

Unit 6 10.1 How do you define & measure development? How does geographical situation affect development? What are the barriers to & the costs of development? p.319-335

Human Geography

The following information corresponds to Chapter 10 in your textbook. Fill in the blanks to complete the definition or sentence. Note: All of the following information in addition to your reading is important, not just the information in the blanks.

Field Note: Geography, Trade, & Development

Timbuktu, Mali was a bustling trade city from the 13th -16th c based on its **relative location** and control of the _____ in gold, salt, ivory, kola nuts & slaves.

- _____ - a series of links connecting places of production & distribution, resulting in a product exchanged on the market. Each link along the _____ adds a certain _____ to the commodity producing differing levels of _____ for the place or the people. Modern commodity chains include every step of production from resources to _____ and everything in between. Segments of the commodity chain in the core tend to be high skill level, research & development, and high salaries, while in the periphery segments are associated with _____ technology, _____ education, and _____ wages.

How Do You Define & Measure Development?

Wealth does not depend solely on _____, it depends in large part on _____ & _____

- Development implies _____, & _____ means improvement in _____ & _____ & improvement in the social and economic welfare of people
- _____ (GNP) - a measure of the total value of goods and services produced by the people and corporations in a year. It includes goods and services produced within the country and outside the country. **(Those goods & services produced in the informal (not taxed) economy are not included in the official measures)**
- _____ (GDP) – a measure of the total value of goods and services produced within a country during a year.
- _____ (GNI) – calculates the monetary worth of what is produced in a country plus income received from investments outside the country. This is thought to be a more accurate way to compare a country's wealth. **(Does not include the informal economy)**
- _____ GNI – a way to standardize the GNI data by dividing it by the _____ of the country. Japan's per capita GNI = _____, USA = _____, Luxembourg = _____, and Nigeria = _____
 - _____ = the legal economy that governments tax and monitor
 - _____ = the illegal economy, not taxed or recorded (i.e. illegal drug trade)
- GNI does not reflect the _____ of wealth in a country nor does it take into consideration the cost of _____ **(externalities)** such as resource depletion and pollution to the air and water.
- _____ - sum of production over a year divided by the total number of workers. A more productive workforce suggests a higher level of _____ in production. To measure access to technology analysts use _____ & _____ facilities per person and reflects the amount of _____ that exists
- _____ a measure of social welfare which calculates the number of _____ that each 100 employed people must support. A high dependency ration may lead to significant _____ & _____

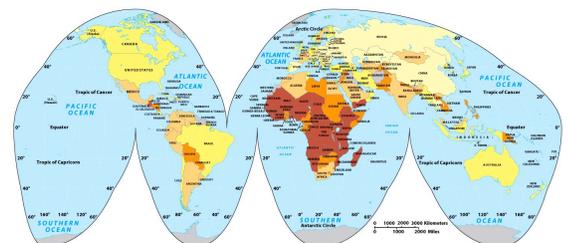


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_____ strain. Other gauges of social welfare include literacy rates, infant mortality, life expectancy, caloric intake, percent of family income spent on food, etc.

Development Models

- **Walt Rostow's** _____ (**Stages of Development** or **Ladder of Development**) assumes that all countries follow a similar path to development (or modernization) advancing through five stages

1. _____ - dominant economic activity is subsistence farming, rigid social structure, limited technology

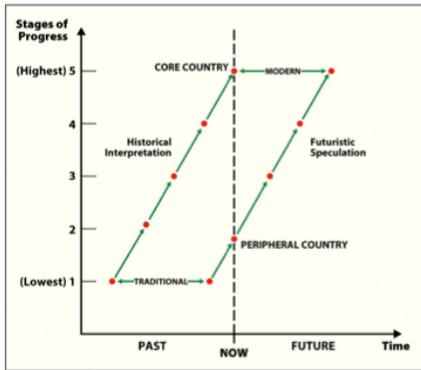


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- 2. _____ - new leadership, greater flexibility, openness, and diversification
- 3. _____ - industrial revolution and sustained growth, urbanization increases, technology and mass production breakthroughs occur
- 4. _____ - technology diffuses, industrial specialization occurs, international trade expands, population growth slows
- 5. _____ - high incomes and widespread production of goods and services with majority of the workers moving to the service sector.

- Criticism – provides no context for what is going on in

the country or the influence of culture.

- Strength – still influential although industrial countries today are “_____” with production being shifted away from the core.

How Does Geographical Situation Affect Development?

The _____ and _____ made colonies dependent on the colonizers and brought wealth to the mother country. Little changed with _____ with the capital continuing to flow to the core.

- _____ = the major world powers control the economies of the poorer countries even after their independence.
- _____ - the concentration of wealth and unequal relation among places make it difficult for poorer regions to improve their economic position.
- _____ - political and economic relationships resulting from colonialism that control and limit the economic possibilities of the _____ areas and cause them to continue to be dependent on the colonial powers.
 - _____ linking a poorer country's currency (like El Salvador) to a wealthier country's currency (like the US). 2 _____ Salvadorians live in the US and send more than \$2 _____ in _____ to El Salvador annually.
- The _____ sees little hope for economic prosperity in regions that have been dominated by external powers.

