


Cornell Notes 	Unit 7 Industrial and Economic Development Patterns and Processes	Name:
	Chapter 19: Measuring Human Development	Class/Period:
		Date:

19.4 Theories of Development

Questions:	Rostow's Stages of Economic Growth
	Rostow categorized countries from traditional to modern.
	Stage 1: Traditional Society
	In the simplest form of organization, political power is local, regional, or based on land.
	Stage 2: Preconditions for Takeoff
	Progressive elements begin to form, and people seek knowledge and break free from the tradition.
	Stage 3: Takeoff
	Political, social, and institutional frameworks in social change. Urbanization and infrastructure improve.
	Stage 4: Drive to Maturity
	The economy keeps progressing in a period of self-sustained growth.
	Stage 5: High Mass Consumption
	Production shifts from industrial manufacturing to consumer goods and services.
	Great Britain, the USA, Canada, Russia, and Singapore with regard to the model
	Early countries were: Great Britain, USA, and Canada. Singapore is now highly modernized.

	Limitations of the Stages of Economic Growth Model
	Based on old world data and growth differs by region. Does 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 control. Mexico has areas where opportunities are limited.
	Limitations of World System Theory
	The model is too focused on economics. It works as a historical analysis but is not the best measure of modern development.
	Dependency Theory (how it works, who benefits, what is the underlying cause of dependency, limitations of the theory)
	It describes the challenges faced by poorer countries and the relationships with richer ones. Peripherals offer cheap materials to the global market. Core buy materials and hire cheap labor.

