

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Group # \_\_\_\_\_

World Cultures

# Globalization DBQ Mini Project

## Historical Background:

Globalization used to be widely celebrated as a new birth of freedom: better connections in a more open world would improve people's lives by making new products and ideas universally available, breaking down barriers to trade and democratic institutions, resolve tensions between old adversaries, and empower more and more people (cf. T. Friedman, 1999; J. Micklethwait/A. Wooldridge, *A Future Perfect*, 2000) ... The term globalization was used increasingly to express concern about the consequences of global change for the well-being of various groups, the sovereignty and identity of countries, the disparities among peoples, and the health of the environment (cf. Hirst and Thompson, 1996; J. Mittelman, ed., *Globalization: Critical Reflections*, 1996). Politicians opposed to America's global influence and activists opposed to the inequities of oppressive global capitalism now portray globalization as dangerous. Globalization has thus become an issue in a wide-ranging global debate.

## Task:

With your assigned group of critical thinkers, effectively address and discuss the question:

***Has the world economy changed for the better or worse as a result of globalization?***

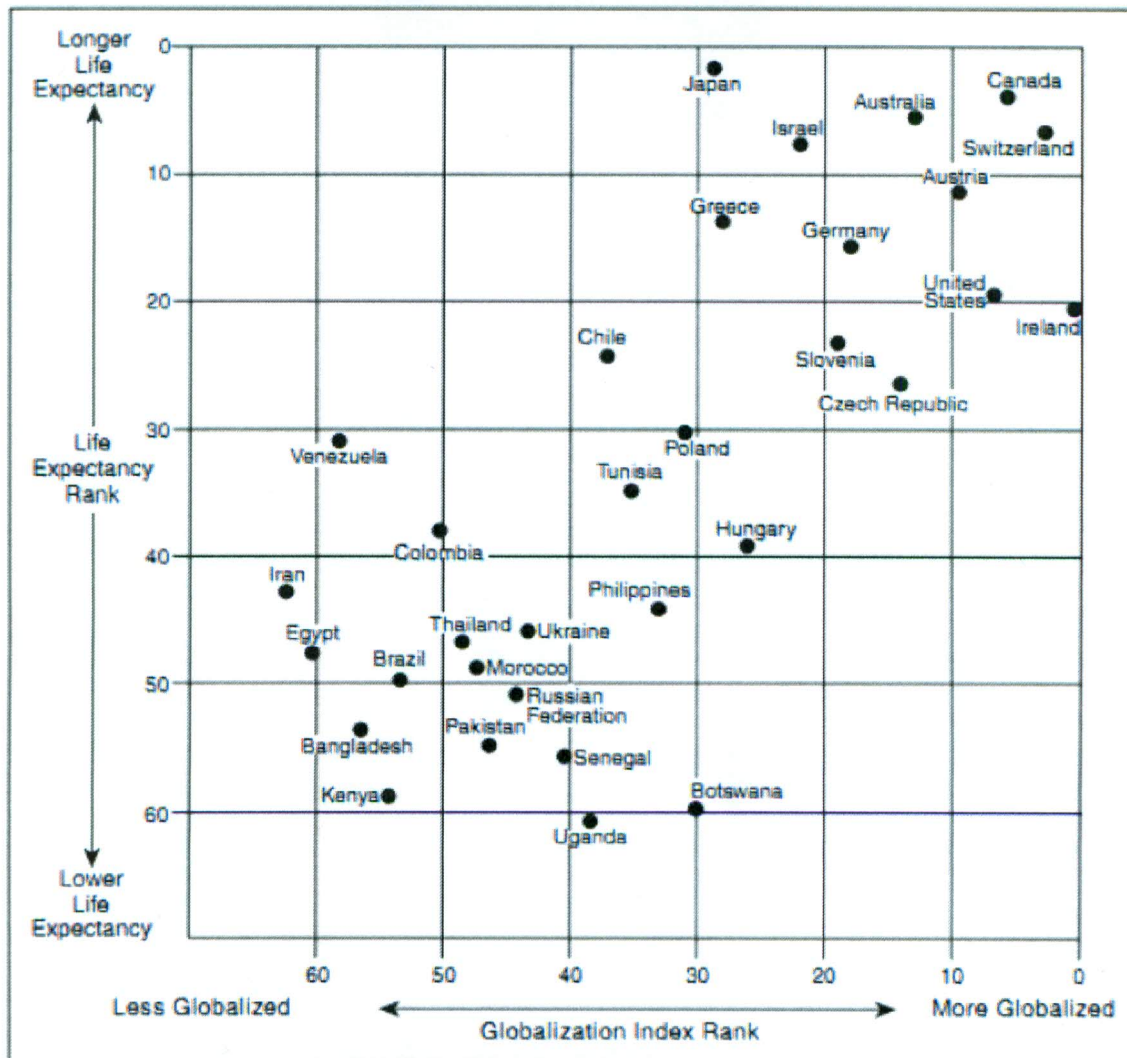
## Directions:

