**The Modern Era: Globalization**

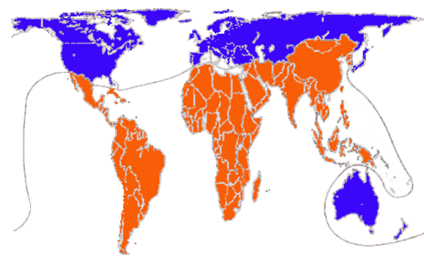
**Colonialism left new nations “ .”  
This table shows how shares of world Gross Domestic Product changed between 1870 and 1998.**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Date** | **India** | **China** | **Africa** | **Japan** | **Western Europe and U.S.** |
| **1870** |  |  |  |  |  |
| **1913** | **7.6** | **8.9** | **2.7** | **2.6** | **52.6** |
| **1950** |  |  |  |  |  |
| **1973** | **3.1** | **4.6** | **3.3** | **7.7** | **47.7** |
| **1998** |  |  |  |  |  |

In 1750, China and India provided 57% of world manufacturing. In 1953, they manufactured only 4% of the world’s goods.

**What caused such a dramatic change?**

In the 1960s, as the colonized people gained independence, the world-wide split between the North –rich industrial nations—and the South – poor “third world” nations—grew wider.



Post WWII, move towards

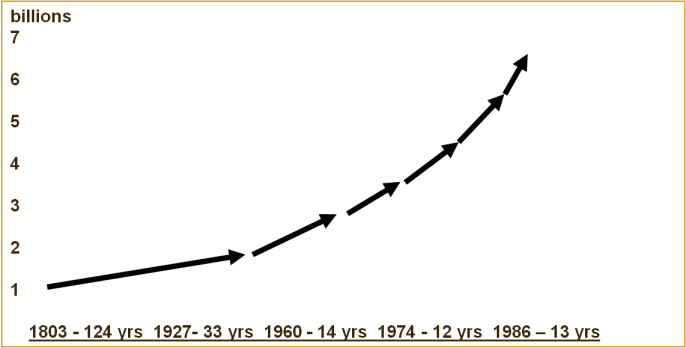
In theory, free world trade encourages greater economic specialization, more productivity, and greater wealth.

* use of world
* Tariffs ( ) are .
* Businesses can where make more .
* are created.
* People have

In the 1990s, now embraced the majority of the world’s economies.

* Increasing global
  + Faster and
* Rapid growth of social .
* Swift and free flow of across national borders

**World population has been rapidly increasing.**

The time it takes to add people grows

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Country** | **Average Life Expectancy** |
| **Sweden** |  |
| **France** | **78** |
| **United States** |  |
| **Bangladesh** | **62.8** |
| **Botswana** | **40.1** |
| **Zimbabwe** |  |

Life expectancy is rising, but it varies worldwide.

Average life expectancy for the world is years.

* Speed of has dramatically.
* Worldwide is almost

**Use this map to summarize how the computer has changed lives around the world**

* New allow humans to control like never before
* are being produced, bought, and sold worldwide than ever before.
* Globalization also spreads .
  + Examples from the slide:
* ideas have spread to more countries than ever before.
  + Examples from the slide:

**But globalization brings high human costs.**

* Although the world’s people are producing more than in wealth, these riches are distributed .
* The continues to increase.
* % get most of the wealth.
* The U.S. owns of this wealth.
* of the world’s people live on less than a day.
* Peasants are forced to as money and wage economies spread.
* Workers without are often left behind.

**Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of Selected Countries and Corporations 2002 (Corporations in bold)**

**Some big multinational corporations have than many**

**.**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| *Rank* | *GDP/value added* | *$trillion* |
| 1 | United States |  |
| 2 | Japan | 4.7 |
| 7 | China |  |
|  |  | ***$billion*** |
| 40 | Malaysia |  |
| 42 | Philippines | 74.7 |
| 43 | Chile | 70.5 |
| 44 | **Wal-Mart Stores** |  |
| 45 | Pakistan |  |
| 46 | Peru | 53.5 |
| 47 | Algeria | 53.3 |
| 48 | **Exxon** | **57.6** |
| 49 | Czech Republic |  |
| 50 | New Zealand | 50 |
| 51 | Bangladesh | 47.1 |
| 52 | United Arab Emirates | 46.5 |
| 53 | **General Motors** | **46.2** |
| 54 | Hungary | 45.6 |
| 55 | **Ford Motor** |  |
| 56 | **Mitsubishi** |  |
| 57 | **Mitsui** | **41.3** |
| 58 | Nigeria |  |
| 59 | **Citigroup** | **39.1** |

* In poor countries is widespread.
* Some children of ages are working instead of going to school.
  + Involves high energy work, usually 16 hour days, earning between $2-3 a day

**Outsourcing is increasing**

* In 2003, U.S. information technology jobs.
* An estimated more jobs may move overseas.
* But U.S. loss is a gain for other nations such as:
* Manufacturing and capital flows to the areas of the world where they can
* The following keep business away:
  + Strong labor unions
  + High wages
  + Environment protection laws
  + Unstable governments

**Environmental Problems**

* forests.
* burning fossil .
* producing industrial and consumer .
* Growing to the environment affect people

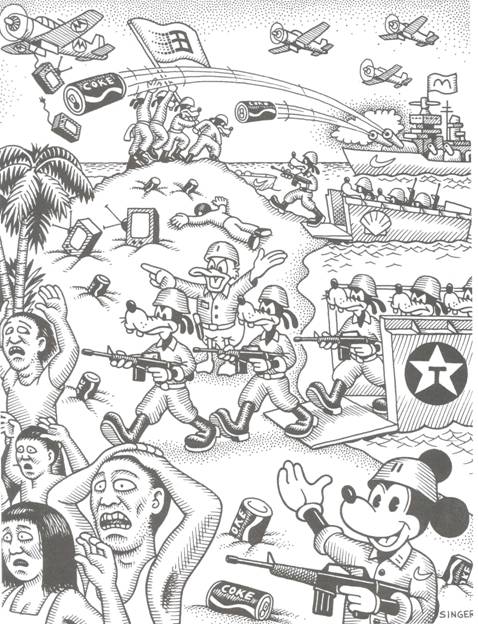
**Lots of the people question globalization. Why?**



**Globalization involves contradictions.**

* industry but gap between rich and poor?
* Lots of pluralism but people becoming “homogenized?” (losing culture, becoming the same)
* Increasing but small communities banding more together?
* in industrialized nations but great in other countries?

**Some people believe that globalization is “cultural imperialism” AKA culture, particularly American culture, is taking over other countries around the world.**

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Can you interpret how this cartoon depicts the idea of “cultural imperialism?”

**People respond to globalization differently.**

* wholeheartedly it.
* seek to their
* fight for more
* turn to .
* turn
* try to it for human .

**Terrorism has ushered in a new global threat**.

* military strategies and are often against suicide attacks.
* communicate and spread their ideologies .
* groups may have in many nations.
  + In , the United States government adopted of intervention as part of a .
  + 2002 – U.S. forces invaded to topple the government of the , which was cooperating with international terrorists.
  + 2003 – U.S. forces invaded to overthrow the government of . The U.S. accused him of terrorism.
* In this new era, will the US act as democratic leader, the supreme world power, as an empire?
  + owns about of the world’s .
  + working to create institutions in Afghanistan, Iraq, and other countries.
  + has force equal to the next countries combined.
  + striving to be a of for the world.
  + maintains military bases, valued at $ billion, with military personnel in nations.
* Do you believe that one person can make a difference? Why or why not?