**Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**Due Date: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**Period: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**APHG Chapter 10 Reading Guide**

**Directions:** Read Section 1 & 2, pages 300-313. As you read, complete the following fill in the blank sentences, questions, and graphic organizers. Please use your journal for the graphic organizers and illustrations.

1. What is a commodity chain? Give an example.
2. What do processes in the commodity chain involve?
3. What process (core, periphery, or semi-periphery) would include low wage labor?
4. What does the word development imply?
5. Modern ideas of development are related to the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
6. What does Gross National Product (GNP) measure?
7. What does Gross Domestic Product (GDP) measure?
8. Which country has the highest per capita GNI?
9. Why is drug trafficking not considered part of Columbia’s GNI?
10. Which of the following Asian countries has a GNI above the world average: Vietnam, China, South Korea, or North Korea (refer to the map on pages 4-5)?
11. A large component of survival in countries with a low per capita GNI is the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ economy.
12. Create an illustration that represents the concept of infrastructure.
13. What does the dependency ratio measure?
14. Explain the five stages of Rostow’s Development model.
15. Rostow’s model, developed in the early 1960s, was based upon the experience of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ modernization.
16. Even if the GNI is used to measure the well-being of a country, it will fail to show the distribution of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
17. Explain dependency theory.
18. What is neocolonialism?
19. What is the meaning of structuralist theories?
20. Define dollarization and give an example.
21. Complete a graphic organizer (web diagram) illustrating Wallerstein’s World Systems Theory. Identify at least 4 countries that fall into each system.
22. Why do multinational corporations in the core need the periphery?

**APHG Chapter 10: Sections 3 and 4**

**Directions:** Read sections 3 & 4, pages 309-326. As you read complete the following fill in the blank sentences, questions, and graphic organizers.

1. Explain the birth and death rates of core and periphery countries.
2. Young girls trafficked from the periphery to wealthier regions most often work as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
3. What does the IMF (International Monetary Fund) do to help periphery and semi-periphery countries? Explain your answer.
4. What does the World Bank try to do in periphery countries? Explain your answer.
5. What triggered Argentina’s severe economic crisis in 2001?
6. Why is economic development in some African states (Malawi & Zimbabwe) hampered?
7. What is a vectored disease? Why do periphery and semi-periphery countries suffer more from vector diseases?
8. What is malaria? Which group is most susceptible to malaria? What are countries doing to stop the spread of malaria?
9. What are EPZs? Identify two examples of EPZs?
10. Where are the special economic zones of China primarily situated? Why are they situated in those areas?
11. Explain the phenomena referred to as maquiladoras?
12. What percentage of Mexico’s labor force works in maquiladoras?
13. Create a graphic organizer (web diagram/concept map) that identifies the goods produced in maquiladoras.
14. What is NAFTA? Why is NAFTA important?
15. What is lacking in the diet of subsistence farmers in periphery countries?
16. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in Africa is a particular problem as two-thirds of the continent is arid or semi-arid.
17. In peripheral countries it is not unusual for hotels in tourist areas to be owned by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
18. What are the pros and cons of tourism?
	1. Pros –
	2. Cons –
19. Many tourist areas in peripheral regions are beach resorts. What happened in 2004 to Thailand’s beach resort area?
20. The United States is considered a core country; however there are some areas/groups that are considered part of the periphery. Identity and describe an example of peripheral processes in the United States.
21. Create a concept map/web diagram identifying components of Core Area Agriculture.
22. What has the establishment of government quotas on imports (cotton shirts, steel, etc.) to the U.S. led to?
23. Governments in both core and periphery often create wealth by focusing well paid government jobs in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
24. What is significant about capital cities?
25. Why did some periphery countries create lavish capital cities?
26. A look at the maps of Nigeria, Pakistan, and Brazil would show that when governments established new post-colonial capitals, they moved away from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
27. Who/what built Port Gentile, Gabon? Why?
28. What is an NGO? How have NGOs affected Bangladesh?
29. What are micro-credit programs? Where have micro-credit programs not been successful?
30. Why does economic development sometimes take a “backseat” in periphery countries?