

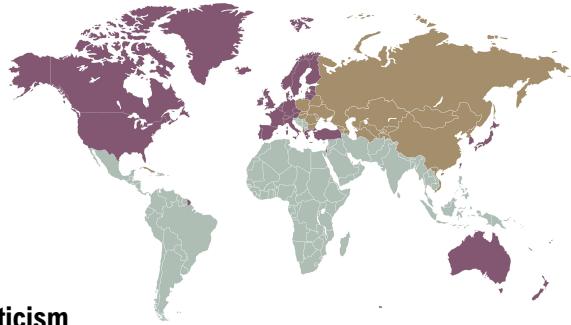
## TOPIC: DEFINING GLOBAL INEQUALITY

- ◆ **Global Stratification:** Patterns of social inequality between nations.

- \_\_\_\_\_.
- Health.
- Education.
- Political Structure.

**Older System** → After WWII, based on industrialization & government structure.

- **First World:** High industrialization.
  - \_\_\_\_\_ → Western Europe & U.S.
- **Second World:** Some industrialization.
  - \_\_\_\_\_ → Eastern Europe.
- **Third World:** Low industrialization.
  - No specific governance pattern → Africa, South America, & parts of Asia.

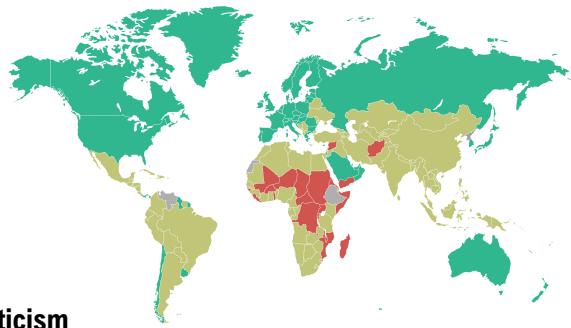


### Criticism

- Little distinction between the levels of productivity of third world countries.
- Highly \_\_\_\_\_ motivated.

**New system** → Based on Gross National Income (GNI) per capita.

- **High Income:** \_\_\_\_\_ standard of living.
  - GNI > \$14,000\*.
- **Middle Income:** Average standard of living.
  - GNI between \$4000 and \$14,000\*.
- **Low Income:** Low standard of living (\_\_\_\_ poverty).
  - GNI < \$4000\*.



### Criticism

- Excludes other factors like education or health.
- Doesn't account for \_\_\_\_\_.

\*Actual values vary from year to year.

## **TOPIC: DEFINING GLOBAL INEQUALITY**

### **EXAMPLE**

Explain one criticism of the old world classification system (ranking First, Second, and Third world countries). Explain one criticism of the newer classification system (based on GNI).

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### **PRACTICE**

Based on the older classification system, Second World countries tended to be capitalist nations.

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- a) True.
- b) False, Second World countries had monarchies.
- c) False, Second World countries had little to no governance.
- d) False, Second World countries tended to have socialist governments.