World-Systems Theory EdPuzzle

1. Why is it difficult for sociologists, economists, historians, etc. to get to the root of the causes of inequality?
	1. *Because it is difficult to even define the term “inequality.”*
2. What is meant by a "global economic convergence?"
	1. *Most countries are slowly catching up with the developed world.*
3. What has happened to the GDPs of developed and less developed countries over the course of the last 15 years?
	1. *They have begun evening out.*
4. Though many countries are getting richer, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ within those countries is on the rise and the "bottom billion" countries are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
	1. *Inequality, falling behind*
5. What does modernization theory state?
	1. *Given the right circumstances and inclusion into the global capitalist market, a country will progress through to modernity.*
6. What are Rostow's 5 stages of growth?
	1. *1) traditional society 2) preconditions for take-off 3) take-off 4) drive to maturity 5) age of high mass consumption*
7. What is the general consensus with these ideas (modernization theory and Rostow's 5 stages of growth)?
	1. *Capitalism is good.*
8. What does structuralism state?  What is its general view of capitalism?
	1. *Maintains it’s the very structures of capitalist system prevented poorer countries from developing. Capitalism is bad.*
9. What are the two schools into which structuralism was divided?
	1. *Dependency theory, World-systems theory*
10. What does dependency theory state?
	1. *Associated primarily with Latin American countries, asserts that in the capitalist system, resources flow from the periphery (poorer, underdeveloped countries) to the core (wealthy Western world). Poorer countries tend to provide natural resources and cheap labor for products designed and sold by richer countries. Unilateral flow of capital is the result which is maintained by the “superstructure” of politics, finance, culture, and military of the core.*
11. Why did the U.S. use dependency theory as its primary economic strategy during the Cold War?
	1. *Keeping communism at bay was at the top of the U.S. agenda.*
12. What is the world-systems theory?
	1. Analysis should be based on the total world system not isolated countries or specific events.
13. Draw this circle graph into your HuG Passport and label it.
14. According to dependency theorists and world-systems theorists, what leads to inequality?  What is their solution?
	1. *Capitalists exploiting workers – capitalist system as a whole is the problem. The solution is communism.*
15. If capitalism itself isn't the problem, what might it be?
	1. *How a country interacts with and is a part of the world system is the problem. Perhaps exclusion from the system or malpractice within it can lead to stagnation or poverty.*
16. What side effects do unchecked monopolies have on societies?
	1. *A few elites become rich, but majority are kept in poverty, corruption, bribery, citizens don’t want to take the positive risk of starting businesses, no improvement in their lives, no innovation or development, wealth becomes isolated in the hands of the few*
17. What is Dutch disease?
	1. *A country’s reliance on a single commodity makes other industries less competitive and less likely to thrive.*
18. It's \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from the structures of the capitalist system that is the primary cause of poverty not \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
	1. *Exclusion, inclusion, dependence*
19. Dependency theory can still tell us something about the faults of the capitalist system.
	1. *True*
20. According to Collier, what is the MOST important part of democracy?  Why?
	1. *Checks and balances – They are an ongoing process which help to highlight and discourage corruption.*
21. According to the narrator, where is the best place to find practical solutions to the economic inequality that exists in the world?
	1. *In the studies of those who are actively trying to solve the issue rather than those who simply speculate and theorize.*