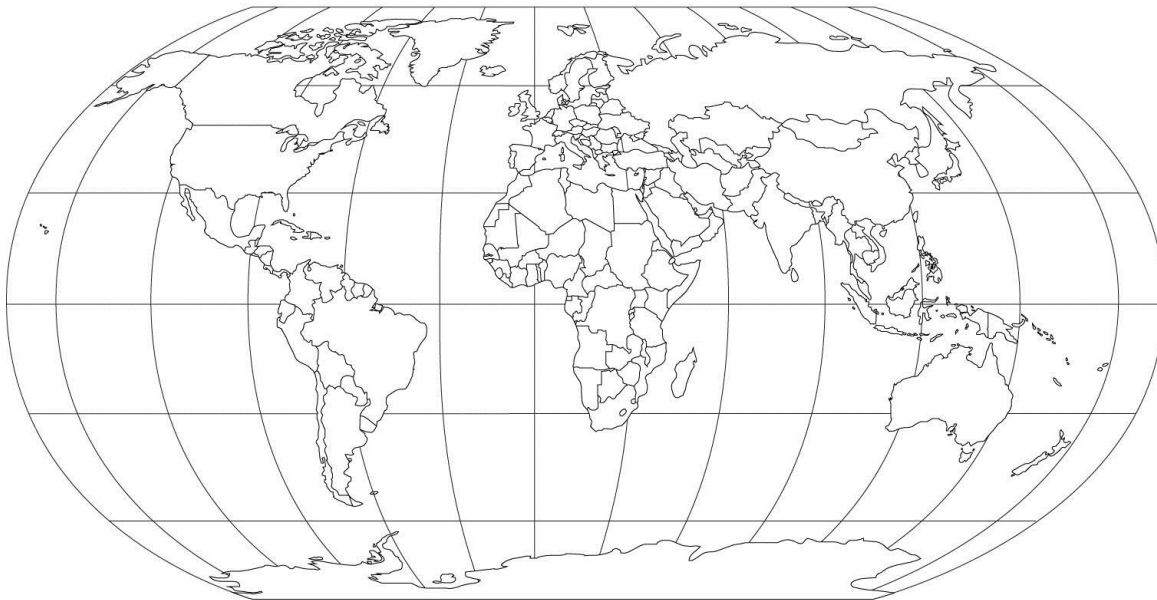


Wallerstein's World-systems Theory

After reviewing in the textbook about the World-systems Theory, you should complete the following assignment.

- I. **You should create a map key reflecting core, semi-periphery and periphery colors then using colored pencils color the world map based on current classifications of these categories. You then need to give examples from each category and different continents in the box provided.**

World Robinson Projection Map with Country Outlines



The World Systems Map Key:

Core

Semi-periphery

Periphery

Five Examples of each:

Core:

Semi-periphery:

Periphery:

II. Characteristics of Core and Periphery

Core Country		Periphery Country

III. Semiperiphery nations

Semiperiphery nations are those that are midway between the core and periphery. They tend to be countries moving towards industrialization and a more diversified economy. *“While they are weaker than core societies, they are trying to overcome this weakness and are not as subject to outside manipulation as peripheral societies.”*

A. Student should create a list of **ten** characteristics to describe the semi-periphery nations and put on the above chart.

Characteristics of either Core or Periphery Countries- You decide where to put in the chart.

- Are often targets for investments from multinational corporations
- Examples today include electronic and biotechnology industries.
- Exploit cheap unskilled labor for export back

Unit 4- Wallerstien's World Systems Theory Core-Periphery Countries

- Forced to follow economic policies that favor other nations
- Generate less wealth in the world economy
- Generate more wealth in the world economy
- Have a sufficient tax base so these state institutions can provide infrastructure for a strong economy
- Have more complex and stronger state institutions that help manage economic affairs internally and externally
- Have more means of influence over other nations
- Have relatively weak institutions with little tax base to support infrastructure development
- higher salaries
- Highly industrialized
- Inequality tends to be very high because of a small upper class that owns most of the land
- Least economically diversified
- less technology
- lower salaries
- More often in the forefront of new technologies and new industries.
- more technology
- Processes that incorporate higher levels of education,
- Processes that incorporate lower levels of education
- Produce manufactured goods rather than raw materials for export
- Profitable ties to multinational corporations
- Relatively independent of outside control
- Tend to be extensively influenced by core nations and their multinational corporations.
- Tend to depend on one type of economic activity, such as extracting and exporting raw materials to other nations
- Tend to specialize in information, finance and service industries
- The most economically diversified, wealthy, and powerful (economically and militarily)