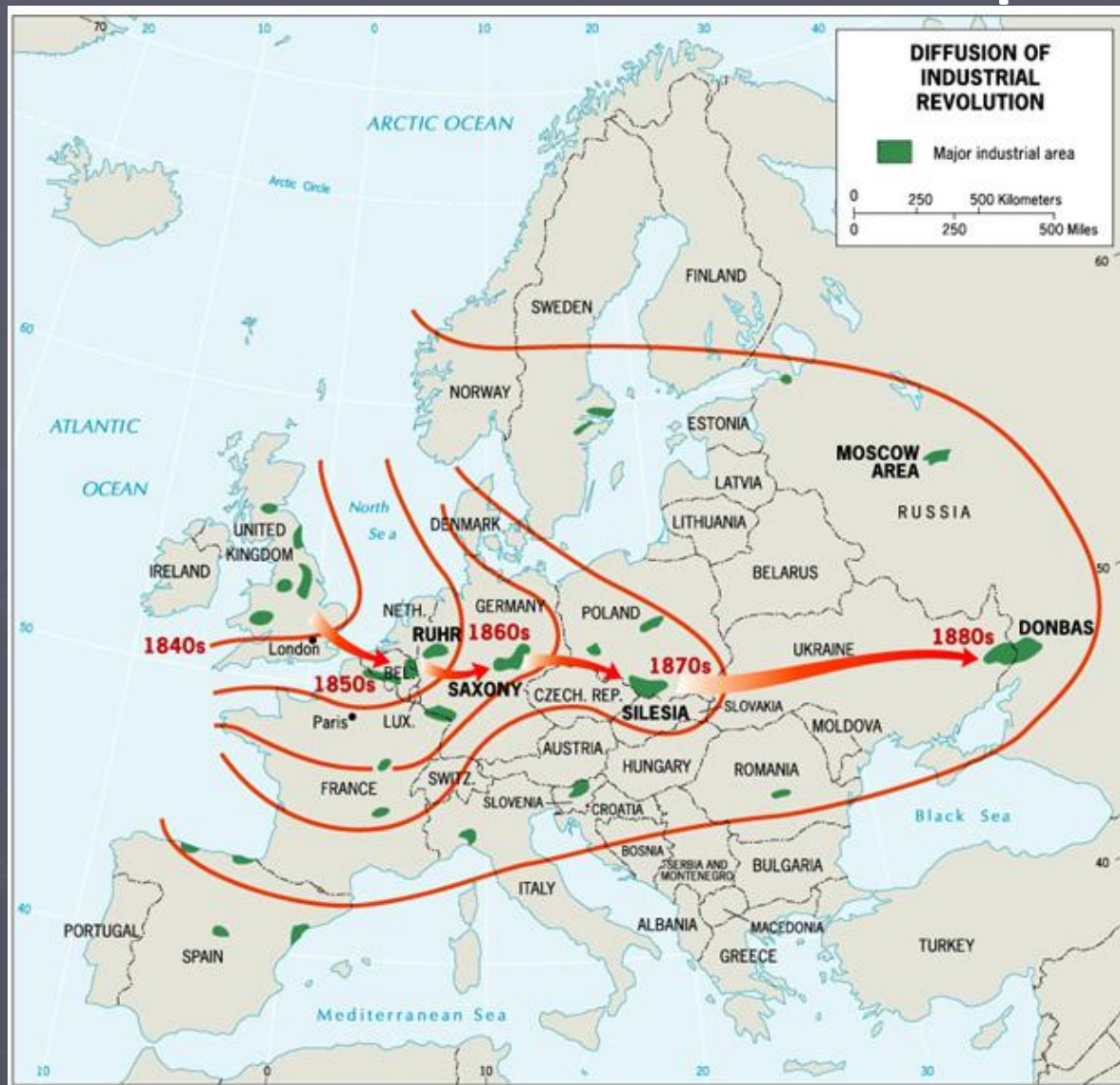
Early Diffusion of Industrialization

- Eastward to Belgium, Northeast France, and Germany
 - Industrial development delayed due to Napoleonic Wars
- Continued diffusion to Northern Italy, Netherlands, Russia and Sweden by late 1800s
- Diffusion to USA by late 1800s
 - Quickly industrialized
 - 2nd largest industrial power by 1865

Diffusion of Industrial Development



Diffusion within Europe



Major Manufacturing Centers: Europe



Early Diffusion of Industry to the Rest of Europe

- Diffusion initially limited due to political instability
 - Unification particularly a problem
 - Lack of infrastructure
- Rhine-Ruhr Valley
 - Northwest Germany, Belgium, Netherlands, Northeastern France
 - Iron and Steel Manufacturing centers
- Po River Valley
 - Developed textile industry



