INDUSTRY

ORIGIN:

<u>First Industrial Revolution</u> (England, end of 18th Century. Belgium, France later)

- Coal and vapour as energy sources
- First factories: iron and textil (spinning and weaving) ones
- System of transport: railway

<u>Second Industrial Revolution:</u>

- End of 19th centuty to IIWW
- Power and oil
- New industrial sectors as chemical or electrical
- New transports: cars

<u>Third Industrial Revolution:</u>

- Since IIWW
- Nuclear, alternative sources
- Computers, www
- Electronics
- Multinational corporations

TYPES OF INDUSTRY:

● Heavy industry:

It turns raw materials into another product for other industries (half-finished products, as steel, chemical products, refining)

● Assets industry:

It makes machinery, tools, means of heavy transport (shipbuilding), motors, building materials, etc.

● Light industry:

It makes consumer articles, or finished products as fabric, clothes, cars, food, white goods (electrical appliances), plastics, medicines, cosmetics, books, newspapers…

INFLUENCES ON THE LOCATION OF INDUSTRY:

•Location near local raw materials or in a port reduces transports costs if moving lose weight (coal, iron, oil).
•The availability of labour supply, unskilled or qualified.
•Cost of transporting (near the raw materials or near the market).
•The market (if transporting the product is expensive).
•Linked industry need to be in the same area.

MAIN INDUSTRIAL REGIONS:

•Megalopolis and Great Lakes region (USA – Canada)
•London-Milan corridor
•South of Japan (Tokyo -Yokohama conurbation)
•East of China (Beijing – Shanghai)
•Moscow and Ural Range
•Sao Paulo – Rio de la Plata

INDUSTRIAL REGIONS IN SPAIN

MEDCs – LEDCs DIFFERENCES:

MEDCs

●Raw materials have started tu run out or they are too expensive to continue extracting.
●Many industries have been relocated near ports, transport routes or near the markets.
●The service sector is now the largest employer.
●Science parks and research centres for hi-tech industry.
●Strong competition with Newly Industrialised Countries (NICs), as The Three Tigers (cheap work force, high-tech products).
●Multinationals can pull out of the country easely.

LEDCs

●Lower wages, worse working conditions.
●Less strict pollution controls.
●A lot of small scale manufacturing industries (informal sector, own employment).
●No money to invest.
●Lack of infrastructure (power supplies and transport networks).
●Large companies are multinationals.