

Across

- 4. this international institution helps countries negotiate reductions of trade barriers and enforces international trade agreements (three words).
- 6. this flexible production approach is often described as lean and relies on teamwork, problem solving and the leveling of the hierarchy between worker and manager (hyph.)
- 8. in this type of industry the end product is more difficult or costly to transport than the sum of its inputs (hyph.)
- 10. because of a lack of available land, early factories located in cities were often
- 14. industrial location has shifted towards these areas because of the availability of cheap land, access to new sources of electricity and the construction of interstate highways which make these areas more accessible.
- 16. Eastern European industrial region that straddles the border between southern Poland and northern Czech Republic.
- 19. the widespread change from producing goods by hand to producing them by machine in factories (two words).
- 20. most common mode of transport for shipping items over multiple days; once loaded they do not require rest periods (plural).
- 21. the world's largest supplier of low-cost labor and the largest market for many consumer products. This country opened its doors to transnational corporations in the 1990s and has since experienced rapid economic expansion. This has led to a growing middle class and has also encouraged manufacturing for domestic consumption.
- 23. an industry in which the end product's cost of manufacturing consists largely of machinery, technology and raw materials as opposed to the wages paid to workers (hyph.)
- 24. mode of transportation used for short distances because they can be loaded and unloaded quickly (plural).
- 27. became an industrial power in the 1950s and 1960s by exploiting low-wage workers and eventually transformed itself to be synonymous with high quality manufacturing goods such as electronics.
- 28. the shifting of responsibility for the production of individual components to independent suppliers.
- 31. least expensive way to transport goods and consequently cost-effective for very long distances (plural).
- 32. site factor that cities have always lacked when considering industrial location.
- 33. this international financial entity gives loans to countries to reform public administration and legal institutions, develop and strengthen financial institutions and implement transportation and social service projects (two words).
- 36. these are specialized manufacturers with only one or two customers who opt to locate close to the customers to minimize transportation costs and maximize profit (hyph.)
- 38. according to the text, this global region will account for an increasing share of world industrial production eventually pulling ahead of Europe and North America, if it hasn't already done so since our textbook's date of publication (two words).
- 40. along with iron ore this was the other main resource connected to the early location of industry and was the main source of energy to operate furnaces and steam engines.
- 41. industrial technology led to an unprecedented expansion of this.
- 43. describes manufacturing in which workers perform repetitive tasks in an assembly-line atmosphere.
- 46. this is produced by dams on rivers and is a cheap source of energy used by factories, especially in rural areas.
- 48. in this type of employment environment (more prevalent in anti-union areas like the South), a union and a company may NOT negotiate a contract that requires workers to join the union as a condition of employment (two words).
- 50. Donetsk in the eastern portion of this country is Europe's largest producer of iron and steel. It is no wonder that Putin is trying to wrest in from the control this country.
- 51. the northern part of this nation was the original hearth of industry in the late 1700s.

Down

- 1. location where the transfer among transportation modes is possible (four words/hyph.)
- 2. this early industry grew as it was now necessary to feed large numbers of urban factory workers who lived far from a source of food (two words).
- 3. this has facilitated the transfer of packages between modes.
- 5. delivery system (championed in the 1980s by the Japanese) in which independent suppliers provide components on an exact schedule in order to meet the immediate needs of product assembly. Often individual parts will arrive at a factory moments before they are needed in the assembly process (three words/hyph.)
- 7. this country has industrial regions around Moscow, St. Petersburg, the Volga River, Ural Mountains and Kuznetsk.
- 9. this invention is considered the most important to the development of factories since it allowed the relocation of industry away from water sources and allowed them to cluster in cities closer to sources of labor and the market (two words).
- 11. assembly plant located on the Mexican side of the US-Mexico border which assembles finished products for shipment to the U.S. tariff free.
- 12. factories have moved to these locations (and rural areas) because of an abundance of inexpensive land on which more efficient one-story facilities can be constructed.
- 13. tax on imported goods
- 15. after industry diffused to the continent, areas along this river became two of the main industrial regions of continental Europe.
- 17. this organization provides loans to countries experiencing problems paying debt in order to protect international trade and often demands that the debtor country reprioritize spending under a structural adjustment program (three words).
- 18. availability of this site factor in traditional industrial regions like the Northeastern U.S. has led to a renewed interest in locating industry there (two words).
- 21. area in Northeastern Spain that was Western Europe's fastest growing industrial area in the late 20th century.
- 22. this quadrant of the United States including New England, the Middle Atlantic and Great Lakes dominated global manufacturing.
- 25. in this type of industry the end product is easier or less expensive to transport than the sum of its inputs (hyph.)
- 26. he championed the international trade model of development (last name).
- 29. prior to the Industrial Revolution production was dispersed in individual homes know as _____ industries.
- 30. this concept describes the shift in low-paying, low-skill manufacturing jobs to LDCs while MDCs retain high-paying, high-skill service jobs (five words)
- 34. the manufacturing of goods in a factory
- 35. this type of business, usually found in Northern unionized states, requires employees to join the union, pay dues and accept the union pay scale when employed at a business where employees have formed a union and collectively bargained (two words).
- 37. these laws fundamentally weaken unions by allowing employees to reject union membership, refuse to pay union dues and individually negotiate salaries with employers (three words/hyph.) 39. most expensive method of shipping, it is usually reserved for the speedy delivery of small, high-value packages.
- 42. one of the disadvantages of the self-sufficiency model is that it required a large and costly one of these to administer trade barriers and control trade.
- 44. this industry was the first to transform from a dispersed cottage industry to a concentrated factory system. Its growth is still indicative of areas with low-wages that are attempting to rapidly industrialize. It is also considered a great example of a labor-intensive industry (plural).
- 45. development model which attempts to create national industries by spreading investment evenly and using trade barriers to protect domestic industries (hyph.)
- 46. the suburban and rural relocation of industry from cities has been facilitated by the construction of these during the second half of the 20th century.
- 47. predating railroads, these were built to help bring bulky materials like iron ore and coal to factories and finished goods to consumers (plural).
- 49. these products must be delivered to the customers as quickly as possible and can include non-food products such as newspapers since they contain dated information.
- 51. the second half of this century saw the beginning of the rise of industry.
- 52. an industry in which the end product's cost of manufacturing consists largely of wages paid to factory workers (hyph.)