

Exam 3 on Monday, Chapters 8, 9, and 10.

- (1) Chapter Nine
  - (1.1) Global Stratification
- (2) Some statistics
  - (2.1) Worlds three richest people (>35 billion each) = each one has more than any one of the worlds 34 poorest countries (2009)
  - (2.2) 157 Billionaires in the world
    - (2.2.1) 2,000,000 millionaires
  - (2.3) 100,000,000 live: streets, garbage dumps
- (3) Terminology
  - (3.1) First/Second/Third World distinctions
    - (3.1.1) First World - rich, industrialized capitalist nations
    - (3.1.2) Second World - socialist nations
    - (3.1.3) Third World - non-industrialized, poor nations
  - (3.2) Capitalist World Economy or World System Theory
    - (3.2.1) Core nations (64) - Industrialized
    - (3.2.2) Semi-periphery Nations (73) - Marginal economics
    - (3.2.3) Periphery Nations (57) - Third World nations
- (4) High-Income countries or Core Nations
  - (4.1) Western Europe, U.S., Canada, Japan, Australia
    - (4.1.1) Dominate world's scientific efforts
    - (4.1.2) Complex and productive technology
    - (4.1.3) Capital intensive production
    - (4.1.4) Forefront of new information technology
    - (4.1.5) Control world's financial markets.
- (5) Middle-Income Countries or Semi-periphery Nations
  - (5.1) Latin America (Argentina & Brazil) North and West Africa (South Africa, Algeria)
    - (5.1.1) Oil producing nations
    - (5.1.2) Per capita income
      - (5.1.2.1) \$2500 - \$10000
    - (5.1.3) Limited industrialization
    - (5.1.4) 50% of population rural/agricultural
    - (5.1.5) Big differences
      - (5.1.5.1) education, medical care, housing, etc.
- (6) Low-Income Countries or Periphery Nations
  - (6.1) Central & Eastern African nations and Asia
    - (6.1.1) Primarily agrarian
    - (6.1.2) Little industrial technology

2011-11-02

- (6.1.3) Low productivity
- (6.1.4) High levels
  - (6.1.4.1) absolute poverty
  - (6.1.4.2) Hunger
  - (6.1.4.3) minimal housing
  - (6.1.4.4) frequent disease
- (7) World Poverty
  - (7.1) Relative poor in rich countries
    - (7.1.1) considered rich in poor countries
    - (7.1.2) 800 million at risk of death
    - (7.1.3) 40,000/day (15 million/year) die for lack of food
    - (7.1.4) --absolute poverty = life-threatening, lack bare necessities
  - (7.2) Causes:
    - (7.2.1) Lack of Technology
    - (7.2.2) Population growth
    - (7.2.3) Cultural patterns
    - (7.2.4) Social stratification
    - (7.2.5) Gender inequality
    - (7.2.6) Global power relations
    - (7.2.7) Corruption
    - (7.2.8) --lack of healthcare
- (8) World Poverty
  - (8.1) Poverty and Children
    - (8.1.1) 75 million beg, steal, sell sex, couriers for drug gangs to provide family income
      - (8.1.1.1) No education
      - (8.1.1.2) Illness and violence
      - (8.1.1.3) Pregnancies (Children having children)
    - (8.1.2) 25 million children living on the streets
      - (8.1.2.1) About 1/2 in Latin America
      - (8.1.2.2) Anger directed at children (Blaming the Victim)
      - (8.1.2.3) Rio de Janeiro; several hundred street kids murdered each year
- (9) World Poverty
  - (9.1) Poverty and Women
    - (9.1.1) Transnational corporations
    - (9.1.2) National departments of labor (investors)
    - (9.1.3) Traditional values
    - (9.1.4) Capitalism thrives on the backs of women.
    - (9.1.5) Women are:
      - (9.1.5.1) Paid the least
      - (9.1.5.2) Working long hours

- (9.1.5.3) Doing most of the work
- (9.1.5.4) The main source of family income in poor counties
- (10) Colonialism: when a country takes over another country
  - (10.1) characteristics:
    - (10.1.1) Political, social, economic, and cultural domination
    - (10.1.2) By a foreign power
    - (10.1.3) Extended period of time
  - (10.2) Neocolonialism:
    - (10.2.1) Not direct political control
    - (10.2.2) Economic exploitation by multinationals
    - (10.2.3) --example: Libya
- (11) Multinational Corporations
  - (11.1) Commercial organizations
  - (11.2) Headquartered in one country
  - (11.3) Own or control other corporations and subsidiaries throughout the world
  - (11.4) Migratory; forever moving productions to
    - (11.4.1) Cheap labor
    - (11.4.2) Relaxed environmental/worker safety laws
    - (11.4.3) Relaxed or non-existent labor laws
- (12) Theories
  - (12.1) Modernization Theory
  - (12.2) Dependency Theory
  - (12.3) World System Theory
- (13) Modernization Theory
  - (13.1) Model of economic and social development
    - (13.1.1) Explains global inequality as; differing levels of technological development among societies
    - (13.1.2) Modernization - Movement from traditional/less developed institutions to more developed societies
- (14) Modernization Theory
  - (14.1) Rostow's Stages of Modernization
    - (14.1.1) Traditional Stage
    - (14.1.2) Take-off Stage
    - (14.1.3) Drive to technological maturity
    - (14.1.4) High mass consumption
  - (14.2) Role of Rich Nations
    - (14.2.1) Assist in population control
    - (14.2.2) Increase food production
    - (14.2.3) Introduce industrial technology
    - (14.2.4) Institute foreign aid programs
- (15) Dependency Theory

2011-11-02

- (15.1) Rich nations - rich at the expense of poor nations
  - (15.2) Global inequality in economic and social development
    - (15.2.1) Historical exploitation of poor societies by rich ones
    - (15.2.2) Colonialism
    - (15.2.3) Neocolonialism
  - (15.3) World System Theory
    - (15.3.1) Core nations
      - (15.3.1.1) Industrialized - U.S., Japan, Germany
    - (15.3.2) Semi-periphery
      - (15.3.2.1) Marginal economic status
    - (15.3.3) Periphery
      - (15.3.3.1) Under-developed "Third World" nations
- (16)