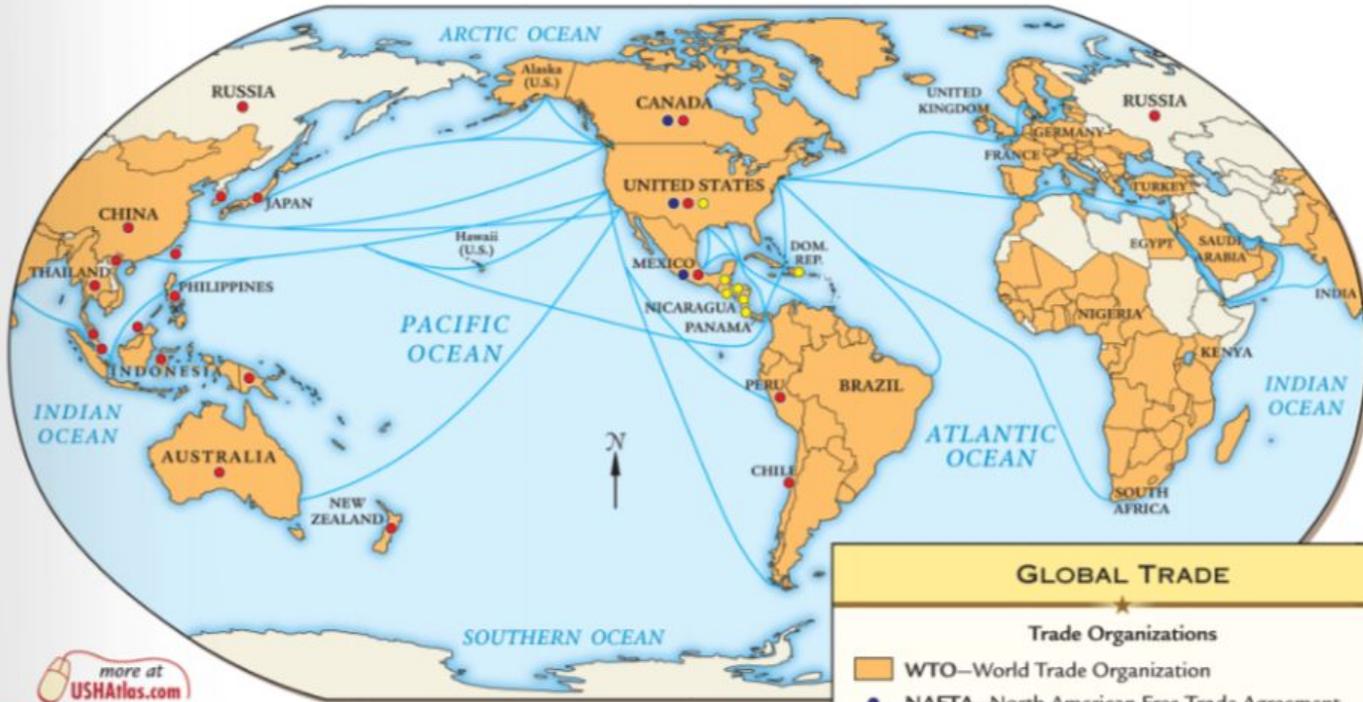


Unit 7

Globalization

One of the biggest changes of the mid-20th century was the rapid increase in globalization

What is
“globalization”?



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USHAIllas.com

B To increase international trade opportunities, the United States has joined several organizations that enforce free trade agreements. The countries of NAFTA alone trade more than \$2 billion worth of goods and services with each other every day.

GLOBAL TRADE

Trade Organizations

- WTO—World Trade Organization
- NAFTA—North American Free Trade Agreement
- APEC—Asian Pacific Economic Cooperation
- CAFTA-DR—Central American Free Trade Agreement - Dominican Republic
- Major U.S. shipping route

Globalization is the increased flow of trade, people, technology, culture, & ideas among countries

