

# Heimler's History

## Video Guide - Unit 9 WHAP Review (c. 1900 to the Present)—Globalization

Written by Eileen Orzoff Baranyk

QUESTIONS	ANSWERS	EXTRA INFO
<b>Overview of Globalization</b>		
1. What is globalization?	1. Increasing cultural and economic connectedness between people, businesses, and organizations throughout the world.	
2. What are examples of globalization beginning in other eras?	2. Connections across the Silk Road; the connections created by the Mongolian Empire; Connections established through Indian Ocean trade; The connection of the Eastern and Western Hemispheres during the European Age of Exploration; The opening of Manila by the Spanish in 1571 which created a trade route from the Americas to the Pacific.	
<b>How Modern Technology Advanced Globalization</b>		
3. What kinds of communication technology have aided globalization?	3. The telephone made it easier to talk to people on the other side of the world. The radio spread culture through entertainment and allowed governments to speak directly to their people. Modern cell phones are more complex than the computers that put Neil Armstrong on the moon.	<p><b>Learning Objective 9.1.A</b> This explains how the development of new technologies changed the world from 1900 to present.</p> <p>New modes of communication reduced the problem of distance.</p> <p><b>Learning Objective 9.9.I</b> This is a good explanation of the extent to which science and technology have brought change in the period from 1900 to the present.</p>
4. How has social media aided globalization?	4. Platforms like Facebook and Twitter democratized communication. That means that anyone could have their voices heard (for better or worse). These platforms have been used to organize and broadcast modern protest movements like the Arab Spring which were anti-government protests across	<p><b>Learning Objective 9.6.F</b> This helps to explain how and why globalization changed culture over time. 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>

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	North Africa and the Middle East in the 2010s.	<p><b>Learning Objective 9.9.I</b> This is a good explanation of the extent to which science and technology have brought change in the period from 1900 to the present.</p>
5. How have some governments pushed back against social media?	5. China shut down Facebook and Twitter in 2009 after riots broke out between a minority Muslim group called the Uighurs and Han Chinese. After, the government introduced a new social media platform called Weibo where they could control what can be posted.	<p><b>Learning Objective 9.7.G</b> This explains a response to increasing cultural globalization.</p> <p><b>Learning Objective 9.9.I</b> This is a good explanation of the extent to which science and technology have brought change in the period from 1900 to the present.</p>
<b>Modern Technologies that have Changed Human Lives Globally</b>		
6. How & why did agricultural technology change with globalization?	6. Following decolonization the birth rates went up in the Global South. This led to the Green Revolution where new varieties of wheat, grain and rice were introduced that were more resistant to pests and drought. Initially they were created by cross-breeding and then by genetic engineering.	<p><b>Learning Objective 9.1.A</b> This explains how the development of new technologies changed the world from 1900 to present.</p> <p>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.</p> <p><b>Learning Objective 9.9.I</b> This is a good explanation of the extent to which science and technology have brought change in the period from 1900 to the present.</p>
7. What were the consequences of the Green Revolution?	7. Intensive agriculture of these new crops led to deforestation, desertification, decline in air quality, increased consumption of fresh water, and pollution of freshwater due to fertilizer run-off.	<p><b>Learning Objective 9.3.C</b> This explains the causes and effects of environmental changes in the period from 1900 to present.</p> <p><b>Learning Objective 9.9.I</b> This is a good explanation of the extent to which science and technology have brought change in the period from 1900 to the present.</p>

