AP® HUMAN GEOGRAPHY
2014 SCORING GUIDELINES

Question 1

Part A (3 points total)

Identify and compare three differences between the stages of economic growth and the core-periphery model.

	Stages of economic growth (Rostow)	Core-periphery model (Wallerstein)
A1	Accurately names/describes all five stages (traditional society, preconditions for take-off, take-off, drive to maturity, mass consumption)	Accurately names all three parts of the system (core, periphery, semi-periphery)
A2	National economies developing forward over time (not moving backward)	Countries are static or can move backward in development
A3	National-level analysis	International-level analysis
A4	Economic change that focuses on a single country	Economic change that focuses on spatial relationships between countries (e.g., trade, interdependence, interaction)
A5	Uneven global development can be lessened	Uneven global development is a basic characteristic
A6	Countries fund investment for economic growth internally	Peripheral countries are dependent on core countries to finance investment for economic growth
A7	International trade may help countries to grow economically	International trade strengthens development in core countries (e.g., exporting manufactured goods) and constrains development in peripheral countries (e.g., exporting resources)
A8	Does not emphasize the role of colonialism/imperialism or neocolonialism	Emphasizes the role of colonialism/imperialism or neocolonialism
A9	Western/capitalist or liberal viewpoint	Marxist/structuralist viewpoint

Notes:
    One point is earned for each difference compared.
    To earn one point for a difference, the response must make a corresponding comparison of both models.

Part B (2 points total)

Use one of the two models to explain the level of economic development in either Mexico or Brazil.

Country	Rostow	Wallerstein
Mexico or Brazil	**Take-off (or Stage 3)** Agriculture is mechanized and commercialized **OR** Manufacturing investment in export-based economy **OR** Shift from primary to secondary economic sector	**Semi-periphery (or between core and periphery)** [Newly] industrializing countries (NICs) **OR** Countries able to exploit peripheral countries (LDCs), but are themselves exploited by the core countries (MDCs)
	Transition from preconditions for take-off to take-off (or Stage 2 to Stage 3) At least one characteristic listed under take-off	
	Drive to maturity (or Stage 4) Economic output exceeds population growth rate **OR** Increased manufacturing specialization and integration into the global economy **OR** Increased incorporation of advanced technology	
	Transition from take-off to drive to maturity (or Stage 3 to Stage 4) At least one characteristic listed under drive to maturity	

Notes:
> One point is earned for identifying a "stage" or "part." One point is earned for an explanation of the "stage" or "part."
> Both identification and explanation must be from the same model.
> One point may be earned for an explanation without identifying or correctly identifying a "stage" or "part."

Part C (2 points total)

Give two examples of how the core-periphery concept can be applied below the national scale.

Type	Core	Periphery
C1	Central Business District (CBD)	Zone of transition/residential zone/suburb
C2	City	Suburb/edge city or rural/hinterland
C3	Small town	Remote areas or rural/hinterland
C4	Political center	Less powerful center/area/region
C5	Large/primate city or metropolitan area	Small/medium city or nonmetropolitan area/region
C6	Populated area/region	Less populated area/region
C7	Productive area/region	Less developed/impoverished area/region
C8	Core state or province	Peripheral state or province

Notes:

One point is earned for each type of core-periphery example identified from the list in the table below.

Spatial or geographically-bounded terminology **must** be evident for both core and periphery examples.

Global-scale and country-scale examples earn no credit.

A. Rostow's Modernization Model explains that each state passes through 5 stages of development until it reaches the last stage. Wallerstein's Core-Periphery Model explains that the world is made up of a 3-tier structure and each country fits into one tier. The first difference between the two models is that in Rostow's model each country moves on a similar path and ^ultimately wants to passes through each stage to reach the goal of stage 5. However, in Wallerstein's model states are categorized into either a core, periphery, or semi-periphery state. The countries which do not move through the tiers, but rather are identified as a tier. Furthermore, another difference is quite simple; Rostow's Model is made up of 5 stages while Wallerstein's model is has 3 tiers. The 5 stages are: Traditional, Pre conditions to Takeoff, Take off, Drive to Maturity, and High Mass Consumption while the 3 tiers as previously stated are Core, Periphery, and Semi-periphery. Lastly, another difference is that in Wallerstein's model, the tiers are all connected under one world economy/market and one division of labor. countries They can form dependencies and are interconnected. However, Rostow's model follows the independent progress of a country as it climbs the ladder of stages. It acknowledges that all countries can reach the last stage and do not have to be stuck in tiers.

