

### IR-14: Anticipation-Reaction Guide—Reading to Learn

**Before reading:** Read each statement and think about whether you agree or disagree with each statement. Make a check mark in the appropriate “Before Reading” column. **During reading:** Look for evidence that either confirms your opinion of each statement or makes you want to change it. Write your evidence in the box next to the statement and record the page number where you found it. **After reading:** Look over your evidence and decide whether you want to change your opinion of any statement. Mark any changes in the appropriate “After Reading” column.

Before Reading		During Reading			After Reading	
Agree	Disagree	Statement	Evidence	Page #	Agree	Disagree
		1. It is inevitable that friction will develop between countries that are at different levels of development.				
		2. Due to technological advances, the United States is superior to all other countries.				
		3. Wealthy nations have a moral obligation to provide basic necessities such as food, clothing, shelter, and clean drinking water for underdeveloped nations.				

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Before Reading		During Reading			After Reading	
		Statement	Evidence	Page #	Agree	Disagree
Agree	Disagree	4. Countries' borders should not be drawn in such a way as to limit access to natural resources.				
		5. All people should have equal access to technology.				
		6. A country's wealth should determine its global standing.				
		7. A citizen's economic status is less important than the economic well-being of his or her country.				

### IR-14: Anticipation-Reaction Guide—Reading to Learn—Answer Key

**Before reading:** Read each statement and think about whether you agree or disagree with each statement. Make a check mark in the appropriate “Before Reading” column. **During reading:** Look for evidence that either confirms your opinion of each statement or makes you want to change it. Write your evidence in the box next to the statement and record the page number where you found it. **After reading:** Look over your evidence and decide whether you want to change your opinion of any statement. Mark any changes in the appropriate “After Reading” column.

*Sample answers are shown below. Accept all reasonable responses.*

Before Reading		During Reading		After Reading		
Agree	Disagree	Statement	Evidence	Page #	Agree	Disagree
		1. It is inevitable that friction will develop between countries that are at different levels of development.	The developed countries in the economic core of the world continue evolving by developing new technology, medical care, and new industries to help improve the overall quality of life for their citizens. At the same time, there are some countries that do not have the benefits of the basic necessities of life—food, clothing, or shelter. This codependent relationship leads to conflict because of the inequity of resources.			
		2. Due to technological advances, the United States is superior to all other countries.	Since the mid-20th century, the Japanese have carved a niche in making technological gadgets that are smaller in size but are more efficient and can store more data.			
		3. Wealthy nations have a moral obligation to provide basic necessities such as food, clothing, shelter, and clean drinking water for underdeveloped nations.	Political instability in Afghanistan in recent decades has also had negative consequences on living conditions. There are shortages of homes for people, clean drinking water, medical care facilities, and jobs, and about 53% of the people live below the poverty line. Illnesses like tuberculosis and malaria are commonplace throughout the country. The life expectancy is barely 43.6 years.			

## IR-14: Anticipation-Reaction Guide—Reading to Learn—Answer Key

Before Reading		During Reading			After Reading	
		Statement	Evidence	Page #	Agree	Disagree
Agree	Disagree	4. Countries' borders should not be drawn in such a way as to limit access to natural resources.	<i>The United States, Canada, and Argentina produce enough food to feed the entire population of Earth (making global hunger an issue of distribution, not of growing food).</i>			
		5. All people should have equal access to technology.	<i>Technological advances Americans have made in the medical, aerospace, and military industries have led to innovations throughout the world.</i>			
		6. A country's wealth should determine its global standing.	<i>They do not have the capability of making economic decisions for themselves.</i>			
		7. A citizen's economic status is less important than the economic well-being of his or her country.	<i>The people of Sierra Leone live below the poverty line. Sierra Leone has also endured political instability that has been marked by extreme violence.</i>			



