

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

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

- | | |
|---|---|
| A | B |
| C | D |
- 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]