After examining and analyzing the documents by answering the corresponding questions, create an ad campaign ***arguing that globalization has changed the world economy for the better or the worse*** with your group members. For your ad, you will be using the iPad applications of iMovie or Educreations. Be sure to include evidence from ***one more than half of*** the documents, relevant statistics, and/or support from the articles and Friedman lectures we have studied in class. Each group member will have a role of:

1. **Director**- oversees tasks and compiles work of entire group.
2. **Writer**- writes script, comes up with slogans for the ad, and uses evidence from group's selected documents and articles.
3. **Graphic Designer**- chooses images and designs layout of ad campaign.
4. **Reporter/ Researcher**- records campaign ad and finds additional source to use.

# Document 1

## Globalization and Life Expectancy



Source: Roger A. Arnold, *Economics: New Ways of Thinking*, EMC Publishing, 2007 (adapted)

1A. Which *five* countries are the most globalized?

1B. Which *five* countries are the least globalized?

1C. What is the relationship between globalization and life expectancy?

Document 2



Source: Arcadio, *La Nacion*, March 4, 2002

- 2A. From the cartoon, what is happening to the world economy in relationship to the globalization?
- 2B. What does this suggest about the process of globalization? Does this cartoon portray it in a negative connotation?



## Document 3

... Welcome to the mixed-up world of "globalization"—a growing worldwide marketplace where business transactions routinely span the planet and national borders are growing fuzzier and fuzzier. It wasn't always this way. Chances are, your parents wore American-made clothes, ate American-made food, and drove American-made cars. But a boom in world trade has changed all that. And what you buy may be the least of it.

The expansion of world trade has unleashed a multitude of dramatic changes. Whole countries have seen their fortunes soar as foreign investment has poured in, creating factories and providing jobs for millions of people. Other countries have been left behind. In the process, billions of lives are affected, for better and worse. . . .

Source: Herbert Buchsbaum, "Living in a Global Economy," *Scholastic Update*, March 7, 1997

- 3A. What are two of the dramatic changes around the world as a result of globalization?
- 3B. Examine the source of this document. How has globalization progressed since the time when this document was written?

## Document 4

### Your Complaints Circle Globe

... When an American calls a toll-free number in the United States to report a broken appliance or complain about the wrong sweater ordered from a catalog, the call is often routed through fast fiber-optic cables to a center in India. . . .

International call centers based in India will generate \$8 billion in revenue by 2008, says NASSCOM, a technology industry trade group in India. Growth is accelerating as globalization and government deregulation expand telecommunications in India and lower its cost.

"The potential is unlimited," says Prakash Gurbaxani, founder and chief executive of 24/7 Customer.com, a customer service center in Bangalore whose American clients include Web sites AltaVista and Shutterfly.com. Anticipating more business, the company's supermarket-sized call center is filled with dark-screened PCs and dwarfs its 300 employees. . . .