### Levels of Development

#### World Systems Theory

It seems almost natural for one group of people to compare themselves with another group of people. We look at our clothes, houses, and cars, and we compare them to other people's possessions. It is almost as if we are grading other people based on our standards:

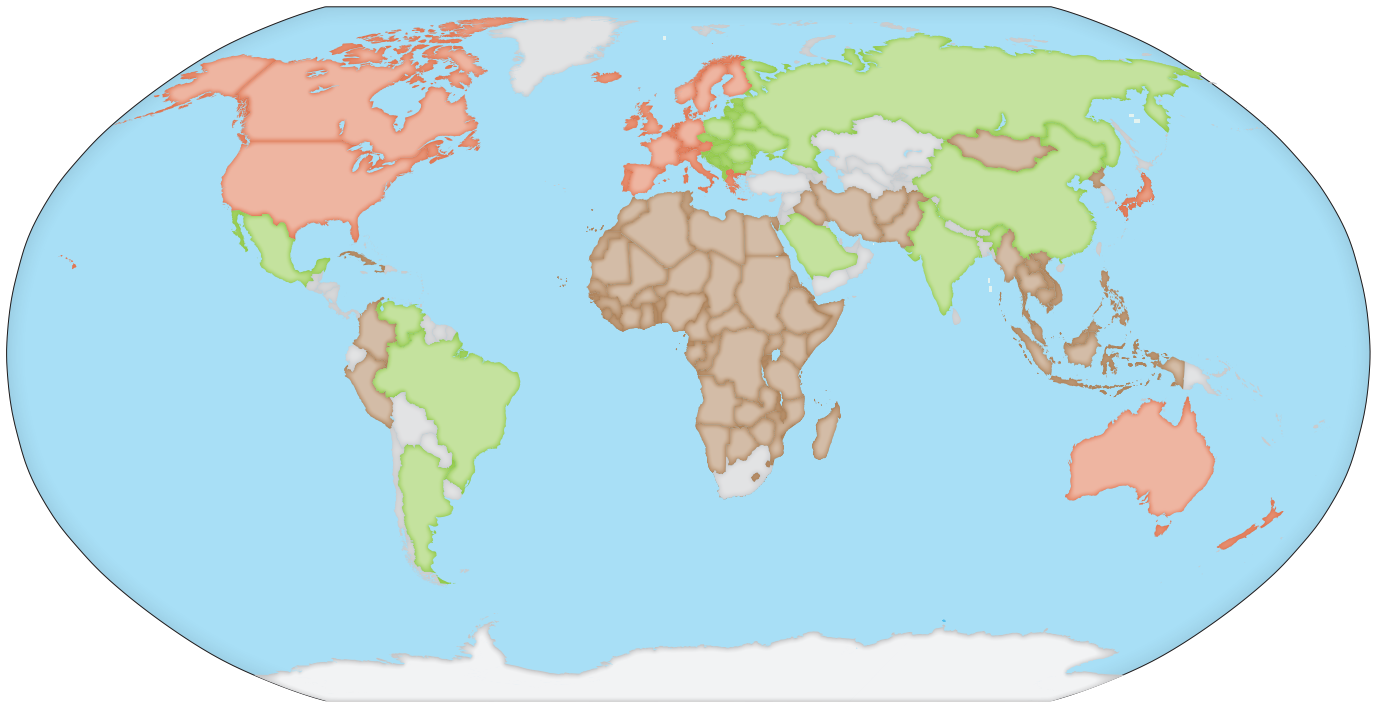
- "Oh, you live in *that* neighborhood."
- "I never go shopping at *that* store."
- "You would not catch me dead wearing *that* outfit."

Friends sometimes say these things about people in a different social group or who live in a different neighborhood. These types of judgments are typically made based on economic status. Globally, countries are also categorized and judged based on their economic status and level of development.