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B. Brazil is a semi-periphery country according to Wallerstein's model. This means it exhibits characteristics of both a core and a periphery country. While Brazil has a developing economy with global cities and industrialization, it still shows dependencies on the core countries (as it is a characteristic of previously colonialized countries). Brazil still needs tourism from core countries and still needs to export to core countries. This means its economy and development rely on their its dependency relationship with core countries, making it a semi-periphery country.

C. The core-periphery model can still be applied below the national level, to regional levels. Inside countries there are certain regions that depend on the economic power provided by other regions. For instance, in Spain Catalonia is the economic power-house of the country. The region is the center of Spain's Spain's economy and is the core region of Spain while the other regions (that rely on its economic power and money supply) serve as the periphery of the country. These periphery regions have dev developed a dependency on the core region to

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maintain success and stability. Furthermore, another example is the more rural areas of China compared to the urban ones. Cities like Bejing ~~and provide~~ attract industries, agglomeration, and imports through globalization. These ~~to city~~ cities contributes imensly to China's economy and serve as the core regions of China. They rural areas where scattered villages grow rice serve as the periphery. They supply small portion's to China's economy and ~~demo~~ depend on the larger urban areas to buy ~~te~~ and export the rice. Therefore, inside a national scale, the core-periphery relationship exists on a smaller, regional scale.

~~that was harder than I thaght~~

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One difference between Rostow's model and Wallerstein's model is that Rostow believed that all countries go through the 5 stages of his process and it wasn't just limited to more developed countries. Another difference was that Wallerstein thought that core countries would do as much as possible to keep the periphery dependent on them. Rostow didn't take this into account. Also, Wallerstein looked at countries compared to others, which Rostow didn't do. In Rostow's theory, countries are developing individually at seperate paces and don't have as much affect on each other. Wallerstien grouped countries together, but stated that the periphery countries are still dependent on core countries.

Based on Rostow's five stage model, Mexico would be classified as stage three, take off. This is because they have a few industries and they have infrastructure, so they are past the second stage. They aren't developed enough to be part of stage four, because they don't have enough personal transportation, which is a characteristic of that stage.

The core-periphery concept can be applied at the state level, like the United States for example. In Colorado, larger cities like Denver would be the core areas. Smaller towns are dependent on cities for products and services, so they are part of the periphery. Also, this concept can be applied within cities as well.

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ADDITIONAL ANSWER PAGE FOR QUESTION 1

The central business district would be the core because of all of the industry and manufacturing. The other zones of the city are all dependent or somewhat dependent on the central business district, so they would be classified as periphery and semi-periphery.

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A. One difference between Rostow's model and Wallerstein's model is that Rostow's model has more to do with how developed the country is economically, while Wallerstein's has more to do with development in relation with with other countries. Rostow explains in 5 steps the process of economic development, such as the 3rd stage, a.k.a. the "takeoff" stage, being the transition between less developed and more developed, known as an NIC, or Newly Industrialized Country. Wallerstein explains what is commonly known as the North-South split, where more-developed countries are north of the split line and less-developed countries are south of the line. In a polar vortex projection, the countries clustered in the center, a.k.a the "core" countries, are the ones that are north of the North-South split line. The core countries are more developed. The semi-periphery countries are the NIC's, located on the edge of the core. The periphery countries are the LDC's, located on the outer edges of the map. Another difference is that Rostow explains the process of economic growth, while Wallerstein explains why the MDC's and LDC's are located where they are and how that relates to their economic status. A third difference is that Rostow fully explains how countries develop, while Wallerstein only explains what happens after each stage of development.

