

Unit

15

The Geographic Impact of Development

Economic Development

Note: All of the following information in addition to your reading is important, not just the blanks you fill in, or the specific answers given.

Models of Development

- The classic development model was Walt Rostow's _____ formulated in the 1960s.

- Treated countries as _____ units developing in the same way, but at different _____; all advance through the same five stages:

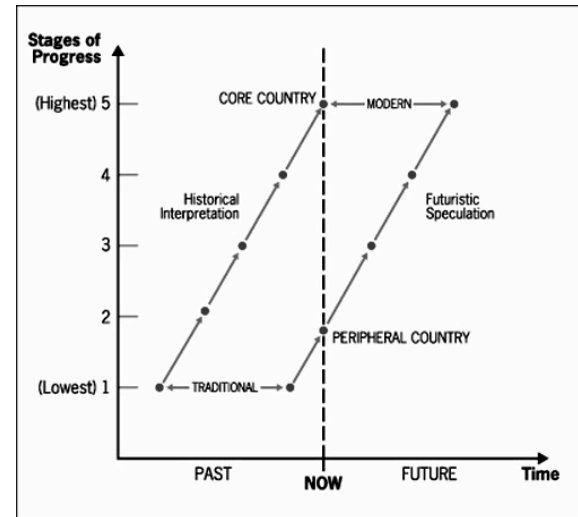
Stage 1:

Stage 2:

Stage 3:

Stage 4:

Stage 5:



- Development happens in _____ (reflects events occurring in a _____ as a result of forces operating concurrently at multiple _____).
- Many developing countries may experience _____ - _____, where the state is _____ independent, but still _____ dependent on major world powers.
- _____ theories: economic disparities are the result of historically derived power relations w/in the global economic system; cannot be _____ easily.
- _____ - structuralist; political and economic relationships between countries (and regions) control and limit the development possibilities of poorer states; some countries (e.g., El Salvador) went through _____ (where their currency was abandoned in favor of the US dollar).

Core-Periphery Model (again)

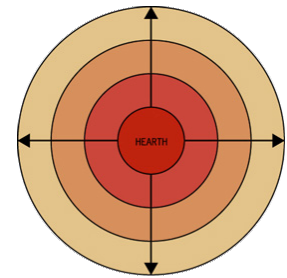
- Immanuel Wallerstein's _____ encompasses geography, scale, place and culture; dividing the world up into a _____ - _____ - the _____, _____ & _____.
- Describe the essential attributes of the different tiers:

Core	Semi-periphery	Periphery

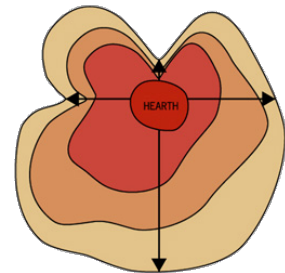
- In this theory, _____ do not develop in stages, the _____ does.
- The global economy is based on _____, and due to modern _____ technologies (e.g., containerization, highways, etc.) production can quickly move from one place to another around the _____ to enhance profits.
- Only at later stages of development does the core have a _____ impact on the periphery (grants, loans, specialized economic zones,...).
- The core-periphery link can exist at many _____ (local, national, global)

Development in the MDCs

- _____ - dominant mode of mass production during the 20th c., production of consumer goods at a _____.
- _____ - current mode of production with a more _____ set of production practices.
- Goods *are* _____ – but many components are no longer massively stored in warehouses; production is accelerated and dispersed around the globe by _____ (MNCs).
- ... they shift production, _____ (relocating production to areas with less cost) & _____ (relocating production to other countries) around the world ... move labor-intensive manufacturing to peripheral countries (e.g., cheaper labor, fewer regulations, lower tax rates).
- MNCs are located in more than _____ country; list some examples:
- TNCs (_____) have no single _____ home; list some examples:
- Many MNCs (and TNCs) are blamed for _____ - _____ – economic or cultural dominance (or control) over a country (other than political)
- Some engage in _____ (based on the TPS; _____); corporations work to ↓ cost and waste; they use ...
- _____ - _____ - _____ delivery (keeping parts needed for _____ production (↓ inventory & costs)
- There has been a great reduction of _____ due to improvements in technology in _____ and _____:
- Time-space _____ - actual ↓ in cost due to ↑ in trans. and comm. technology
- Time-Space _____ - psychological impact; places seem more connected.
- _____ - have a spatially fixed cost (↓ effect from resource or transport rates); can be placed in _____ locations (often regarded as more ecological)
- _____ - the production of goods and services is based in homes (not factories); _____ goods (assembled individually or in small quantities) are often produced in this manner.
- _____ - _____ industries - possess actual stores in which trade or retail occurs; doesn't solely exist on the internet.
- _____ (post-Fordist; post-industrial) - firms outsource or offshore to other regions; adjust to more of a _____ economy & experience “ _____ ” increased unemployment.
- 1970s – oil embargo & massive _____; many MNCs (and TNCs) shifted toward increased _____, as well as more _____ & _____ industries.



A. DISTANCE DECAY



B. TIME-SPACE COMPRESSION