Cornell Notes	Unit 7 Industrial and Economic Development Patterns and Processes	Name:		
X AT HTD	Chapter 19: Measuring Human Development	Class/Period:		
AVID  Decades of College Dreams		Date:		
19.4 Theories	of Development			
Questions:	Rostow's Stages of Economic Growt	Rostow's Stages of Economic Growth		
	esstow's economic s-	tages categorize		
	countries from tradition			
	Stage 1: Traditional Society			
	In the simplest form	of organization,		
	political power is loc	cal, regional,		
	or based on land	J		
	Stage 2: Preconditions for Takeoff			
	Progressive elements be	egin to formy		
	and people seek knowl	edge and break		
	Free from tradition	J		
	Stage 3: Takeoff			
	Political, social, and	institutional		
	Frameworks in social of	change. Whanization		
	and infrastructure vast	Ly improve.		
	Stage 4: Drive to Maturity	1		
	the economy keeps pro	gressing in a		
	the economy keeps pro period of selfous to inec	1 growth		
		J		
	Stage 5: High Mass Consumption	Stage 5: High Mass Consumption		
	production shifts from	industrial wanufacturing		
	to consumer goods and	_		
	J			
	Great Britain, the USA, Canada, Russ the model	sia, and Singapore with regard to		
	early countries were:	Great Britain		
	early countries were:  USA, and canada. Singap  wodernized. Quesia 101	ore is now highly		
	Wodernized Qusiq (1)	ned in 1950.		

Limitations of the Stages of Economic Growth Model	
Based on only USA and europe. economic	
and social growth differs by region	
Dues not take in geographic influences	
or challenges. Assumes all countries	
follow the same progression of development.	
 Wallerstein's World System Theory (core countries, Mexico, Angola)	
 Describes the relationships of countries	
and the development in the world.	
core countries have economic control.	
Mexico has areas where financial opportuniti	
are limited.	
Limitations of World System Theory	
the woder is too focused on economics.	
It works as a historical analysis	
but also is not the best weasure of	
 modern development. Ignores most	
Dependency Theory (how it works, who benefits, what is the underlying caus dependency, limitations of the theory)	
It describes the challenges faced by	
poorer countries and their relationships	
with richer ones. Peripherals offer	
cheap materials and labor to the global warket. Core buys materials and hires	
 cheap tabor.	

Questions:	Commodity Dependence (oil, Venezuela, Saudi Arabia, UN report)	
	commodity dependence: when 60 percent	
	of exports are tied to one thing such	
	as oil or timber. When prices fell,	
	veneznela and sandi Arabia could not	
	weet their debt obligations.	
	<ol> <li>Compare Rostow's Stages of economic growth, world system theory, and dependency theory.</li> </ol>	
	coston's models economic and social	
	growth Wallerstein's is an international	
	development analysis. Dependency theory	
	describes the challenges faced by poorer	
	countries.	
	2. Evaluate the degree to which commodity dependence slows and fuels economic development.	
	commodity dependence can negatively	
	affect economic growth because it	
	increases the vulnerability of commodity	
	dependent countries to negative commodity	
	price shocks. This can financially	
	ruin a country. setting its development	
	back greatly. Lives can be lost and	
	poverty increased.	