Source: Associated Press, *Syracuse Herald American*, June 24, 2001

- 4A. What is one effect of globalization on the United States?
- 4B. What is one effect of globalization on India?

## Document 5

... TODAY, GLOBALIZATION IS being challenged around the world. There is discontent with globalization, and rightfully so. Globalization can be a force for good: the globalization of ideas about democracy and of civil society have changed the way people think, while global political movements have led to debt relief and the treaty on land mines. Globalization has helped hundreds of millions of people attain higher standards of living, beyond what they, or most economists, thought imaginable but a short while ago. The globalization of the economy has benefited countries that took advantage of it by seeking new markets for their exports and by welcoming foreign investment. Even so, the countries that have benefited the most have been those that took charge of their own destiny and recognized the role government can play in development rather than relying on the notion of a self-regulated market that would fix its own problems.

But for millions of people globalization has not worked. Many have actually been made worse off, as they have seen their jobs destroyed and their lives become more insecure. They have felt increasingly powerless against forces beyond their control. They have seen their democracies undermined, their cultures eroded.

If globalization continues to be conducted in the way that it has been in the past, if we continue to fail to learn from our mistakes, globalization will not only not succeed in promoting development but will continue to create poverty and instability. Without reform, the backlash that has already started will mount and discontent with globalization will grow. . . .

Source: Joseph E. Stiglitz, *Globalization and Its Discontents*, W. W. Norton & Co., 2003

- 5A. What is one positive change from globalization?
- 5B. What is one negative change from globalization?

## Document 6

...China's spectacular economic progress has not come without costs. The country's environment has suffered enormously as factories pop up everywhere and 2, 000 new cars hit Beijing roads each day. Pollution in Chinese cities is among the world's worst, with air so contaminated that children are often warned not to play outside.

The working conditions for many Chinese are also a concern. Millions of people crowd into cities for factory jobs making the shirts and sneakers and cellphones that the rest of the world buys. Many of them work 12 hours a day, 7 days a week, earning as little as \$150 a month...

Source: Wines, Michael, *The Rise of China*, The New York Times Upfront. September 5, 2011

- 6A. What are some consequences of China's economic progress?



• Document 7 •

**Document 7**

Nations achieved large advances in life expectancy, nutrition, and education in the 20th century, and in the more equal distribution of them. Less widely noted is that over the last thirty years or so, the majority of the world's poor have begun slowly to catch up with living standards in developed countries for the first time in over two centuries. So far, the convergence is only relative (that is, the average person in a poor country has faster income growth than the average person in a rich country). Absolute (dollar) income gaps are still widening...

China and India together account for almost 40 per cent of the world's population and both were formerly extremely poor. While they remain very poor, their rapid recent economic progress, consequent on their policy reforms of the last two decades, bulks large in today's improved global inequality statistics...

The proportion of the world's population in extreme poverty has

declined from about three-quarters in 1820 to one-fifth today, and despite some setbacks, that proportion continued to fall slowly over the 1990s. However economic growth in the poorest countries over the 1990s was insufficient, relative to the decade's population increase of 690 million, to reduce the estimated number in extreme poverty, which remains at about 1.2 billion...

Globalisation's critics frequently attribute to it economic problems that in fact arise from the presence of ethnic and religious fragmentation, civil war, poor governance and corruption; and the absence of social trust, modern institutions, and outward-looking economic policies. These problems have to be remedied principally by the peoples affected. The international diffusion of modern ideas, ideals and institutions are not the problem; they are part of the solution.

From "Global Poverty and Inequality in the 20th century: Turning the Corner?," an article prepared in 2001 for the Treasury Department of the government of Australia. (The article can be accessed at <http://www.treasury.gov.au/documents/110/PDF/Round2.pdf>)

7A. What has happened to the world's population in extreme poverty since 1820?

7B. What factors have counteracted this statistic?