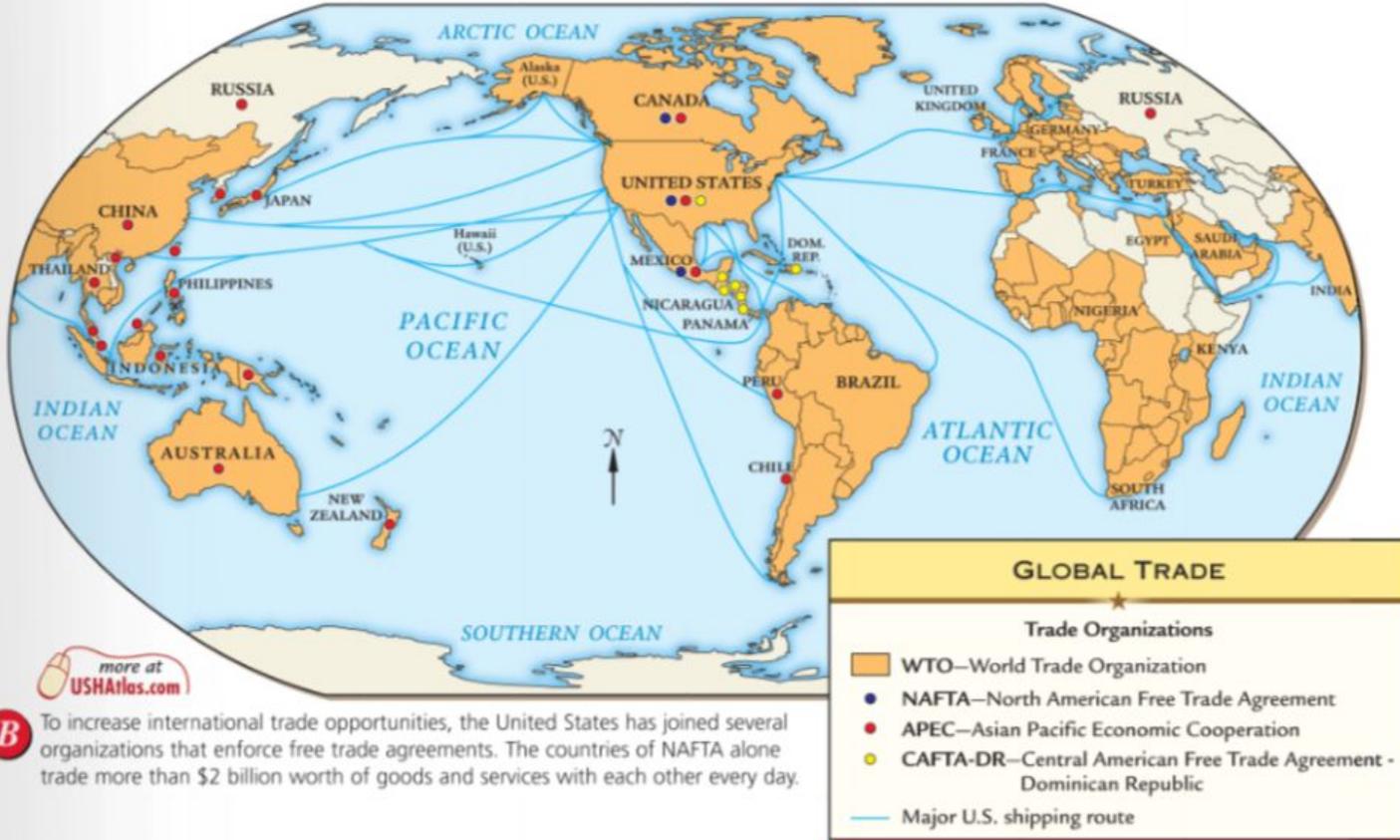
Today, globalization is most associated with international trade & multinational corporations...

...advances in technology & communication...

...& increase in cultural diffusion



How new is globalization? What previous examples can you remember?



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Globalization has been around for centuries but has been rapidly increasing since 1990



es American
nds for England.

