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Cornell Notes	Unit 7 Industrial and Economic Development Patterns and Processes		Name:
X AZZID®	Chapter	19: Measuring Human Development	Class/Period:
Decades of College Dreams			Date:
19.1 How Is Do	evelopm	ent Measured?	
Questions:		Economic Indicators (human develor countries, and semi-periphery countries)	
		countries, and semi-periphery countr	103)
		Income (Gross Domestic Product, Gross Income, Use the chart at the top of page the chart, are most of the countries core	522-list the top 5 countries, scanning
		Economic Structure (As countries develop wh	nat sector do most of the population work
		in, formal sector, money collected by the form negatives of the informal sector, % of informa	al sector is used how, informal sector,
		negatives of the informal sector, 70 of informa	is sector in core vs periphery countries,

Fossil Fuels and Renewable Energy (fossil fuels, who uses the most fossil fuels, China)
Social Indicators (what non-economic factors are used to measure a country's level of development, why is tfr high in periphery and low in core, role of healthcare and education with regard to TFR, number of doctors per 1,000 people in core v periphery, cultural factors affecting TFR and political factors, IMR in core v periphery and why is there a difference, life expectancy, literacy rates and education, where do we see low literacy rates in the world)
Look at the world literacy map on page 525. Where are literacy rates highest and lowest in the world? Why do you think that is the case?

Human Development Index (the 3 dimensions used, limitations of the HDI)
1. Look at the HDI map and chart on page 526. Compare the dimensions used for Norway v Niger). Why are the rankings so different?
2. Describe the formal and informal sectors of an economy, and explain the connection between the structure of an economy and economic prosperity.
3. Explain why a country might have conflicting GDP and HDI measures.

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19.2 Measurin	g Gende	er Inequality		
Questions:		Gender Disparities (what 2 measures does the UN use to track gender inequality, Gender Development Index, what are the measures of the GDI, Gender Inequality Index, range of scores on GII-you actually want a 0.0 for this!, compare Afghanistan to Belgium, what has Iceland and Rwanda done, and what countries give the least attention to gender parity)		
		Reproductive Health and the GII (what tw health, Maternal Mortality Ratio, what tw adolescent birth rate, countries with the hi	o regions have the highest MMR,	

Empowerment (Women's empowerment, 2 indicators of women's empowerment, women's involvement in politics, women in politics in the US, Rwanda as an outlier, Nordic countries, countries with less than 3% women with seats in government, ratio of adult women with some secondary education, what prevents women and girls from participating in education)
Labor-Market Participation (women at work in core v periphery countries,
trends seen)
Use the ratio of women to men in the labor market map on page 530. Which regions of the world have the highest female labor market participation? Lowest? What surprises you?
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 1. Explain the similarities between the maternal mortality ratio and the adolescent birth rate.
2. Explain how female labor-market participation can affect a country's economic development.
Case Study. "Women-Only" Cities. What happened in 2015 and 2018 for Saudi women? Explain how women-only cities can positively impact Saudi women and the country as a whole.
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19.3 Changing	Roles	of Women		
Questions:		Evolving Opportunities (traditional gender roles, changing role of women in industrial/post-industrial societies)		
		women in maastra/post-maastra/ societies/		
		Dural and Unban Opportunities (start of	onnoutunities for women in mural	
		Rural and Urban Opportunities (start of periphery countries, Guatemala, urban ar		
		Economic Opportunities (benefit of dual is what about high level managerial position in corporate settings)	-	
		<u></u>		
		Educational Opportunities (barriers for v	vomen efforts to make access to	
		education easier for women, what does the		

Wages (Iceland, the USA, other reasons for wage disparity, wage differences within the USA, wage inequality along racial lines)
Empowering Women
Microloans
Investing in Girls and Women (the 4 strategies of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development)
1. Compare global wage equality using the "Gender Pay Gap Comparison, 2018" pie graphs.
2. Describe how microloans can help get women out of poverty

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3. Read page 539. Describe how Grameen Bank can be an example for societal change.

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19.4 Theories	of Development	
Questions:	Rostow's Stages of Economic Grow	th
	Stage 1: Traditional Society	
	Stage 2: Presenditions for Takeoff	
	Stage 2: Preconditions for Takeoff	
	Stage 3: Takeoff	
	Stage 3. Takeon	
	Stage 4: Drive to Maturity	
	Stage 5: High Mass Consumption	
	Great Britain, the USA, Canada, Rus	sia. and Singapore with regard to
	the model	,gap

Limitations of the Stages of Economic Growth Model
Wallerstein's World System Theory (core countries, Mexico, Angola)
Limitations of World System Theory
Dependency Theory (how it works, who benefits, what is the underlying cause of dependency, limitations of the theory)

Questions:	Commodity Dependence (oil, Venezuela, Saudi Arabia, UN report)
	Compare Rostow's Stages of economic growth, world system theory, and dependency theory.
	2. Evaluate the degree to which commodity dependence slows and fuels economic development.