A theory that includes geography, scale, place and culture is _____ World-System Theory.

- **Wallerstein's** theory divides the world into a three- tiered structure (1) the _____ (processes generate wealth) (2) the _____ (require little education, little technology, & lower wages & benefits) (3) the _____ (elements of both the core and the periphery).
 - The core-periphery model differs from the modernization model in that it suggests that not all places can be equally wealthy in the _____ world economy (e.g. Tadpoles)
 - World systems theory applies to scales beyond the _____, also existing within a _____, a state (country) or even a _____.

What are the barriers to and the costs of economic development?

- The United Nations Human Development Index uses three basic dimensions for measuring human development (1) a _____, (2) _____, (3) _____
_____. It uses statistical data on (1) _____, (2) _____ (3) _____
_____ & (4) _____

○ The UN Millennium Declaration set _____ key development goals to be achieved by _____. See p.328
 Barriers to Economic Development – Social Conditions, Foreign Debt, Disease

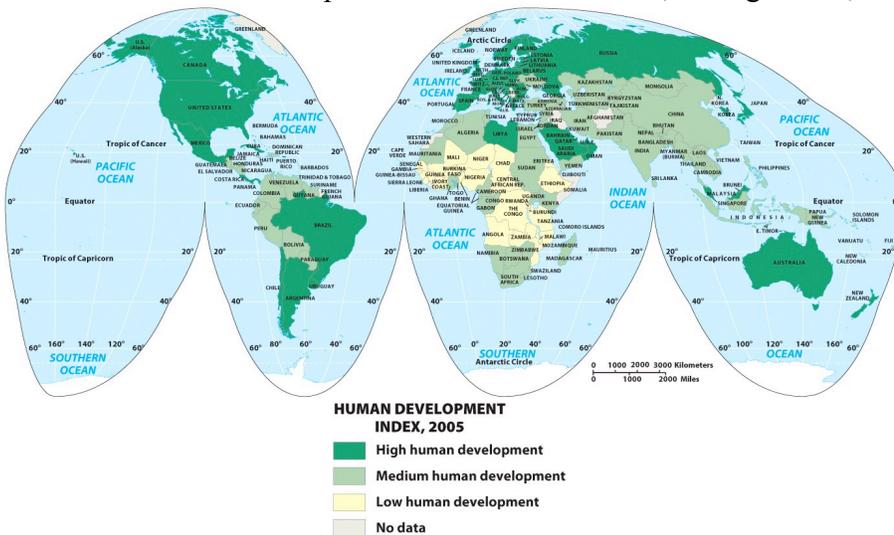


Figure 10.7
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- Countries in the periphery suffer from _____, relatively low _____, as much as _____ of the population is _____ years old or _____ (making the _____ ratio high).
- Inadequate _____ (_____ deficiency) is common and causes _____ infant & child mortality rates.
- Many children in the periphery do not attend school because their _____

_____ attend school longer than _____, who often stop attending to help pay for the fees of their _____. Girls are expected to _____ when they marry and are sometimes the object of _____, when parents send their child with a “recruiter” in the hopes they will send money home from the money they earn.

- After decolonization the World Bank and IMF loaned massive amounts of money to the periphery and semi-periphery states, requiring gov’t & eco reforms, such as _____, opening the country to _____, reducing _____, and encouraging _____.
- The loans were called _____. Debt repayment has been a major problem for these countries.
- _____ = belief that government intervention into markets is inefficient and undesirable, and should be resisted.
- If a substantial number of countries were to default on loans to the World Bank & IMF, a _____ economic crisis might occur.
- Lack of adequate _____ affect economic development.
- _____ diseases are spread from one _____ to another by an _____ host or _____ (found in warm, humid areas of the periphery and semi-periphery)

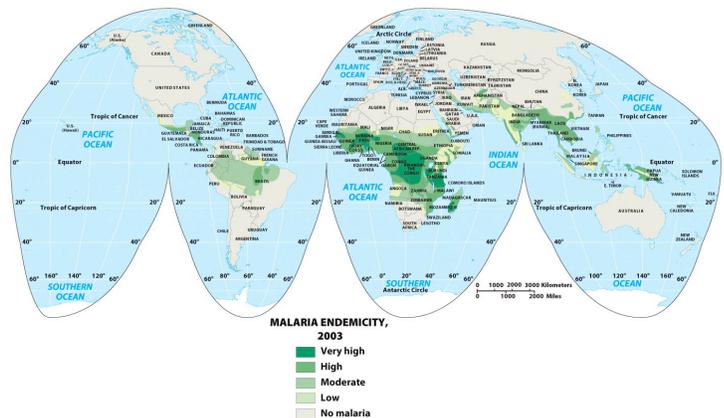


Figure 10.10
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- _____ (“silent tsunami”) kills about _____ children each _____
- _____ is spread by mosquitoes and is a major factor in _____ & _____ mortality. Those who survive develop a degree of _____
- _____ drugs exist, but to get rid of the disease countries must eliminate the vector: the _____
- Pesticides have been somewhat effective, but have negative health & environmental consequences, so “engineered” _____ have been introduced which cannot transmit the malaria parasite, _____, with the hope that they replace the Plasmodium carriers and end the disease.