Review: What are the Causes of the Differences Between Nations?

Developed Nations

Democratization
- What type of government
- People have a say - allows positive influence and can improve development

Interconnectedness

Developed
- Geography
- Industrialization
- Imperialism
- Current development
How Does Geography Impact Development?

With a partner/small group: Using the vocabulary homework, list geographical features that can help development and that can harm development.

Help
Harm

With a partner/small group: Choose one and describe how it could affect a nation.

1. Access to water
2. Rising water levels due to global warming
3. Natural borders vs. man-made borders
4. Drought and flooding
5. Natural disasters

Climate Change Refugees - ABC News
Thailand flooding
Japan 8 months later - BBC News

Summarize what we learned today: How does geography impact development?

Afghanistan and Drought - BBC News
Haiti after Hurricane Sandy - BBC News, 2012

Global Warming Times Topic - Interactive maps
Japan Tsunami - Youtube
Rates of ice melting increasing - NBC News, November 2012
What are the Historical Sources of Developmental Differences Between Nations?

With a partner/small group: Has there ever been a time in history when all people and areas were equal in their development? If so, when was it?

Professor Jared Diamond’s Theory of Development

Based on your homework, what does Professor Jared Diamond say about the continent of Africa and its development?

Why should Africa be the most developed continent?

Why isn’t Africa the most developed continent (according to Diamond)?

Dr. Diamond’s Theory:

- All parts of the world were equal 12,000 years ago
- People live as nomads, hunting and gathering for food
- 10,000 years ago inequality began because of the Neolithic Revolution
  - The domestication of plants and animals
  - Led to the first permanent settlements, later cities
  - Allowed specialization of jobs as food was stored
  - According to Diamond, the parts of the world that had plants and animals that could be domesticated moved ahead in their development and inequality began

Jared Diamond’s Main Argument: Development differences today were determined 10,000 years ago based on who went through the Neolithic Revolution first

Jared Diamond’s argument is very controversial.

With a partner/small group: Do you agree with his thesis, or do you think there are other factors that have determined which nations are developed and which are least developed? Why?
The Industrial Revolution: A Turning Point in the History of Development

With a partner/small group: How has technology impacted your life? Provide examples.

The Industrial Revolution - 1750-1850

- 1st Historical Turning Point - Neolithic Revolution
- 2nd Historical Turning Point - Industrial Revolution
  - Those that experienced the Neolithic first were the first to industrialize
  - Industrial Revolution was the movement away from human labor to machines
  - Increased the inequalities between nations
  - Most developed nations today experienced the Industrial Revolution 200 years ago, most least developed nations have still not industrialized

1. What was life like before the Industrial Revolution?

2. What events started the Industrial Revolution?

3. What were some key inventions of the Industrial Revolution? How did they change production and life?

4. How did the Industrial Revolution impact the life of everyday citizens?

5. Was industrialization a blessing or a curse?
What Is Industrialization Like Today?

**Industrialization:** The process of a nation moving from human labor to machines, or undergoing the Industrial Revolution

- Characterized by urbanization

**Based on the resources in the Modern Industrial Revolution packet, what has characterized the Chinese Industrial Revolution?**

**With a partner/small group:** List the similarities between the original Industrial Revolution and the current Chinese Industrial Revolution.

**With a partner/small group:** Based on the Urban Game and the sources, fill out the chart below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Benefits of the Industrial Revolution</th>
<th>Drawbacks of the Industrial Revolution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
How Did Philosophers and Government Respond to Industrialization?

Karl Marx: The Philosopher of the Industrial Revolution

- Writing in response to industrialization in Germany and the capitalist system
- Capitalism - economy with private property, where you need money, or capital
- Believes that all history is a struggle between the wealthy and the poor
- Wealthy class of owners = bourgeoisie
- Workers = proletariat

- Believes workers should unite and overthrow the government and the owners (bourgeoisie)
- Create socialism - economy where the government controls everything and redistributes the wealth until all are equal
- Ends up with communism, where there is no government and all are equal

With a partner/small group: What from the Industrial Revolution would have inspired Marx’s beliefs?

With a partner/small group:

1. Do you agree with Marx's proposal? Why or why not?

2. Are there any groups that you think would find his ideas attractive?

3. What conflict could arise from Marx's ideas?
Imperialism: A Turning Point in the History of Development

With a partner/small group: What is the relationship between industrialization and development?

Imperialism: When one country tries to take advantage of, or completely take over, another country for its own benefit.

A form of government that unites different territories and people under one country's rule.

Causes of Imperialism
1. Need for raw materials and natural resources
2. Need for new economic markets and military bases
3. Nationalism and competition
4. Outlet for population growth
5. Missionary and humanitarian reasons
6. Ethnocentrism

Where Would You Take Over and Why?

Developed Countries after the Industrial Revolution
Least Developed Countries who did not go through the Industrial Revolution

Britain
France
Belgium
Netherlands
Germany

Area of Country
94,000
212,600
11,800
13,200
210,000

Population of Country
45.5 million
42 million
8.3 million
8.5 million
67.5 million

Area of Colony
13.1 million
4.3 million
940,000
790,000
1.1 million

Population of Colony
470 million
65 million
13 million
66 million
13 million

The Extent of Imperialism

Percentage of Territories Belong to Colonial Powers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Africa</td>
<td>90.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polynesia</td>
<td>98.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asia</td>
<td>56.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Americas</td>
<td>27.2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: The relationship between industrialization and development is complex and multifaceted, involving economic, political, and social factors. Imperialism often followed industrialization, as countries sought new markets, resources, and territories to expand their influence and power. Similarly, industrialization was driven in part by the need for raw materials and markets, which in turn fueled imperialistic ventures.

Dec 17-1:40 PM
How Did Developed Nations Take Over Least Developed Nations?

Who came first?
- Explorers
- Missionaries

How did the governments justify sending in troops?

With a partner/small group: Why do you think the Africans gave up power to the Europeans?

How Was Africa Divided?

Berlin Conference:

With a partner/small group: Using the maps (from Berlin Conference activity, post-Conference, and initial), answer the following questions:

1. Which country do you feel is the most dominant in Africa?

2. Which country do you feel received the best land? Why?

3. Do you see any potential problems with the way that Africa was divided?

4. Who were the losers of the Berlin Conference?

Dec 6-10:30 AM
How Did Imperialism Impact Least Developed Nations?

With a partner/small group: Based on your knowledge of imperialism so far, how could a nation be impacted by being ruled over by another country?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BENEFITS</th>
<th>NEGATIVES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

How did imperialism impact the development of Africa? Of Europe?