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		<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 over before.</p> <p>The Syrian Civil War that broke out in 2011, was partially due to environmental issues. From 2006 to 2011 Syria faced five droughts which are part of the trend towards global climate change. This has had a very negative effect on agriculture. The leader of Syria who the people rose up against, Assad, has a history of mismanaging and neglecting natural resources. When the government ended subsidies to the agricultural section in 2008 people could no longer afford basic necessities.</p>
<p>8. How did changes in energy technology increase globalization?</p>	<p>8. Nuclear energy led to increased productivity in the production of goods for sale in global markets. There have also been moves recently towards renewable energy sources like wind and solar energy.</p>	<p><b>Learning Objective 9.1.A</b> This explains how the development of new technologies changed the world from 1900 to present.</p> <p>Energy technologies, including the use of petroleum and nuclear power, raised productivity and increased the production of material goods.</p> <p><b>Learning Objective 9.9.I</b> This is a good explanation of the extent to which science and technology have brought change in the period from 1900 to the present.</p>
<p>9. Why have there been shifts towards renewable energy?</p>	<p>9. Concerns about climate change. The burning of fossil fuels has increased the amount of greenhouse gases in the air, which has led to the warming of the earth's surface. There is some debate about whether this is a natural or man-made phenomena. Most policy makers across the world believe it is manmade and are trying to remedy it.</p>	<p><b>Learning Objective 9.2.B</b> Explain how environmental factors affected human populations over time.</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><b>Learning Objective 9.9.I</b></p>

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10. What kinds of international treaties have been signed to combat climate change?	<p>10. The 1997 Kyoto Protocol was the first international agreement to try to reduce carbon emissions.</p> <p>The 2015 Paris Agreement was more robust than the Kyoto Protocol in its provisions to combat global warming.</p>	<p><b>Learning Objective 9.5.E</b> Movements throughout the world protested the inequality of the environmental consequences of global integration.</p> <p>Greenpeace is a good example of an organization that protests about environmental issues.</p>
11. What kinds of epidemics were due to globalization?	11. The 1918 Flu Pandemic killed 20 million people across the globe. The AIDS epidemic in the 1980s spread across the globe.	<p><b>Learning Objective 9.2.B</b> Explain how environmental factors affected human populations over time.</p> <p>Diseases had significant effects on populations around the world. New epidemics and threats to human populations in some cases led to social disruption.</p>
12. What kinds of illnesses are associated with poverty?	12. Malaria, Tuberculosis, Cholera	<p><b>Learning Objective 9.2.B</b> Explain how environmental factors affected human populations over time.</p> <p>Diseases associated with poverty persisted.</p>
13. What medical technologies have changed human life? What has been the overall effect?	<p>13. Antibiotics (1928) that kill bacterial infections. Birth control pills (1950s) led to decreased fertility rates in the global north. Vaccines (1960s) introduced on a massive scale wiping out global diseases like smallpox, measles, and mumps.</p> <p>Combined with the Green Revolution it's clear to see why the global population is rising. People are living longer and those who would have died in infancy are making it to adulthood.</p>	<p><b>Learning Objective 9.1.A</b> This explains how the development of new technologies changed the world from 1900 to present.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Medical innovations, including vaccines and antibiotics, increased the ability of humans to survive and live longer lives.</p> <p><b>Learning Objective 9.2.B</b></p>

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		<p>This explain how environmental factors affected human populations over time.</p> <p>Outbreaks of disease spurred technological and medical advances.</p> <p><b>Learning Objective 9.9.I</b> This is a good explanation of the extent to which science and technology have brought change in the period from 1900 to the present.</p>
14. What kinds of illnesses are associated with longer lifespans?	14. Heart disease and Alzheimer's Disease	<p><b>Learning Objective 9.2.B</b> Explain how environmental factors affected human populations over time.</p> <p>Some diseases occurred at higher incidence merely because of increased longevity.</p>
<b>Global Economic Reforms</b>		
15. How did the end of the Cold War lead to increased trade?	15. More countries started moving towards free-market economies.	<p><b>Learning Objective 9.4.D</b> This helps to explain the continuities and changes in the global economy from 1900 to present.</p> <p>Since the demise of the Soviet Union only four Communist states still exist in the world</p>
16. How did Chile's economy change in the 1980s?	16. Augusto Pinochet came to power in Chile backed by the United States as part of their effort to combat socialism. A group of University of Chicago trained economists proposed Neoliberal reforms including free-market principles, privatization of state-owned industries, and stabilizing inflation. Their reforms along with loans from the World Bank bolstered the economy ("The Chilean Miracle).	<p><b>Learning Objective 8.7.I</b> Pinochet's rise to power explains one of various reactions to existing power structures in the period after 1900. Although conflict dominated much of the 20th century, many individuals and groups - including states - intensified the conflicts.</p> <p><b>Learning Objective 9.4.D</b> This helps to explain the continuities and changes in the global economy from 1900 to present.</p> <p>In a trend accelerated by the end of the Cold War, many governments</p>

