**Vocabulary to Know**

**Column 1 Column 2 Column 3**

Commodity chain context export processing zones (EPZs)

Break-of-bulk location neo-colonialism maquiladoras

Gross national product (GNP) structuralist theory special economic zones

Gross domestic product (GDP) dependency theory NAFTA

Gross national income (GNI) dollarization desertification

Per capita GNI world-systems theory island of development

Formal economy three-tier structure NGOs

Informal economy trafficking microcredit program

Digital divide structural adjustment loans

Millennium Development Goals Washington Consensus

Modernization model neoliberalism

**Unit 10: Development pgs. 288-296**

**Key Question #1: How is development defined and measured?**

1. Why did Timbuktu transform from a renowned intellectual center to an impoverished town?
2. Why doesn’t development necessarily lead to happiness?
3. Why is GNI per capita limited in its ability to give us information?
4. What is the difference between GNP and GNI?
5. Explain the digital divide.
6. Where are most of the countries with a high young dependency ratio located?
7. What does the Human Development Index (HDI) measure?\

1. Using your prior knowledge, how does the HDI relate to Wallerstein’s World Systems Theory?
2. Explain the five stages of Walt Whitman Rostow’s modernization model (Take-off Model of Economic Development)

 

10. How is the modernization model flawed?

**Unit 10: Development pgs. 296-298**

**Key Question #2: How does geographical context affect development?**

1. Describe neo-colonialism.
2. How does structuralist theory work and how does it fit with World Systems Theory?
3. How does dollarization both help and hurt countries like El Salvador?
4. According to Wallerstein, why is the “How” of agriculture more important than what is produced?

**Unit 10: Development pgs. 298-305**

**Key Question #3: What are the barriers to and the costs of development?**

1. How did Rwanda increase attendance in primary school and why isn’t that increase leading to systematic change in the educational levels of the country?
2. How does the Bolsa Familia conditional cash transfer program in Brazil work?
3. Why are girls more likely to be victims of human trafficking than boys?
4. Why do some groups consider the structural adjustment loans given by the IMF and the World Bank to be more harmful than helpful?
5. How does neoliberalism work?
6. Why do peripheral countries have a hard time establishing and maintaining democracies?
7. How do technological improvements in agriculture hurt the environment?
8. What is an EPZ?
9. Why did NAFTA lead to an “explosion” in the number of maquiladoras, and how has that affected manufacturing in the United States?
10. Why is desertification occurring in Sub-Saharan Africa?
11. How does tourism both help and hurt developing countries? Is the payoff worth it?

**Unit 10: Development pgs. 305-311**

**Key Question #4: How do political and economic institutions influence uneven development within states?**

1. Where are some areas of economic isolation and stagnation in the ISA?
2. Why are farmers in Wisconsin better off than farmers in rural Appalachia?
3. How does the U.S. quota market affect where manufacturers build their factories?
4. Why did Nigeria move its capital city?
5. Why did Port Gentil in Gabon become an island of development?
6. How do NGOs work?

7. Why are microcredit loans by NGOs valuable to poor people in LDCs?