Key Issue 1: Why Does Development Vary Among Countries?

Pages 300-309

***Always keep your key term packet out whenever you take notes from Rubenstein. As the terms come up in the text, think through the significance of the term.

1. Use the introduction on page 300 to define the following:
   a. Development
   b. More Developed Country (MDC)
   c. Less Developed Country (LDC)

2. The HDI (Human Development Index), created by the UN, takes what three things into consideration when determining a country's level of development?
   a. 
   b. 
   c. 

3. What is Gross National Income (GNI)?

4. What is the annual per capita (per person) GNI in an MDC?
   a. In an LDC?

5. Explain the statement: "Per capita GNI measures average (mean) wealth, not the distribution."

6. What types of jobs comprise the primary sector or an economy?

   secondary sector?

   tertiary sector?
7. How is the percent of workers in agriculture different in LDCs and MDCs?

8. Within MDCs, what is the trend (increasing or decreasing) for each of the sectors?

9. Define each of the following related terms.
   a. Productivity:
   b. Value Added:

10. What three “consumer goods” are considered to be particularly good indicators of development?
    a. 
    b. 
    c. 

11. What is the ratio of people to these types of goods in a typical MDC?
    a. In a typical LDC?

12. The people in LDCs who do have access to consumer goods are usually concentrated in what regions?

13. Compare life expectancy in MDCs to LDCs.

14. Compare infant mortality rate in MDCs to LDCs.
15. The UN uses two measures of quality of education. Define and explain both:

   a. **Pupil/teacher ratio**

   b. **Literacy rate**

16. What is the literacy rate in MDCs?

   a. In LDCs?

17. Give examples of regions where there are variations in levels of development.

   a. Explain why.

18. Give examples of countries with varying levels of development.

   a. Explain why.
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Key Issue 2: Why Does Development Vary by Gender?
Pages 310-313

1. Define Gender Inequality Index (GII):

2. The GII considers what three areas as it compares the situation of women to that of men in various countries?
   a. 
   b. 
   c. 

3. Where are the highest GII’s?

4. Where are GII’s the lowest?

5. Explain empowerment

6. What two indicators are measured to calculate the empowerment dimension of the GII?
   a. 
   b. 

7. What is the Female Labor Force Participation Rate?

8. Use Figure 9-18 to answer the following questions:
   a. What region(s) see the highest numbers of women in the national legislature?
   b. What is that percentage?
   c. What is the percentage in the US?
9. Why does the UN include reproductive health as a contributor to GII?

10. What has been the trend in gender inequality since the 1990s?

11. What regions have shown the greatest improvement?

12. Where does the US rank in GII?
   a. Explain why.
Key Issue 3: Why Are Energy Resources Important for Development?

Pages 314-327

1. Define supply:

2. Define demand:

3. What are the three principle types of consumption of coal, petroleum, and natural gas?

4. Fill out the following table using the text

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resource</th>
<th>What is it?</th>
<th>Where is it?</th>
<th>Proven Reserves</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Coal</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petroleum</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natural Gas</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5. Explain the three ways potential reserves can become proven reserves
   a.
   b.
   c.

6. What is OPEC?
7. Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of using nuclear energy as an alternative energy source.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Advantages:</th>
<th>Disadvantages:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

8. Create a bulleted list of key information for each of the following types of renewable energy in the table below

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Renewable Energy</th>
<th>Key Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hydroelectric</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biomass Fuel</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wind Power</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geothermal Energy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nuclear Fusion</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Passive Solar Energy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Active Solar Energy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Key Issue 4: Why Do Countries Face Obstacles to Development?