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		<p>encouraged free-market economic policies and promoted economic liberalization in the late 20th century.</p>
<p>17. How did the reforms in Chile harm some people?</p>	<p>17. They increased the gap between the rich and the poor leading to immense suffering. This happened because the government removed programs and subsidies for the poor in the name of the free-market.</p>	<p><b>Learning Objective 9.5.E</b>          Movements throughout the world protested the inequality of the economic consequences of global integration.</p> <p>The World <u>Fair</u> Trade Organization is a good example of a group who protests this kind of inequality. Because free-trade prices are determined by supply and demand, if the supply of a cash crop goes up the price comes down. For the farmers, this may mean that the price drops below what they need just to cover the cost of production. This can lead to loss of property, pressure on governments, and migration. Fair Trade organizations set a minimum price for farmers crops that are not solely based on supply and demand. Suppliers may charge more than that if they choose to.</p> <p><b>Learning Objective 9.7.G</b>          Another response to rising economic globalization are anti-IMF and anti-World Bank activism. Protestors often point to the gap between the rich and the poor and claim that Neoliberalism only benefits the rich without making sure that the workers and the environment are being cared for. They also claim that the policies of the World Trade Organization only benefit wealthy countries</p>
<p>18. How was Neoliberalism spread through the 1980s?</p>	<p>18. American president Ronald Reagan and British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher pushed these policies. Poor countries took loans from the international organization, the World Bank, to help their economic situation but had to make reforms that mirrored those in Chile and had a similar effect on the poor.</p>	<p><b>Learning Objective 9.4.D</b>          This helps to explain the continuities and changes in the global economy from 1900 to present.</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>

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		<p>Changing economic institutions and regional trade agreements reflect the spread of principles and practices associated with free-market economics. The World Bank is an example of this. So is the World Trade Organization which is an organization that sets the rules of free trade for qualifying countries.</p>
<p>19. How did China's economy change in the 1980s?</p>	<p>19. The leader of China, Deng Xiaoping, backed away from pure communist principles and allowed limited access to free-market principles.</p>	<p><b>Learning Objective 9.4.D</b> This helps to explain the continuities and changes in the global economy from 1900 to present.</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>20. What is the knowledge economy?</p>	<p>20. It's a new kind of work where the product is based on people's mental work, not their physical work. People like engineers, lawyers, chemists, and Heimler have knowledge worth paying for.</p>	<p><b>Learning Objective 9.4.D</b> This helps to explain the continuities and changes in the global economy from 1900 to present.</p> <p>In the late 20th century, revolutions in information and communications technology led to the growth of knowledge economies in some regions. Places associated with knowledge economies include the United States, Finland, and Japan.</p>
<p>21. How has manufacturing changed due to globalization?</p>	<p>21. Companies no longer manufacture in the same country where their business is located. They manufacture goods where labor is the cheapest (like Vietnam, Bangladesh and Mexico).</p>	<p><b>Learning Objective 9.4.D</b> This helps to explain the continuities and changes in the global economy from 1900 to present.</p> <p>Industrial production and manufacturing were increasingly situated in Asia and Latin America.</p>
<p>22. What are multinational corporations? What are some examples?</p>	<p>22. A company that controls the manufacture and sale of goods in at least one other country than its own. Google and McDonalds are both multinational corporations. Google's headquarters are in California, but if you</p>	<p><b>Learning Objective 9.4.D</b> This helps to explain the continuities and changes in the global economy from 1900 to present. Multinational corporations reflect the spread of principles and practices</p>

