

# 7.5 Theories of Development

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Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Class: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Total: 10 marks

## Objective

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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

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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

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2.1 Outline the basic idea of Rostow's model.

[2]

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

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**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]

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### 3 Exam-style questions

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

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

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### 4 Go further

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- work through the **7.5 Theories of Development** lesson on the **Learn** page;

- read the **Industrial and Economic Development** section of the AP Human Geography handout on the **Know** page.

## Solutions

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**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.