Economic geographers study several factors in order to determine the **level of development** within a country or region. Some of the indicators include but are not limited to the following:

- per capita GDP
- access to available technology
- literacy rates
- number of doctors per population
- birth rate
- life expectancy
- infant mortality rates
- types of jobs in different economic sectors

## IR-15: Levels of Development



*What are the spatial relationships between the countries in the core, semi-periphery, and periphery?*

Immanuel Wallerstein pioneered the world systems theory, in which he saw “one world” that was connected by economic relationships. In this way, he expanded Marx’s idea that workers would be exploited by employers. Wallerstein advocated that friction would exist between countries that were at different stages of development. The countries of the core need the resources and cheap labor that are available in the **semi-periphery** and **periphery**. At the same time, the countries in the semi-periphery and to a lesser degree in the periphery depend on investment capital from the countries of the core. This codependent relationship leads to conflict because of the inequity of resources.

Wallerstein’s theory led to categorizing countries in the core, semi-periphery, and periphery. Much like an apple, there are a few countries located in the core. Everything about the growth of the apple or the growth of the global economy revolves around the core. The countries in the core control the value and movement of resources and thus wealth. There are many more countries in the semi-periphery, or the white part of the apple. These countries have shown some signs of development but are not fully developed. They exhibit some well defined infrastructure, such as access to safe drinking water, access to some sophisticated technology, and access to a higher standard of living. Countries in the periphery, the skin of the apple, are so far away from the core that they have little opportunity to prosper to the level of the core countries. They are affected by what happens in the core, but they do not have the capability of making economic decisions for themselves. These positions may change as part of the process of economic development.

CORE	SEMI-PERIPHERY	PERIPHERY
Australia	Argentina	Afghanistan
Canada	Brazil	Africa (minus South Africa)
New Zealand	China	Colombia
United States	Eastern Europe	Cuba
Western Europe	India	Haiti
Japan	Mexico	Iran
	Russia	Iraq
	Saudi Arabia	Mongolia
	South Africa	North Korea
	Venezuela	Pakistan
		Peru
		Southeast Asia

## IR-15: Levels of Development

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It is easy to trace the beginning of a global economy that emerged after 1945. The interconnectedness of various economies was the result of some countries developing common economic policies and sharing resources. The United States was an economic leader and one of the strongest political forces after World War II. Because most of the battles of World War II were fought on European soil or in the Pacific Ocean, the United States did not incur the topographical damage or the economic strain of many European countries and Japan. The influence of the United States on the global economy can be linked directly to its initiatives since 1945.

The economic core of the world is controlled mostly by the United States. As previously noted, the technological advances the Americans have made in the medical, aerospace, and military industries have led to innovations throughout the world. The United States, Canada, and Argentina produce enough food to feed the entire population of Earth (making global hunger an issue of distribution, not of growing food). With the newest technological abilities, Canada is able to extract oil from the sands in Alberta. This has increased Canada's proven oil reserve to 179 billion barrels, which is second in the world only to that of Saudi Arabia.

Several countries in Europe are a part of the economic core of the world as well. Germany has the largest economy in Europe and the fourth largest overall in the world. Germany's economy is based primarily on exporting goods such as iron, steel, coal, machinery, and vehicles. Germany has plenty of growth potential; it has not yet fully integrated all parts of its economy since the act of reunification in 1991. The United Kingdom has the second largest economy in Europe and the fifth largest in the world. The British built a colonial empire in the 18th and 19th centuries that was unrivaled. At the height of its empire, the British controlled approximately one-fifth of all the land in the world and about one-quarter of the total population of the world. During this period of time, the British culture was **diffused**, or spread, throughout the world. The influence of the English language, system of government, technological knowledge, and commerce can be seen throughout the world today as a result of the British colonial empire.

