I. World Systems Theory: Immanuel Wallerstein

A. Subject: capitalism as a world-system rather than as a nation-state phenomenon

B. Goal: explain

1. “underdevelopment” of third world as historical development

2. limits of modernization theory

3. capitalism as world-system

C. Method

1. historical analysis of the early rise of capitalism to present

2. level of analysis: structure of global capitalism

D. Theory

1. Capitalism has been a world system from its beginning (early 15th century) that has gradually expanded

a. contra structural functional

b. economic domination

c. conflict

2. Historical development

a. geographical expansion (stages)

b. world wide division of labor

i. different economic functions

ii. different types of labor

c. strong nation states (primarily in Europe)

3. Structure

a. core: dominates the system and exploits the rest of the system

b. semi-periphery: in between

c. periphery: provide raw material and cheap labor

4. external zones and assimilation

a. 1750 to 1850 expansion

b. present: all inclusive

5. Consequences

a. political systems integrated into world system or fail

b. “underdevelopment” of periphery

c. no movement from core to periphery

E. Latin American resistance