

LOCATING AN IRON AND STEEL WORKS DE-BRIEF

1820

The two _____ materials needed for the early iron industry are _____ and _____.

Therefore the best site for an iron works in 1820 is on the _____.

In 1820 we are not able to mine the deep _____ coalfield and the _____ coal that is needed for the _____ is mined exclusively on the _____ coalfield.

Also needed is a source of iron and the only iron ore available is the _____ iron ore also found within the coal _____ rocks.

It is slow and expensive to _____ bulky raw materials or the finished products very far and the only method is to use _____. A site near to _____ waterways or _____ will be best.

The best site for an iron works in 1820 is _____.

Choose your answers from this list

IRON ORE	COKING	TRANSPORT	CANALS
CONCEALED	EXPOSED	BLAST FURNACE	
COALFIELD	BLACK BAND	A/B/C/D/E	MEASURE
NAVIGABLE	RAW	COAL	WATER

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1920

By 1920 the _____ In the exposed _____ is exhausted and it can only be mined on the _____ coalfield. Coal is not such an important location factor now as the _____ are more efficient and it only takes _____ tonnes of coal to make 1 tonnes of steel.

The _____ iron ore within the coal _____ rocks is also exhausted but a new orefield has been discovered near site D. This is very _____ iron ore with an iron content of only _____% and it is too _____ to transport and must be _____ on site. It can, however be mined very cheaply by _____ methods as it is found very near the _____. Transport is much easier, _____ and quicker in 1920 as _____ are used to transport the _____ raw _____ need for steelmaking and the _____ steel products.

Existing sites are favoured as the process of _____ makes it cheaper to expand on pre-existing sites rather than on _____ sites. This is because of the _____ labour force and the _____ of existing plant and machinery. The best site in 1920 is either _____ or _____.

Choose your answers from this list

GREENFIELD BULKY 20 LOW GRADE MEASURE
SURFACE FIXED CAPITAL A/B/C/D/E EXPENSIVE
OPEN CAST INDUSTRIAL INERTIA COALFIELD 3 6
RAILWAYS COKING COAL SKILLED BLACK BAND
CONCEALED MATERIALS BLAST FURNACES CHEAPER
30 SMELTED FINISHED

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2000

By this time most of our coking coal is now _____ from countries such as _____. This coal will enter the country through the _____ coal terminal found at _____ on the map. It can then be transported cheaply and _____ by rail.

The iron ore in the UK is mostly _____, so we import _____ iron ore with a very _____% iron content using large _____ into the port. The coke, iron ore and _____ are now combined and heated in an _____ plants using the _____ process to prepare granules for the _____.

As most of the _____ are now imported the deep water terminals at _____ are very important as they allow very _____ vessels to dock giving _____.

Existing sites are best due to _____, since they have _____ in the form of plant and machinery and a _____ labour force. The existing works at site _____ will have benefited from the process of _____ having developed cost saving links with local _____ industries. Large quantities of _____ steel are also available at these older centres to charge the _____ furnaces.

Choose your answers from the following list

BASIC OXYGEN D HIGH CHINA ORE CARRIERS
DEEP WATER IMPORTED INDUSTRIAL INERTIA SCRAP
QUICKLY LARGE RAW MATERIALS AGGLOMERATION
EXHAUSTED HIGH GRADE ECONOMIES OF SCALE
LIMESTONE SKILLED SUBSIDIARY ORE PREPARATION
FIXED CAPITAL BLAST FURNACE SINTERING E

LOCATING AN IRON AND STEEL WORKS DE-BRIEF

21st CENTURY

Coal and Iron ore the main _____ in the steel industry are less important than they were in the past to the location of the industry. They can now be transported easily and cheaply worldwide using large ocean going _____ and _____ due to _____.

This makes _____ sites best as they allow the import of materials at _____ ports. Existing sites are still best due to _____ labour, _____ capital and links with _____ industries make it cheaper. In the most developed post industrial countries there are certain _____ of agglomeration, notably high _____ and labour costs, _____ and pollution. These post industrial nations have declining _____ industries and increases in the _____ and _____ sectors. Developing nations, especially _____ have lower land and _____ costs making them more attractive to _____ companies setting up manufacturing. This is called the New _____ of _____.

Many of the large corporations involved in the steel industry are owned in Newly _____, such as India and _____. The best site will be in _____ or China.

Choose your answers from the following list

INTERNATIONAL DIVISION OF LABOUR INDIA CHINA
DISECONOMIES CONGESTION RAW MATERIALS LAND
COASTAL SECONDARY LABOUR QUATERNARY
TRANS-NATIONAL TERTIARY SKILLED COAL ORE
INDUSTRIAL INERTIA FIXED ECONOMIES OF SCALE
DEEP WATER NIC's EMERGING ECONOMIES CARRIERS
SUBSIDIARY