At the beginning of the 21st century, Japan had the second largest economy in the world. With a work force that is very well educated and intrinsically motivated, the Japanese are very industrious. They have the largest fishing industry in the world, accounting for about 15% of the global catch. The Japanese have specialized in developing advanced electronics and electrical products. The following are some commonly known Japanese companies that have sold electronics worldwide and their date of becoming incorporated:

- Sharp (1912)
- Hitachi (1920)
- Mitsubishi (1921)
- Panasonic (1935)
- Fujitsu (1935)
- Sony (1946)

## IR-15: Levels of Development

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Since the mid-20th century, the Japanese have carved a niche in making technological gadgets that are smaller in size but are more efficient and can store more data. South Korea is considered to be a country that is on the fringe of the economic core of the world. South Korea has experienced significant economic growth since the 1970s and has the 13th largest economy in the world. Major South Korean companies that export products globally include Samsung technology and electronics, Fila sporting goods, and the Hyundai-Kia automotive group.

There is a strong relationship between the developed countries of the core and the developing countries of the semi-periphery. Generally speaking, the emergence of the semi-periphery has occurred since the end of World War II. Most of these countries were able to start their push toward development because they had a strong economic relationship with at least one developed country; specifically, the United Kingdom (Great Britain, prior to 1921). In each of these countries, industrialization has started, and some regions of these countries may look similar to the countries of the core. However, when comparing the countries as a whole, people in the semi-periphery do not have as much access as the core countries to education, technology, or advanced health care.

Mexico and Argentina are examples of developing or emerging economies in the western hemisphere. These two countries have similar demographic information relative to core countries in terms of life expectancy and the percentage of the population living in urban areas. Additionally, Mexico is the eighth largest petroleum exporter in the world, and Argentina is the second largest agricultural exporter in the world. Despite these similarities, the per capita GDP and unemployment figures for Mexico and Argentina are more similar to the countries in the semi-periphery.

China and India are two examples of developing or emerging economies in Asia. Both countries have major metropolitan areas that are home to millions of people. These cities are very modern, with paved roads, a mass transit system, multiple-story buildings, and a well defined central business district. These two countries have developed nuclear weapons, which would indicate a very high level of technological knowledge. There has been attention given to China's increased manufacturing capabilities and the outsourcing of jobs in the information technology field to India. However, the major limitation to economic growth for both of these countries is their total population. China and India are the two most populous countries in the world, with 1.3 billion and 1.1 billion people, respectively. The sheer volume of people is overwhelming. Consider how much food and water they consume, the energy they use, the trash they produce, and the medical supplies they need. Regardless of the growth in some economic sectors, these countries cannot meet the basic needs of their own people. Despite having nuclear power capabilities, China and India have people who do not have access to fresh clean drinking water, minimal health care, and sustained educational opportunities.

<b>World's Most Populous Urban Areas</b>	
#4:	New Delhi, India; 22,400,000
#5:	Mumbai, India; 22,300,000
#10:	Shanghai, China; 17,900,000
#12:	Kolkata, India; 16,000,000
#19:	Beijing, China; 13,200,000

## IR-15: Levels of Development

Most demographic data indicates that the countries in Africa lag behind most other countries by a significant margin. Life expectancy, per capita GDP, and literacy rates are among the lowest in the world. However, the potential for economic growth, development, and sustainability in some African countries provides hope for people in this region. South Africa has the largest amount and greatest diversity of natural resources of any African country. One of the world's leading producers of gold, diamonds, platinum, and chromium, South Africa has created a successful and diverse trading network with the core countries of the world. Nigeria is another African country that seems to have a promising future. Nigeria's economy has been based on the oil reserves discovered in the Gulf of Guinea in the 1970s. As a result, the per capita income of Nigeria is higher than that of China.



*Nigeria is one of four African countries included in the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC).*

the Muslims in the north and the Christians in the south. In both cases, though, the armed conflict, coupled with political instability and inexperience, hamper efforts to push forward with economic reforms and become fully developed countries.

