

Unit 9: Globalization

C. 1900 - Present / Exam Weighting: 8-10%

Topic 9.1 Advances in Technology and Exchange After 1900

Learning Objective

Explain how the development of new technologies changed the world from 1900 to present

Historical Developments

New modes of communication—including radio communication, cellular communication, and the internet—as well as transportation, including air travel and shipping containers, reduced the problem of geographic distance.

Energy technologies, including the use of petroleum and nuclear power, raised productivity and increased the production of material goods

More effective forms of birth control gave women greater control over fertility, transformed reproductive practices, and contributed to declining rates of fertility in much of the world

The **Green Revolution** and commercial agriculture increased productivity and sustained the earth's growing population as it spread chemically and genetically modified forms of agriculture.

Medical innovations, including vaccines and antibiotics, increased the ability of humans to survive and live longer lives.

1. Choose one new mode of communication and explain how it reduced the problem of geographic distance.
2. Choose one new mode of transportation and explain how it reduced the problem of geographic distance.
3. Choose one new energy technology and explain how it raised productivity and the production of material goods.
4. Explain the role of birth control in creating more opportunities for women in the 20th century.
5. What was the **Green Revolution**?
6. Name two positive impacts of the Green Revolution.
7. Name two negative outcomes of the Green Revolution.

8. Describe one medical innovation that has increased the ability of humans to survive and live longer lives.

Topic 9.2 Technological Advances and Limitations After 1900: Disease

Learning Objective

Explain how environmental factors affected human populations over time.

Historical Developments

Diseases, as well as medical and scientific developments, had significant effects on populations around the world.

Diseases associated with poverty persisted while other diseases emerged as new epidemics and threats to human populations, in some cases leading to social disruption. These outbreaks spurred technological and medical advances. Some diseases occurred at higher incidence merely because of increased longevity.

Diseases associated with poverty:

- Malaria
- Tuberculosis
- Cholera

Emergent epidemic diseases:

- 1918 influenza pandemic
- Ebola
- HIV/AIDS

Diseases associated with increased longevity:

- Heart disease
- Alzheimer's disease

9. Describe a disease associated with poverty and how (and where) it has threatened human populations.

10. Describe an epidemic disease of the 20th century and how it was a threat to human populations.

11. Describe a disease which exists because of increased human longevity.

12. Describe a medical advancement that has improved human longevity.

13. Answer the learning objective: How have environmental factors affected human populations in the 20th and 21st centuries?

Topic 9.3 Technological Advances: Debates About the Environment After 1900

<p>Learning Objective</p> <p>Explain the causes and effects of environmental changes in the period from 1900 to present.</p>	<p>Historical Developments</p> <p>As human activity contributed to deforestation, desertification, a decline in air quality, and increased consumption of the world's supply of fresh water, humans competed over these and other resources more intensely than ever before.</p> <p>The release of greenhouse gases and pollutants into the atmosphere contributed to debates about the nature and causes of climate change.</p>	<p>14. Describe the ways that human activity has caused environmental degradation over the 20th and 21st centuries.</p> <p>15. Describe the debate about the nature and causes of climate change. What human-created factors have contributed to this debate?</p>
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Topic 9.4 Economics in the Global Age

<p>Learning Objective</p> <p>Explain the continuities and changes in the global economy from 1900 to present.</p>	<p>Historical Developments</p> <p>In a trend accelerated by the end of the Cold War, many governments encouraged free-market economic policies and promoted economic liberalization in the late 20th century.</p> <p>Governments' increased encouragement of free-market policies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The United States under Ronald Reagan • Britain under Margaret Thatcher • China under Deng Xiaoping • Chile under Augusto Pinochet <p>In the late 20th century, revolutions in information and communications technology led to the growth of knowledge economies in some regions, while industrial production and manufacturing were increasingly situated in Asia and Latin America.</p> <p>Knowledge economies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Finland • Japan • U.S. <p>Asian production and manufacturing economies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vietnam 	<p>16. Review: what is a free-market economy?</p> <p>17. What role did the government play in the economies of many nations in the early 20th century?</p> <p>18. <u>How and why</u> did this change in the late 20th century?</p>
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- Bangladesh

Latin American production and manufacturing economies:

- Mexico
- Honduras

Changing **economic institutions**, **multinational corporations**, and regional trade agreements reflected the spread of principles and practices associated with free-market economics throughout the world.