B. ~~Wallerstein's theory~~ Mexico proves Wallerstein's

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theory. In a polar vortex projection, Mexico is on the edge of the core, so it would be a semi-periphery country. Mexico is a Newly Industrialized country, so that would be true. Mexico is an NIC because factories are located there, and they are in stage 3 of the Demographic Transition Model, but they are not a fully developed country.

c. An example of how the core-periphery model applies below the national scale is Italy. ~~nawhen~~ The northern part of Italy is where all the factories are located, while the farms are located in the south. Another example would be Russia. The northwestern part of Russia is located near Europe, and the majority of the population lives there. They have a strong trade relationship with many European countries and have a moderate climate. However, ~~the~~ the east & southeast part of Russia is very cold and has a very ~~small~~ small population.

Question 1

Overview

This question was intended to determine students' understanding of economic development models. The question's focus on economic development via different models and theories, countries, and scales provided students with opportunities to demonstrate a wide and varied understanding of core components of the economic geography section of the course. Rostow's economic development model and Wallerstein's world system theory are essential concepts of the course. The students were asked to compare differences between Rostow's five-stage model of economic growth and the core-periphery concept of Wallerstein's world system theory. The purpose of the question was to have the students provide and compare differences between the models, apply the models with real-world examples of Mexico and Brazil, and demonstrate an understanding of scale and core-periphery below the national scale application.

Sample: 1A
Score: 7

The response earned full credit and demonstrates a comprehensive understanding of economic development models as well as issues of scale and country-level economic characteristics. The essay received 3 points in part A: 1 point for identifying and comparing Rostow's model as countries passing through all five stages, whereas Wallerstein states that countries do not move through tiers of development but are categorized as core, periphery, or semiperiphery (A2); 1 point for identifying and comparing Rostow's five stages of development with the three stages of development in Wallerstein's model (A1); and 1 point for identifying and comparing the three tiers in Wallerstein's model as interconnected and dependent, while Rostow's model focuses on the independent progress of one country through the five stages of development (A4). The response received 2 points in part B: 1 point for correctly identifying Brazil as a semiperiphery country in Wallerstein's model and 1 point for explaining that Brazil has a developing economy with global cities and industrialization. The response received 2 points in part C: 1 point for identifying Catalonia as an economic core of Spain and explaining that the other regions of Spain serve as the periphery which rely on Catalonia's power and money (C7) 1 point for identifying and explaining that Beijing is a core area of China and that rural villages serve as the periphery (C2).

Sample: 1B
Score: 5

The response earned partial credit in part A, full credit in part B, and full credit in part C. The response received 1 point in part A for identifying that countries develop individually and at a separate pace in Rostow's model in comparison with Wallerstein who grouped countries together and asserted periphery countries are dependent on core countries (A4). No further points were awarded in part A. The essay received 2 points in part B: 1 point for naming Mexico in stage three or take-off and 1 point for explaining that Mexico is industrialized and past the second stage of Rostow's economic development theory. The essay received 2 points in part C: 1 point for identifying and explaining that Denver, Colorado is a core area and that smaller towns are the periphery, dependent on cities for products and services (C5) and 1 point for identifying and explaining that a central business district is the core and other zones of the city are the periphery, and dependent on the central business district (C1).

Sample: 1C
Score: 4

The response earned partial credit in part A, full credit in part B, and partial credit in part C. The essay received 1 point in part A for identifying and comparing Rostow's model that focused on development within a single country, with Wallerstein's theory that focused on a country's development in relationship with other countries. (A4). No further points were awarded in part A. The essay received 2 points in part B: 1 point for naming Mexico as a semiperiphery country and 1 point for explaining that Mexico is a newly industrialized country, or NIC. The essay received 1 point in part C for identifying and explaining northern Italy as an economic core where manufacturing is located and farms are located in the south (C7). No further points were awarded in part C.