Industrialization in Europe Today

- Mid Rhine became center of Industrialization after World War II
 - Alsace-Lorraine and Luxembourg became centers of steel
 - Proximity to Iron fields
- Most countries experiencing de-industrialization



Major Manufacturing Centers: North America

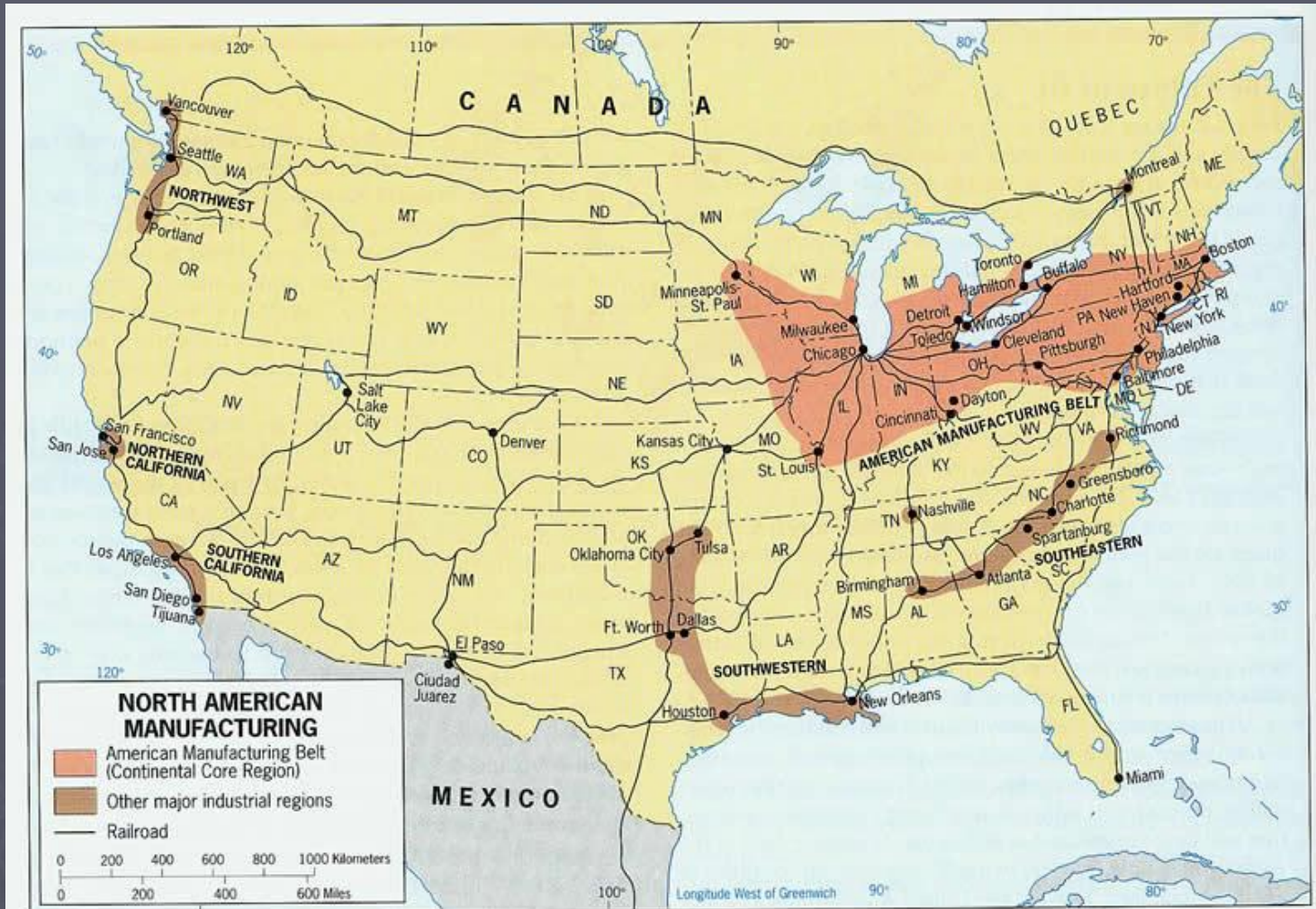


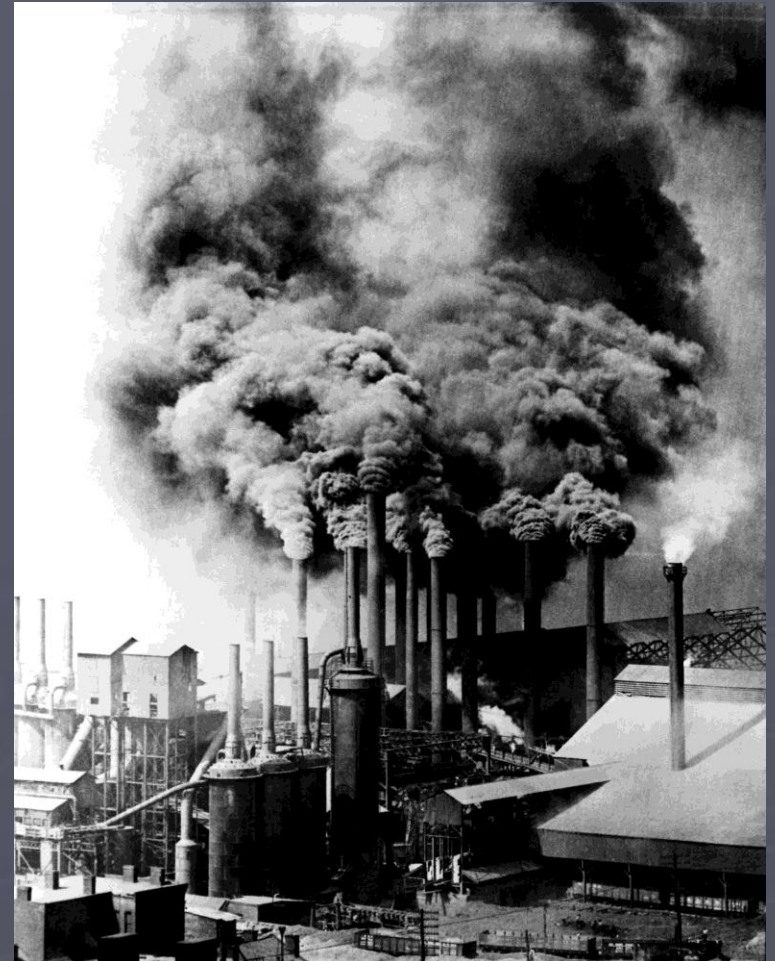
Figure 25-3 North America's Major Manufacturing Regions. North American manufacturing has dispersed westward and southward, but the eastern core area remains dominant.

Industrialization in the United States

- Major Industrialization Era begins after Civil War
 - Tied to water early on
 - Transition to Industrial giant complete by 1880s
 - Canals then railroads used
- Access to Coal fields initial determinant for location
 - Later proximity to markets

Major Industrial Zones

- New England
 - Earliest industrialization
 - Especially around Boston
- Mohawk Valley
 - Specifically Erie Canal and Niagara
- Pittsburg-Lake Erie
 - 19th century center of steel manufacturing
 - Experiencing industrial decay
- Western Great Lakes
