

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

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- (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

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- (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)