Have you ever heard the saying that “the rich get richer while the poor get poorer”? This axiom can be applied to the economic relationships between countries today. Most of the developed countries in the economic core of the world continue evolving by developing new technology, medical care, and new industries and improving the overall quality of life for their citizens. At the same time, there are some countries that do not have the benefits of the basic necessities of life—food, clothing, or shelter. However, it is important to note the dynamic nature of the world system. For example, China's economy became the second largest producing economy in the world in 2010, overtaking Japan's economy. As they continue to expand their economic growth, it is predicted that they may overtake the United States as the top producing economy in the world sometime in the middle of the 21st century.

However, Haiti continues to be the poorest country in the western hemisphere. Close to 80% of Haitians live below the poverty, with 54% of the total population living in some of the most extreme poverty conditions in the world. Most Haitians are unemployed or underemployed. These people work as subsistence farmers on small, inefficient farms. The infrastructure, if it exists at all, is limited, which means very little product actually makes



*What might some problems be for people living in densely populated “tent cities” such as this one in Haiti?*



## IR-15: Levels of Development

it to the market to be sold. Haitians survive on less than \$1,300 annually. Life expectancy is about 61.5 years, but one in eight children dies before the age of 5.

Afghanistan is one of the poorest countries in Asia. It is **landlocked**, which means it does not have access to a coastline. A landlocked country has difficulty in trading with other countries. Afghanistan is known as the “crossroads of Asia” because of migrating or warring people traveling through central Asia. As a result, Afghanistan has suffered through many military conflicts on its own soil.



*Besides being landlocked, what other physical features might pose a problem for Afghanistan?*



*If living conditions are so harsh in Afghanistan, why do you think more Afghans don't try to move to more prosperous countries?*

as pigment in paints. However, the infrastructure in Sierra Leone is significantly underdeveloped, which does not allow many of these resources to be mined or transported to markets. With the per capita GDP close to \$700, close to 70% of the people of Sierra Leone live below the poverty line. Sierra Leone has also endured political instability that has been marked by extreme violence. This, too, has discouraged development.

Africa is a continent riddled with poverty. There are vast natural resources throughout the continent, but because of a lack of technology and infrastructure, most African countries suffer some of the most extreme poverty in the world. Sierra Leone is one example of an African country that has a very low standard of living. Sierra Leone has large deposits of diamonds, iron ore, and some of the largest deposits of rutile in the world, which is used