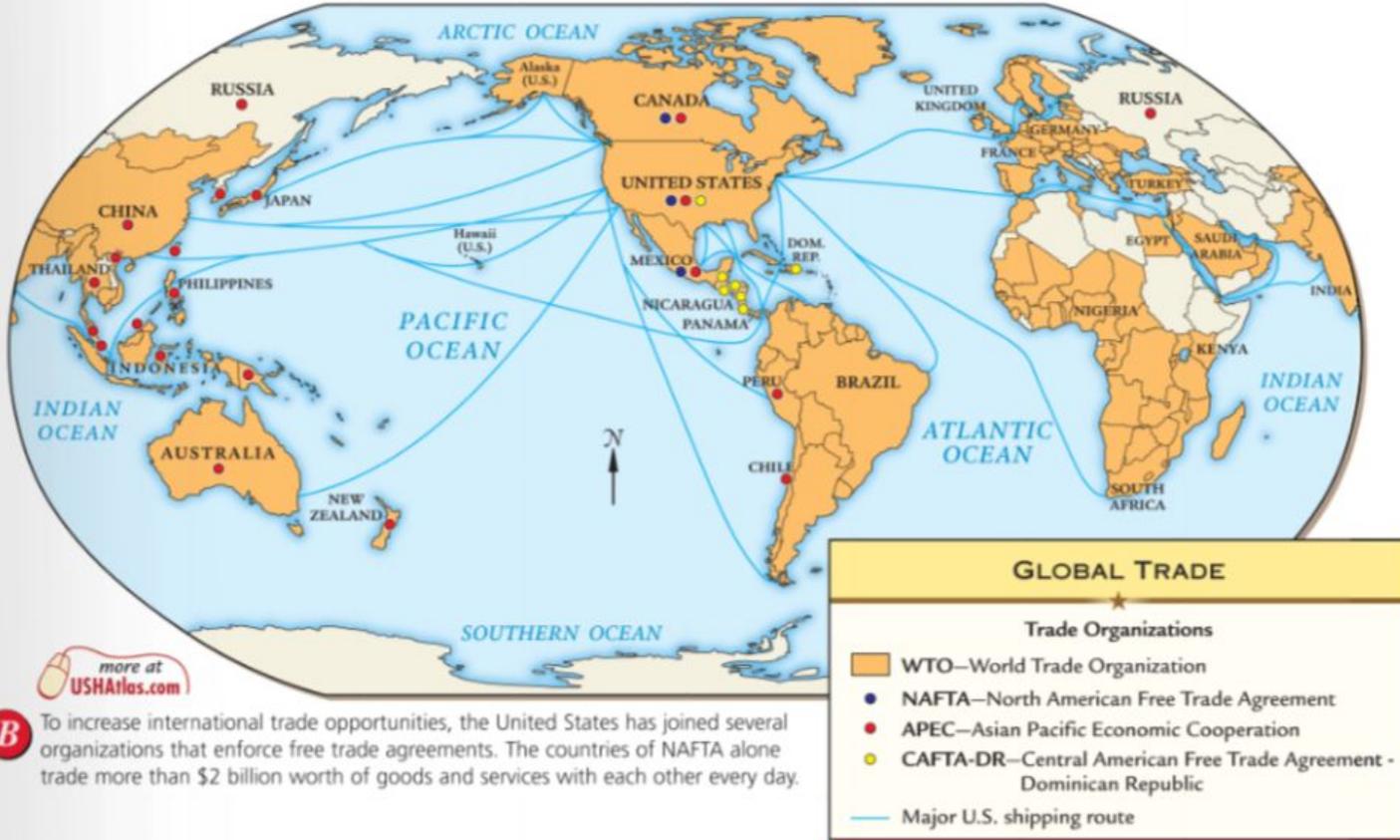
1580 Drake
PACIFIC OCEAN
EQUATOR

5 1519 Rejects
Magellan see
for Spain.