 - Rose to prominence due to transportation routes



Major Manufacturing Centers: Russia



Industrialization in Russia

- Primarily agricultural based economy until 20th century
- Joseph Stalin introduced “Five Year Plan” in 1928
 - Forced industrialization
 - Used forced labor “Gulags” to industrialize
 - Moscow main center
 - Rest determined by resources and government planning

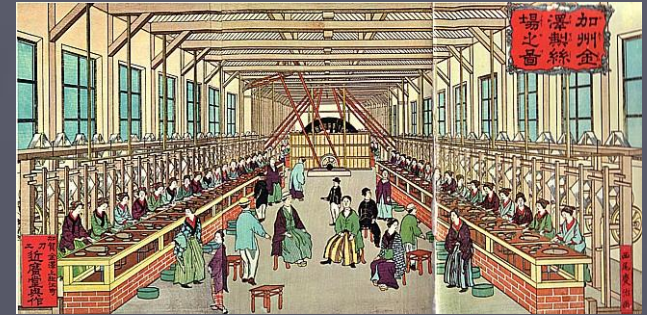


Major Manufacturing Centers: East Asia



Industrialization in East Asia

- Industrialization first introduced to Japan in 1860s
 - Major industrial centers destroyed in World War II
 - Quickly re-built
 - Specialization in electronics and automotive sector
 - South Korean industrial boom in 1960s
- Four Asian Tigers
 - Hong Kong, Singapore, Taiwan, South Korea
 - Maintained high industrialization since 1960s



New Industrial Zones

- China taken over as dominant industrial power
 - Begins in 1970s
 - Foreign interest begins in 1990s
- Mexico and Brazil
 - Specifically around Sao Paulo and Mexico City
- Central Europe
 - Poland, Czech Republic, Hungary