Pages 328-340

1. Use the chart below to organize and list the 5 stages of Rostow’s modernization model.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Characteristics</th>
<th>Stage One: The Traditional Society</th>
<th>Stage Two: Preconditions For Takeoff</th>
<th>Stage Three: Takeoff</th>
<th>Stage Four: Drive to Maturity</th>
<th>Stage Five: Age of Mass Consumption</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

2. In the chart below, respond to the criticisms/problems dealing with Rostow’s model & its relevance today.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CRITICISM/PROBLEMS WITH ROSTOW’S MODEL</th>
<th>RELEVANCE OF ROSTOW’S MODEL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
3. Complete the chart below with notes from the text the Self-Sufficiency Model.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Self-Sufficiency Approach Steps:</th>
<th>India: Case Study (What happened)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bullet Point</td>
<td>Bullet Point</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

What happened in India with the Self-Sufficiency approach?
4. Which of the two models for development has shown the most success? **WHY?**

5. Mark each of the following statements, regarding the WTO, as true or false. If false, correct the statement.
   a. ______ The WTO was formed by countries that conduct the majority of international trade.
   b. ______ The WTO seeks to increase import quotas and reduce import and export tariffs.
   c. ______ The WTO seeks to eliminate restrictions on the flow of money between countries.
   d. ______ Though it can hear accusations, the WTO cannot order remedies.

6. Why have each of the following groups been critical of the WTO?
   a. **Progressives:**
   
   b. **Conservatives:**

7. Define **Foreign Direct Investment:**

8. What is a **transnational corporation:**

9. In what regions are most transnational corporations headquartered?

10. Identify the **two main sources**, both controlled by MDCs, of loans for LDCs.
   
   a. 

   b.
11. What is the THEORY behind using loans for infrastructure projects in LDCs?

12. In REALITY, what has usually happened when loans have been used for these infrastructure projects?

13. What are structural adjustment programs?

14. Why is this unpopular with citizens in LDCs?

15. What is Fair Trade?

16. Explain some of the producer standards for Fair Trade.
   a. 
   b. 
   c. 

17. Explain some of the worker standards for Fair Trade.
   a. 
   b. 
   c. 

18. Define microfinance:

19. Explain how progress has been made:
   a. Infant mortality rate 
   b. Life expectancy 
   c. GNI per capita

BARRIERS TO ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

1. In the chart below record detailed information (including any examples) relating to the following barriers to economic development.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SOCIAL CONDITIONS</th>
<th>FOREIGN DEBT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DISEASE</th>
<th>POLITICAL CORRUPTION &amp; INSTABILITY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
COSTS OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

2. Define *export processing zones (EPZ's)*:

3. Use the chart below in order to describe the maquiladoras of Mexico.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DEFINITION</th>
<th>HISTORY</th>
<th>CONTROVERSY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

4. In the map of USA & Mexico below 1) Identify the location of San Diego, Tijuana, El Paso, & Ciudad Juarez; 2) Inside USA map – record the definition of the **North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA)**; 3) Inside the Mexico map record what NAFTA looks like; 4) Outside of Mexico map, list the challenges that have resulted.
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Tourism:

5. Tourism is now one of the ______________ and has surpassed ______________ in its overall economic value, and it sometimes brings some ______________ and employment to these countries. ______________ may also have serious ______________ effects on cultures and ______________.

6. Moreover, many hotels and other tourist facilities are owned not by the host country, but by large ______________.

7. In the chart below list the positive and negative effects of tourism in places like Thailand, Kenya, Barbados and Fiji.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>POSITIVE EFFECTS OF TOURISM</th>
<th>NEGATIVE EFFECTS OF TOURISM</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
DEPENDENCY THEORY

8. Use the chart below to organize and list the characteristics of the Dependency Theory Model.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DEFINITION &amp; ARGUMENTS</th>
<th>DOLLARIZATION OF EL SALVADOR</th>
<th>PROS &amp; CONS OF THIS THEORY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(-)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(+)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

WALLERSTEIN'S WORLD-SYSTEMS THEORY (Review of Ch.3)

9. Use the chart below to describe the various aspects of the 3-Tier Structure (Core, Semiperiphery, Periphery).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CORE</th>
<th>SEMIPERIPHERY</th>
<th>PERIPHERY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
10. How does the author believe that World-Systems Theory is different from Rostow's Modernization Model?

11. In what aspects is the World-Systems Model still applicable today?