30°N
Magellan
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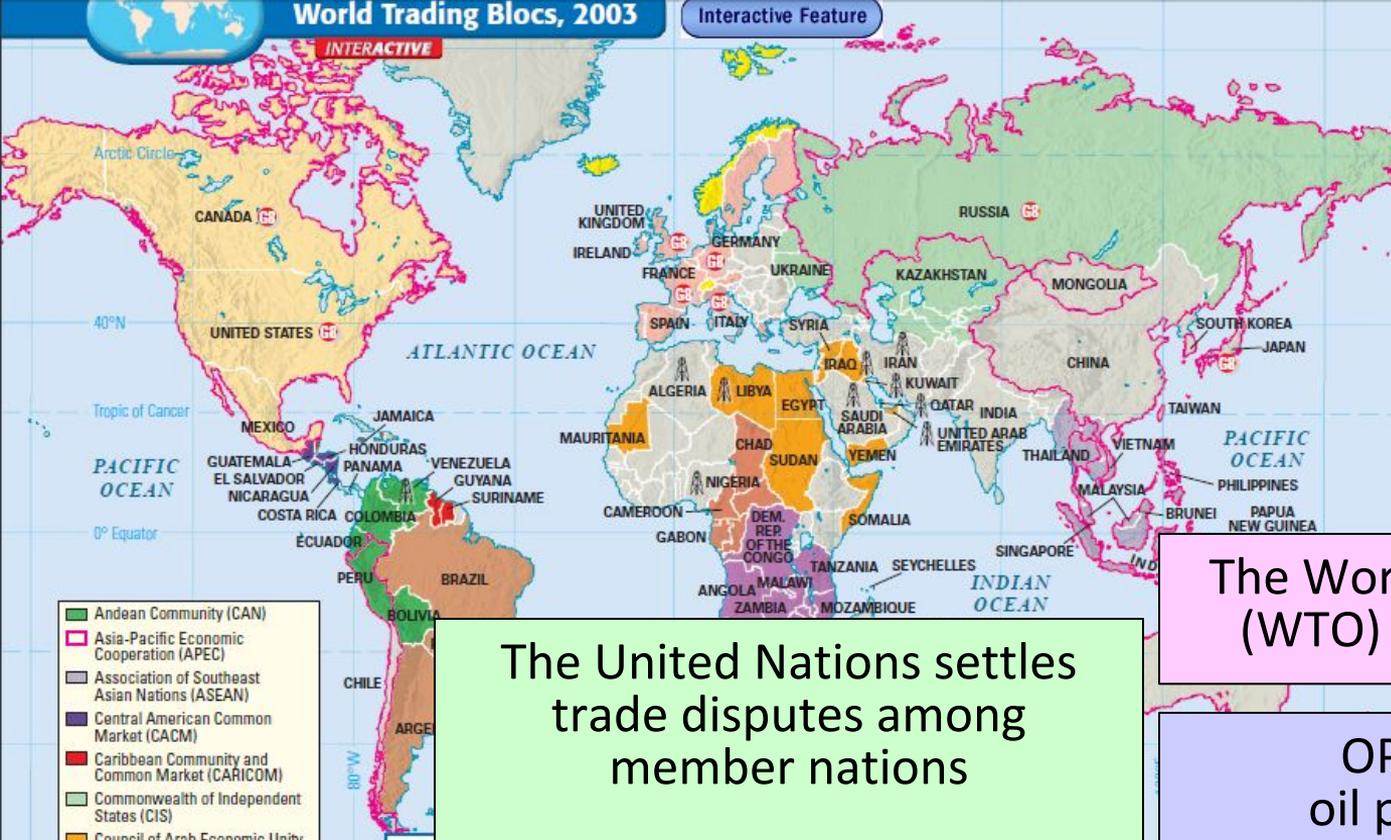
151°
30°S

What has led to increased globalization?



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To increase international trade opportunities, the United States has joined several organizations that enforce free trade agreements. The countries of NAFTA alone trade more than \$2 billion worth of goods and services with each other every day.



- Andean Community (CAN)
- Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC)
- Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)
- Central American Common Market (CACM)
- Caribbean Community and Common Market (CARICOM)
- Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS)
- Council of Arab Economic Unity (CAEU)
- European Free Trade Association (EFTA)
- European Union (EU)
- Group of Eight (G8)
- Monetary and Economic Community of Central Africa (CEMAC)
- North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA)
- Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC)

