The "Key Concepts" sections of Chapters 6 and 7 (see pages 226 and 264) adequately cover the key concepts of both chapters and well as several of the key facts. I would in addition emphasize the following facts:

1. properties of trees (p. 246): a network is a tree if any of the following equivalent conditions holds:
   * every edge is a bridge
   * the number of vertices is one more than the number of edges
   * given any two vertices there is exactly one path from one to the other
   * there are no circuits

2. rules about the shortest network connecting three points (p. 255)

3. Hwang-Du Theorem (p. 262): The length of the shortest network is always at least 86.6% of the length of the minimal spanning tree (of the complete graph on the set of points where the weight of an edge connecting two points is the straight line distance between them). Equivalently, the shortest network is no more than 13.4% shorter than the minimal spanning tree.