AP HUMAN GEOGRAPHY • EXERCISE SHEET

7.5 Theories of Development

Name: ______________ Class: __________ Date: ____________ **Total: 10 marks**

KEY WORDS periphery 边缘 • dependency theory 依附理论 • dependency 依附 • semi-periphery 半边缘 • rostow's stages 罗斯托阶段

Objective

Build the skills to answer exam questions on **theories of development 发展理论**.

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

1 Worked examples

Study these first. Each one shows the method for a task used later.

■ 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'.

■ 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.

■ Dependency theory

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

2 Practice

2.1 Outline the basic idea of Rostow's model. [2]

2.2 Describe the core and the periphery in world-systems theory. [2]

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

(a) Which theory best explains this? [1]

(b) State one criticism of Rostow's model. [1]

3 Exam-style questions

3.1 In world-systems theory, countries that supply cheap labour and raw materials to wealthy nations are the [1]

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

3.2 Rostow's model describes development as a series of [1]

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

3.3 A model claims rich countries keep poor ones dependent.

(a) Name the theory. [1]

(b) State one strength and one weakness of using such models. [1]

Solutions

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

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

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

3.1 B. poorer supplier nations are the periphery.

3.2 B. Rostow's model has five stages of growth.

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