The United Nations settles trade disputes among member nations

The World Trade Organization (WTO) promotes free trade

OPEC is a cartel of oil producing nations

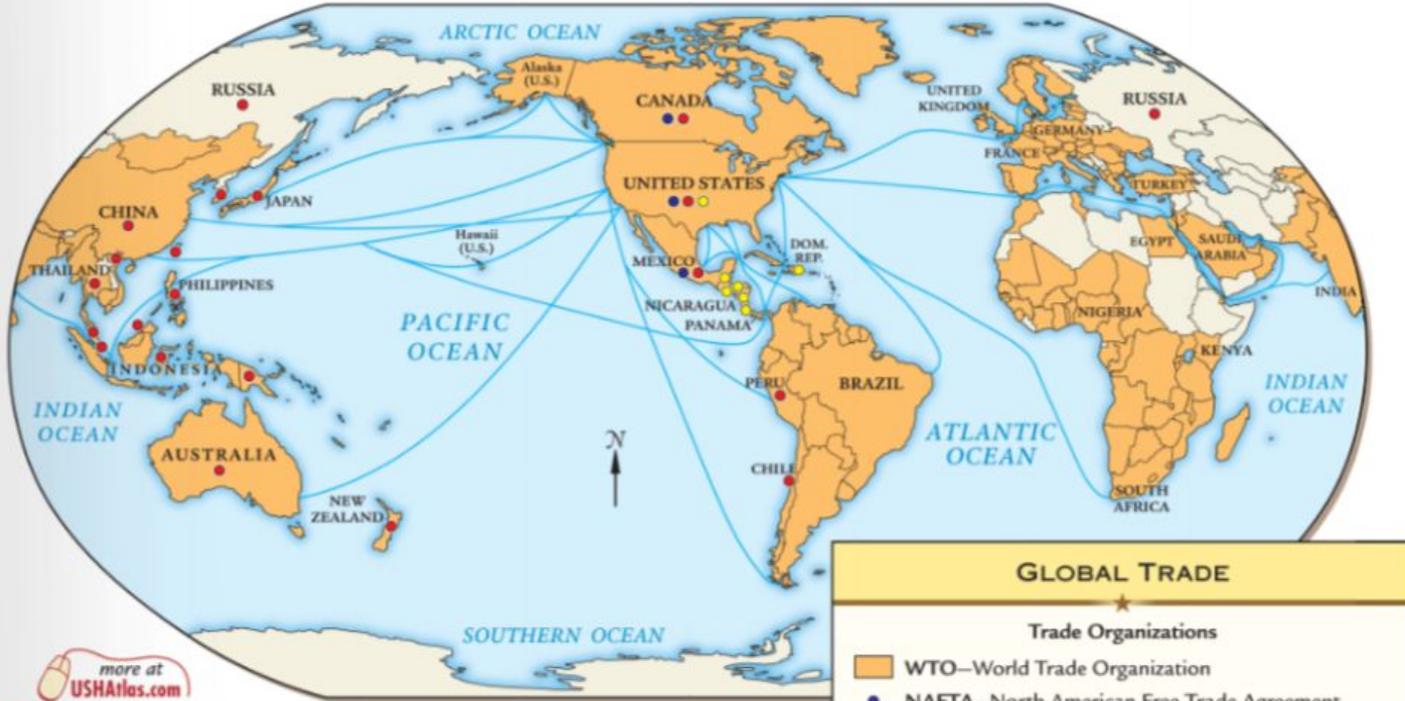
GEOGRAPHY SKILLBUILDER: Interpreting Maps

1. Location Which countries in OPEC are located outside of Southwest Asia?
2. Location Which countries in OPEC are located in Southwest Asia?

Globalization has increased due to lowered trade barriers, new trade organizations, & increased communication

most of which of the former Communist nations of Eastern Europe also have applied to become EU members

What are some positive effects of globalization?



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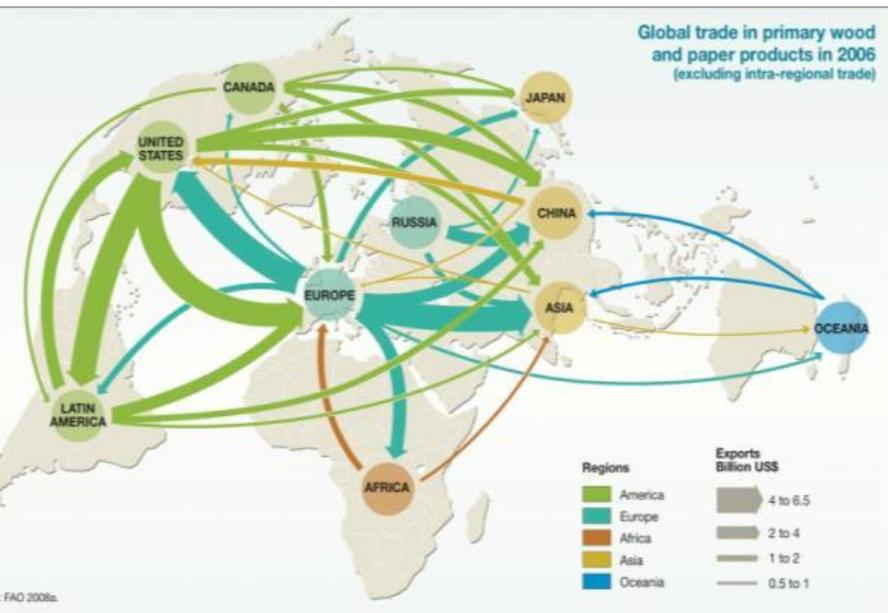
B To increase international trade opportunities, the United States has joined several organizations that enforce free trade agreements. The countries of NAFTA alone trade more than \$2 billion worth of goods and services with each other every day.