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	<p>call with a question you'll most likely talk to their staff in India. McDonalds is located all over the world.</p>	<p>associated with free-market economics throughout the world.</p> <p><b>Learning Objective 9.6.F</b> This helps to explain how and why globalization changed culture over time. Consumer culture became more globalized and transcended national boundaries.</p>
<p>23. How is on-line shopping connected to globalization?</p>	<p>23. Companies like Amazon and Alibaba sell goods all over the globe. Using new transportation technology like airplanes and shipping containers that can be moved from boats to trains to trucks without being unpacked they can move goods quickly.</p>	<p><b>Learning Objective 9.1.A</b> This explains how the development of new technologies changed the world from 1900 to present.</p> <p>New modes of transportation reduced the problem of distance.</p> <p><b>Learning Objective 9.6.F</b> This helps to explain how and why globalization changed culture over time. Consumer culture became more globalized and transcended national boundaries.</p> <p><b>Learning Objective 9.9.I</b> This is a good explanation of the extent to which science and technology have brought change in the period from 1900 to the present.</p>
<p><b>Global Culture</b></p>		
<p>24. How is the rise of pop culture connected to globalization?</p>	<p>24. Pop culture emerged in the 1920s and is the culture of the people (not the elites). It was spread by technology like radio, movies, television, and later, the internet. Hollywood movies have spread around the globe, but so have Bollywood movies produced in India. Culturally specific music like Reggae has also found a global audience.</p>	<p><b>Learning Objective 9.6.F</b> This helps to explain how and why globalization changed culture over time.</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. Arts, entertainment, and popular culture increasingly reflected the influence of a globalized society.</p> <p><b>Learning Objective 9.9.I</b> This is a good explanation of the extent</p>

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		to which science and technology have brought change in the period from 1900 to the present.
25. What is a cultural example of global interconnectedness?	25. The modern Olympic Games. They were first held in Greece in 1896. In the summer of 2016 nearly half the world's population watched the games on TV. The World Cup is another good example.	<b>Learning Objective 9.6.F</b> This helps to explain how and why globalization changed culture over time.
<b>Global Social Changes</b>		
26. What are some examples of the movement for greater human rights across the globe?	26. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948) has been ratified by most United Nations member countries. This document affirmed the idea that all humans had rights on the basis of their being human (which comes straight out of the Enlightenment). It said that humans had the right to equality before the law, the right to adequate food, clothing, shelter, health care and education.	<b>Learning Objective 9.5.E</b> This explains how social categories, roles and practices have been changed over time.  Rights-based discourses challenged old assumptions about race, class, gender and religion.
27. What is an example of the movement for greater rights for women across the globe?	27. The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (1979) was another UN treaty, but this time addressing women's rights. Many of the cornerstones of the modern feminist movement were included such as the right to vote, equality in education, and the right to birth control.	<b>Learning Objective 9.5.E</b> This explains how social categories, roles and practices have been changed over time.  Rights-based discourses challenged old assumptions about gender. In much of the world, access to education as well as participation in new political and professional roles became more inclusive in terms of gender. Women have gained the right to vote steadily since the end of World War I. United States (1920); Brazil (1932); Turkey (1934); Japan (1945); India (1947); Morocco (1963), and many more.
28. What movements tried to address racial discrimination?	In the United States, the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the Voting Rights Act of 1965 were steps towards addressing racial inequalities.  In South Africa the apartheid was ended	<b>Learning Objective 8.7.I</b> Groups and individuals challenged the many wars of the century, and some, such as Mohandas Gandhi, Martin Luther King, Jr., and Nelson Mandela, promoted the practice of nonviolence as a way to

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	<p>in the 1990s thanks to the leadership and suffering of Nelson Mandela, as well as by the economic pressure put on South Africa by the world. In 1990 Mandela was elected the first black president of South Africa.</p> <p>In India discrimination against low caste Hindus and untouchables was common. Starting in the 1950s the caste reservation system opened opportunities for people of lower castes, but did not eliminate the caste system entirely.</p>	<p>bring about political change.</p> <p><b>Learning Objective 9.5.E</b> This explains how social categories, roles and practices have been changed over time.</p> <p>Rights-based discourses challenged old assumptions about race. 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.</p>
<p><b>The United Nations</b></p>		
<p>29. What is the United Nations and why did it form?</p>	<p>29. The United Nations is an international organization whose sole purpose is to promote worldwide peace, security and cooperation. It was formed at the end of World War II to prevent another global war. In addition to the conventions and declarations mentioned earlier, they send peacekeeping troops around the world to help resolve problems peacefully.</p>	<p><b>Learning Objective 9.8.H</b> This explains how and why globalization changed international interactions among states.</p>