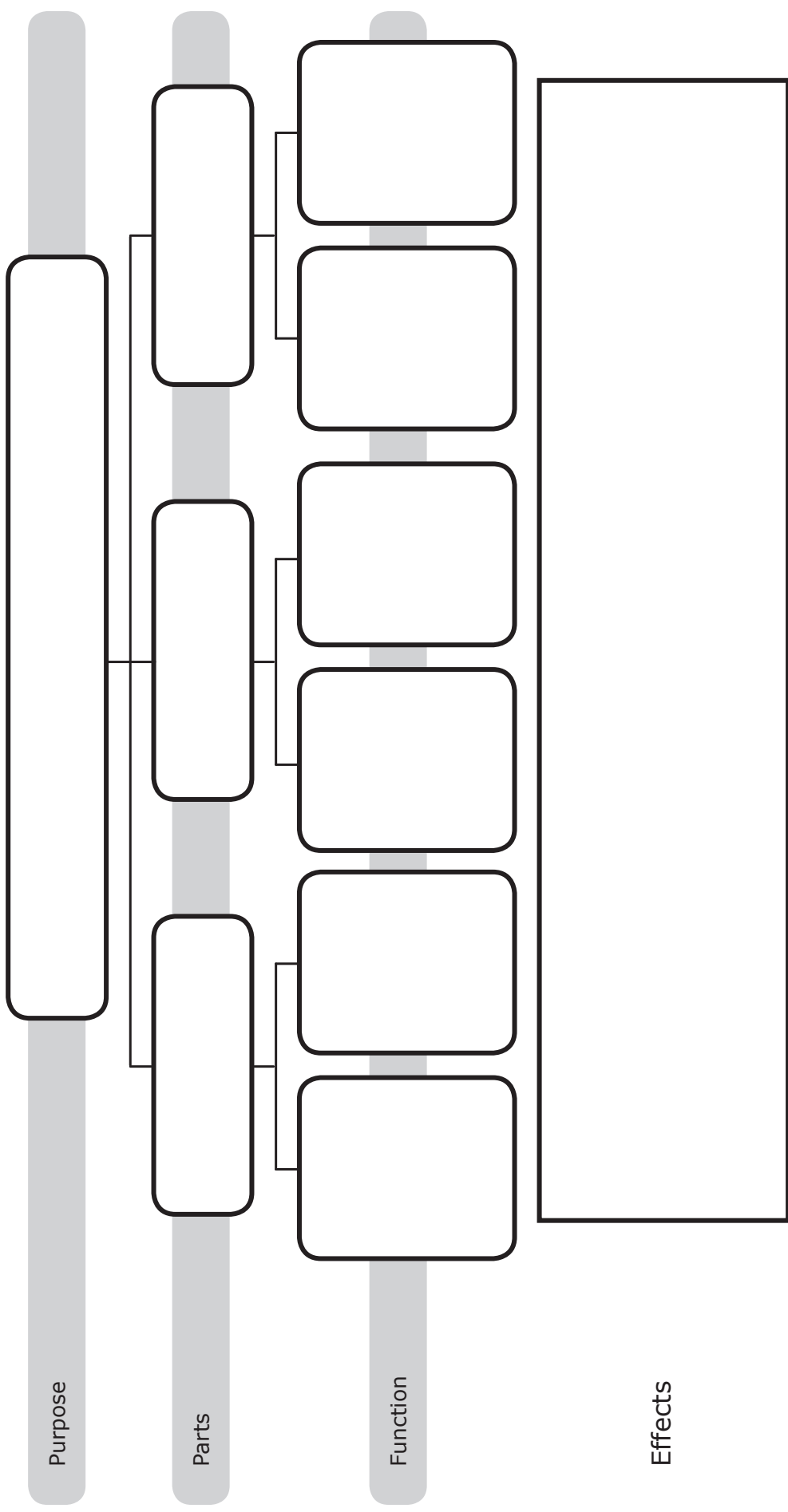


*Searching for diamonds in countries such as Sierra Leone can be difficult, back-breaking labor.*

## IR-16: Wallerstein's World Systems Theory Analysis

Use the advanced organizer below to analyze Wallerstein's world systems theory. What you record in each section will be based on the text you read and your thinking and reasoning skills.

- Define Wallerstein's world systems theory.
- List each of the three parts of Wallerstein's world systems theory.
- List two functions of each of the three parts.
- Describe how each of the parts affects the other parts.