Increased trade gives people more goods & services

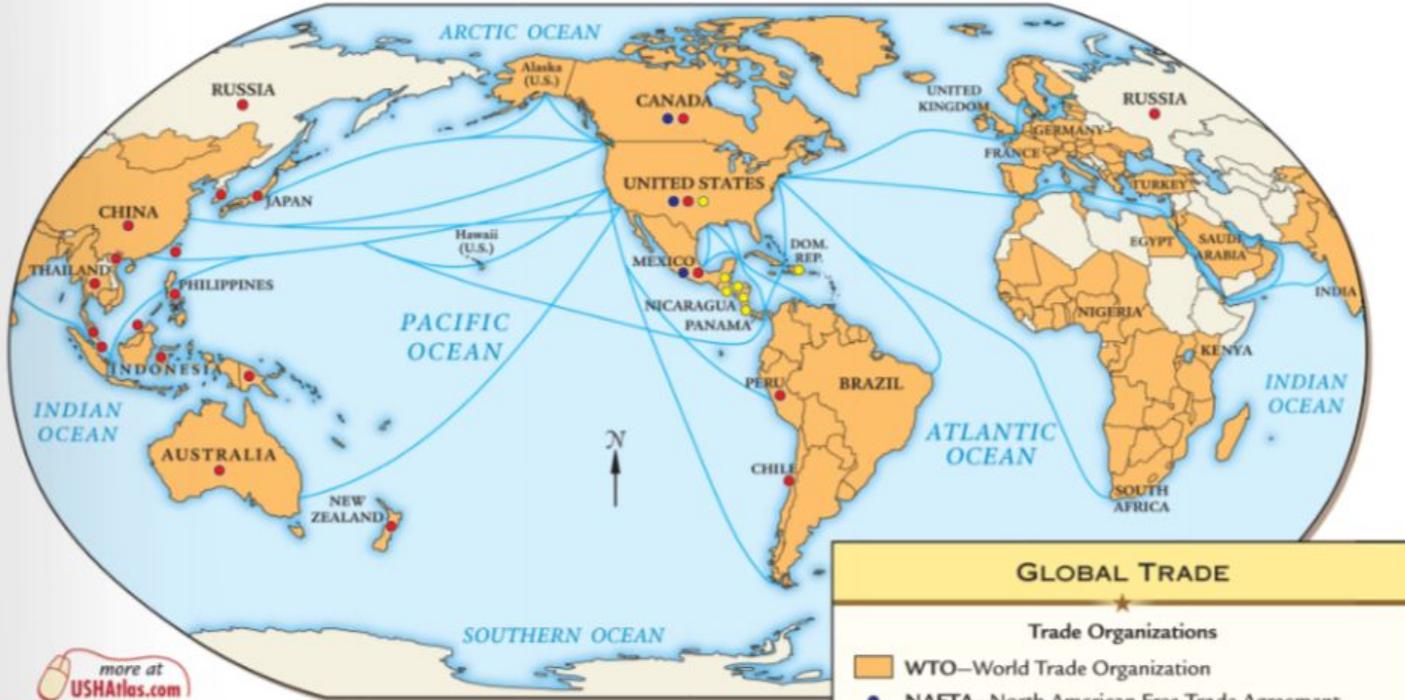
Companies lower costs & prices by buying materials & hiring workers from other countries

Creates jobs & raises standard of living

Globalization increases access to medicine & technology



What are some negative effects of globalization?

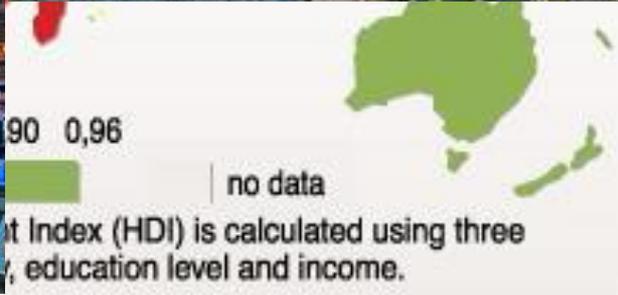


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To increase international trade opportunities, the United States has joined several organizations that enforce free trade agreements. The countries of NAFTA alone trade more than \$2 billion worth of goods and services with each other every day.

