

Exercise walk-through

Theories of Development ■ 7.5

eXercise

You must be able to

- outline **Rostow's stages** 罗斯托阶段 of growth
- outline **Wallerstein's world-systems theory** 世界体系理论 (core/periphery/semi-periphery)
- explain **dependency theory** 依附理论
- compare a strength and a criticism of these models

Method — Rostow's stages

Rostow's model says countries pass through five stages from traditional society to high mass consumption, driven by investment and a 'take-off'.

Method — World-systems theory

Wallerstein divides the world into a wealthy **core**, a poor **periphery** that supplies labour/raw materials, and a **semi-periphery** in between.

Method — Dependency theory

Dependency theory argues poorer countries are kept poor by their dependent role in a global system that benefits richer core countries.

Practice 2.1 ■ 2 marks

Outline the basic idea of Rostow's model.

Solution 2.1

Method: Rostow's stages

Worked steps

countries develop through fixed stages from traditional to high mass consumption **B1**, driven by investment and take-off **B1**.

Practice 2.2 ■ 2 marks

Describe the core and the periphery in world-systems theory.

Solution 2.2

Method: World-systems theory

Worked steps

the core is wealthy and dominates **B1**; the periphery is poorer and supplies raw materials/cheap labour **B1**.

Practice 2.3 ■ 1 mark

A poor country exports raw materials to rich countries and stays poor.

- (a) Which theory best explains this?
- (b) State one criticism of Rostow's model.

Solution 2.3

Worked steps

(a) dependency theory / world-systems **B1**. (b) it assumes all countries follow the same Western path and ignores global barriers **B1**.

Exam-style 3.1 ■ 1 mark

In world-systems theory, countries that supply cheap labour and raw materials to wealthy nations are the

- A** core
- B** periphery
- C** semi-periphery
- D** hearth

Solution 3.1

Method: World-systems theory

A core

B periphery



C semi-periphery

D hearth

Worked steps

B. poorer supplier nations are the periphery.

Exam-style 3.2 ■ 1 mark

Rostow's model describes development as a series of

- A** rings
- B** five stages
- C** boundaries
- D** sectors of a city

Solution 3.2

Method: Rostow's stages

- A rings
- B five stages** 
- C boundaries
- D sectors of a city

Worked steps

- B. Rostow's model has five stages of growth.**

Exam-style 3.3 ■ 1 mark

A model claims rich countries keep poor ones dependent.

- (a) Name the theory.
- (b) State one strength and one weakness of using such models.

Solution 3.3

Method: Dependency theory

Worked steps

(a) dependency theory **B1**. (b) strength: highlights global inequality; weakness: can be too pessimistic/deterministic **B1**.