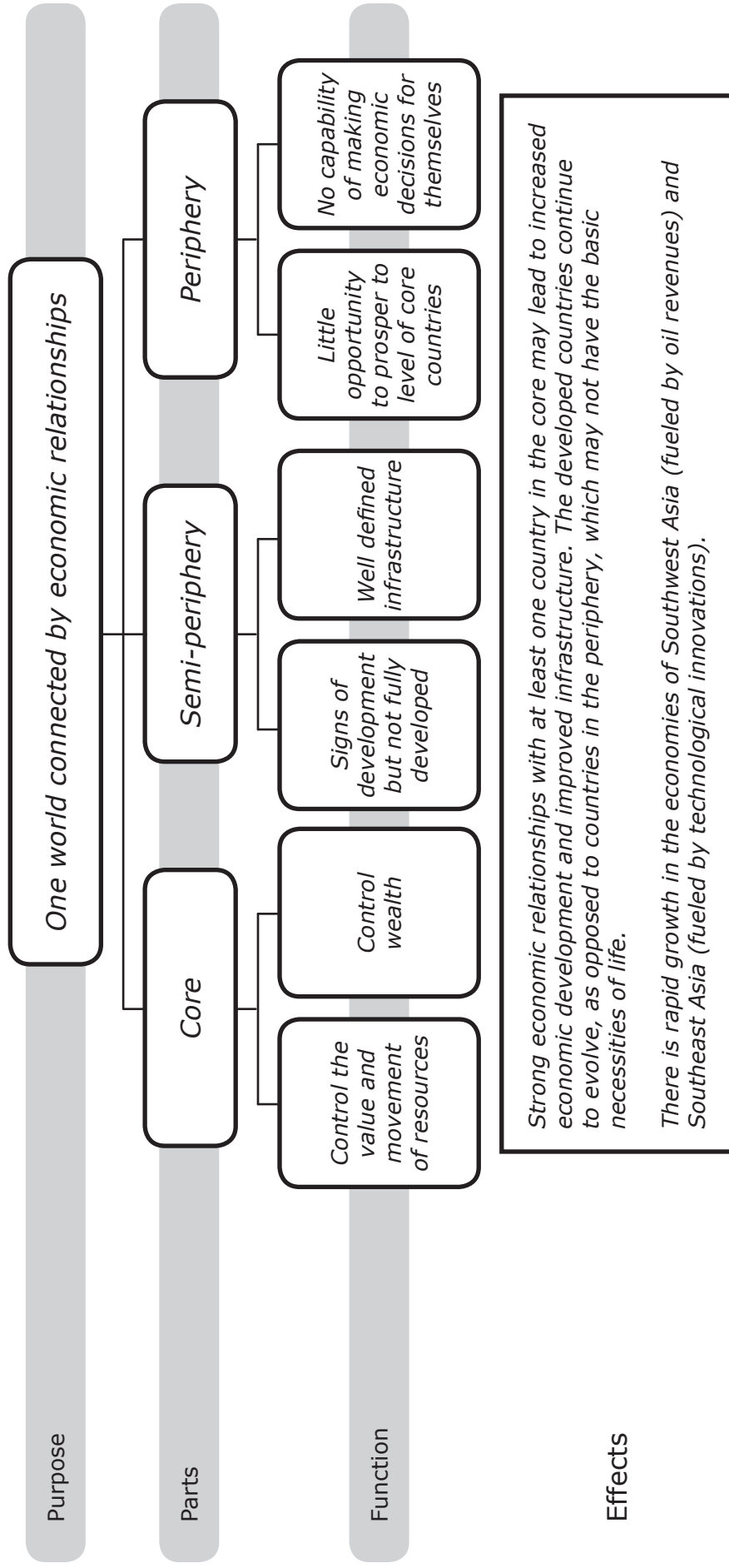


## IR-16: Wallerstein's World Systems Theory Analysis—Answer Key

Use the advanced organizer below to analyze Wallerstein's world systems theory. What you record in each section will be based on the text you read and your thinking and reasoning skills.

- Define Wallerstein's world systems theory.
- List each of the three parts of Wallerstein's world systems theory.
- List two functions of each of the three parts.
- Describe how each of the parts affects the other parts.

*Sample answers are shown below. Accept all reasonable responses.*





## IR-17: Levels of Development Assessment Items

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1. According to Wallerstein's World Systems Theory, Canada, Japan, and the United Kingdom are considered to be a part of the economic core of the world because they have —
  - A. the most college graduates per capita than other countries
  - B. democratic governments
  - C. some of the most developed and sophisticated infrastructure
  - D. more arable land than most countries
  
2. Wallerstein's theory implied —
  - A. a codependent relationship between countries in the core and in the periphery
  - B. that developed countries will always retain that privilege and status
  - C. a moral responsibility of the core countries to provide economic assistance to the poorest countries
  - D. that countries in the semi-periphery emphasized a democratic approach to government