Globalization increases the gap between the developed nations & developing nations

Outsourcing leads to low-paying jobs in developing nations



0,90 0,96

no data

Human Development Index (HDI) is calculated using three factors: life expectancy, education level and income.

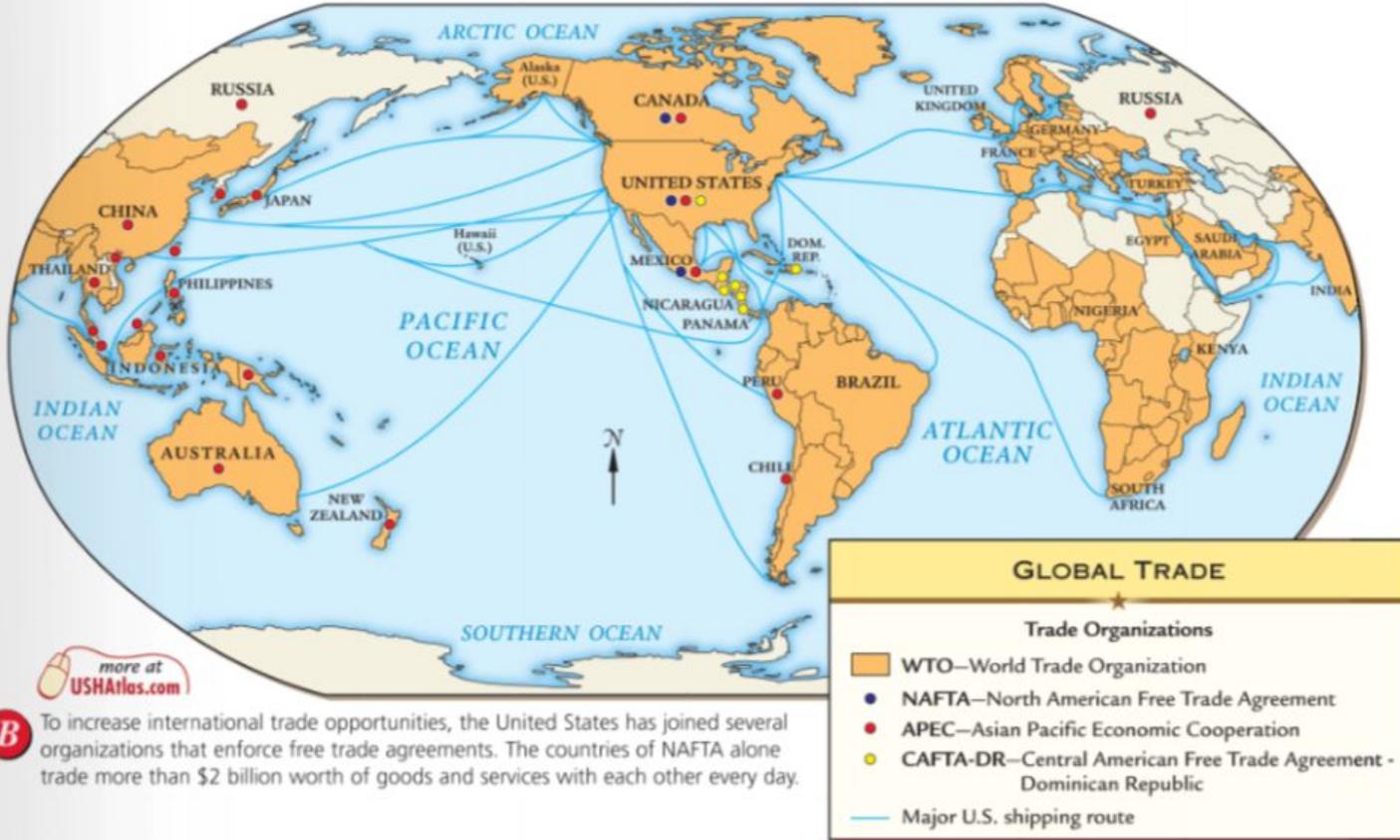
Globalization increases spread of Western culture & resentment among non-Western nations



Globalization increases environmental pollution & the depletion of natural resources



What are some effects of multinational businesses?