Economic institutions and regional trade agreements:

- **World Trade Organization (WTO)**
- **North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA)**
- Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)

Multinational corporations:

- Nestlé
- Nissan
- Mahindra and Mahindra

19. Describe the economic policies of **Ronald Reagan**.

20. Describe the economic policies of **Margaret Thatcher** in Britain.

21. Describe the economic policies of **Deng Xiaoping** in China.

22. Describe the economic policies of **Pinochet** in Chile.

23. What is a **knowledge economy**?

24. Where are knowledge economies located today?

25. Where does most industrial production and manufacturing exist in the late 20th/early 21st century? Why?

26. What is a **multinational corporation**?

		<p>27. How have multinational corporations changed the global economy?</p> <p>28. What is the World Trade Organization (WTO) and what are its goals?</p> <p>29. What is NAFTA and what are its goals?</p>
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Topic 9.5 Calls for Reform and Responses After 1900

<p>Learning Objective</p> <p>Explain how social categories, roles, and practices have been maintained and challenged over time.</p>	<p>Historical Developments</p> <p>Rights-based discourses challenged old assumptions about race, class, gender, and religion.</p> <p>In much of the world, access to education as well as participation in new political and professional roles became more inclusive in terms of race, class, gender, and religion.</p> <p>Movements throughout the world protested the inequality of the environmental and economic consequences of global integration.</p>	<p>30. What assumptions about race, class, gender, and religion were challenged in the 20 and 21st centuries?</p> <p>31. Why were these assumptions challenged during this time period and not earlier?</p> <p>32. Describe the ways in which access to education became more inclusive during this time period.</p>
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		<p>33. What are some positive consequences of global integration?</p> <p>34. What are some negative consequences of global integration?</p> <p>35. Describe changes in social roles during this time period.</p> <p>36. Describe continuities in social roles during this time period.</p>
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Topic 9.6 Globalized Culture After 1900

<p>Learning Objective</p> <p>Explain how and why globalization changed culture over time.</p>	<p>Historical Developments</p> <p>Political and social changes of the 20th century led to changes in the arts and in the second half of the century, popular and consumer culture became more global.</p> <p>Global culture:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Music: Reggae ● Movies: Bollywood ● Social media: Facebook, Twitter ● Television: BBC ● Sports: World Cup soccer, the Olympics <p>Arts, entertainment, and popular culture increasingly reflected the influence of a globalized society.</p> <p>Consumer culture became globalized and transcended national borders.</p>	<p>37. What is <u>globalization</u>?</p> <p>38. <u>How</u> did popular and consumer culture become more global in the 20th century?</p> <p>39. How did globalization change culture over time?</p>
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Global consumerism:

- Online commerce: Alibaba, eBay
- Global brands: Toyota, Coca-Cola

40. Describe the role of one global brand in changing culture.

41. Describe one type of entertainment and how it reflects the influence of a globalized society.

Topic 9.7 Resistance to Globalization after 1900

Learning Objective

Explain the various responses to increasing globalization from 1900 to present.

Historical Developments

Responses to rising cultural and economic globalization took a variety of forms.

- Responses to economic globalization:
- Anti-IMF and anti-World Bank activism
 - Advent of locally developed social media (Weibo in China)

42. What is the **Anti-IMF** and what were their complaints about the International Monetary Fund?

43. Why have countries like China created their own social media?

44. Summarize how some groups have rejected increasing globalization.

45. Why have some groups rejected increasing globalization?

Topic 9.8 Institutions Developing in a Globalized World

Learning Objective

Explain how and why globalization changed international interactions among states.

Historical Developments

New international organizations, including the United Nations, formed with the stated goal of maintaining world peace and facilitating international cooperation.

46. What is the United Nations and what purpose does this organization serve?

47. Explain HOW globalization changed international interactions among states.

48. Explain WHY globalization changed international interactions among states.

Topic 9.9 Continuity and Change in a Globalized World

The final topic in this unit focuses on the skill of argumentation and so provides an opportunity for your students to draw upon the key concepts and historical developments they have studied in this unit. Using evidence relevant to this unit's key concepts, students should practice the suggested skill for this topic.

Learning Objective

Explain the extent to which science and technology brought change in the period from 1900 to the present.

- Rapid advances in science and technology altered the understanding of the universe and the natural world and led to advances in communication, transportation, industry, agriculture, and medicine.
 - New modes of communication— including radio communication, cellular communication, and the internet—as well as transportation, including air travel and shipping containers, reduced the problem of geographic distance.
 - Energy technologies, including the use of petroleum and nuclear power, raised productivity and increased the production of material goods.
 - More effective forms of birth control gave women greater control over fertility, transformed reproductive practices, and contributed to declining rates of fertility in much of the world.
 - The Green Revolution and commercial agriculture increased productivity and sustained the earth's growing population as it spread chemically and genetically modified forms of agriculture.
 - Medical innovations, including vaccines and antibiotics, increased the ability of humans to survive and live longer lives
- States responded in a variety of ways to the economic challenges of the 20th century.
- Rights-based discourses challenged old assumptions about race, class, gender, and religion.
- In much of the world, access to education as well as participation in new political and professional roles became more inclusive in terms of race, class, gender, and religion.
- Political and social changes of the 20th century led to changes in the arts and in the second half of the century, popular and consumer culture became more global.
- Arts, entertainment, and popular culture increasingly reflected the influence of a globalized society.
- Consumer culture became globalized and transcended national borders