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Multinational corporations (MNCs) operate in multiple countries in order to gain raw materials, assemble products, & sell throughout the world



Can you name 1 of the top 10 multinational corporations in the world? (Hint: only 1 is shown in this image)



Biggest transnational companies

Jul 29th 2010 | from the print edition

Tweet

3

Like

6

According to the latest World Investment Report from the UN Conference on Trade and Development, General Electric holds foreign assets worth \$401 billion, more than any non-financial firm. The American conglomerate has half of its assets abroad. For Vodafone, a British telecoms company, and ArcelorMittal, a steelmaker with its headquarters in Luxembourg, the share is more than 90%. Six of the ten biggest transnational corporations by foreign assets are from the oil or power industries. Toyota, the world's biggest carmaker, is the only Asian firm among the top 12. Exxon Mobil had the largest foreign sales, of \$322 billion. Wal-Mart, ranked only 30th by foreign assets, had the most employees abroad: 650,000.

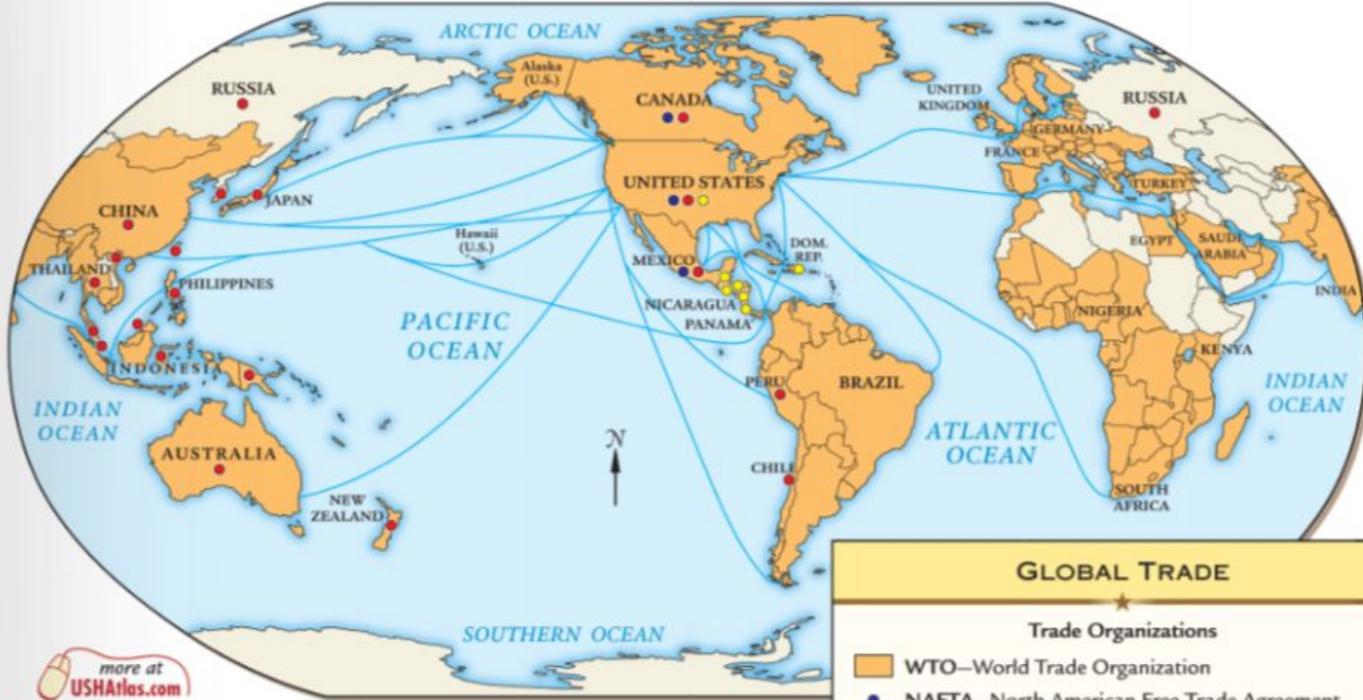
Biggest transnational companies

By foreign assets, 2008, \$bn



Source: UNCTAD

What is the future of globalization?

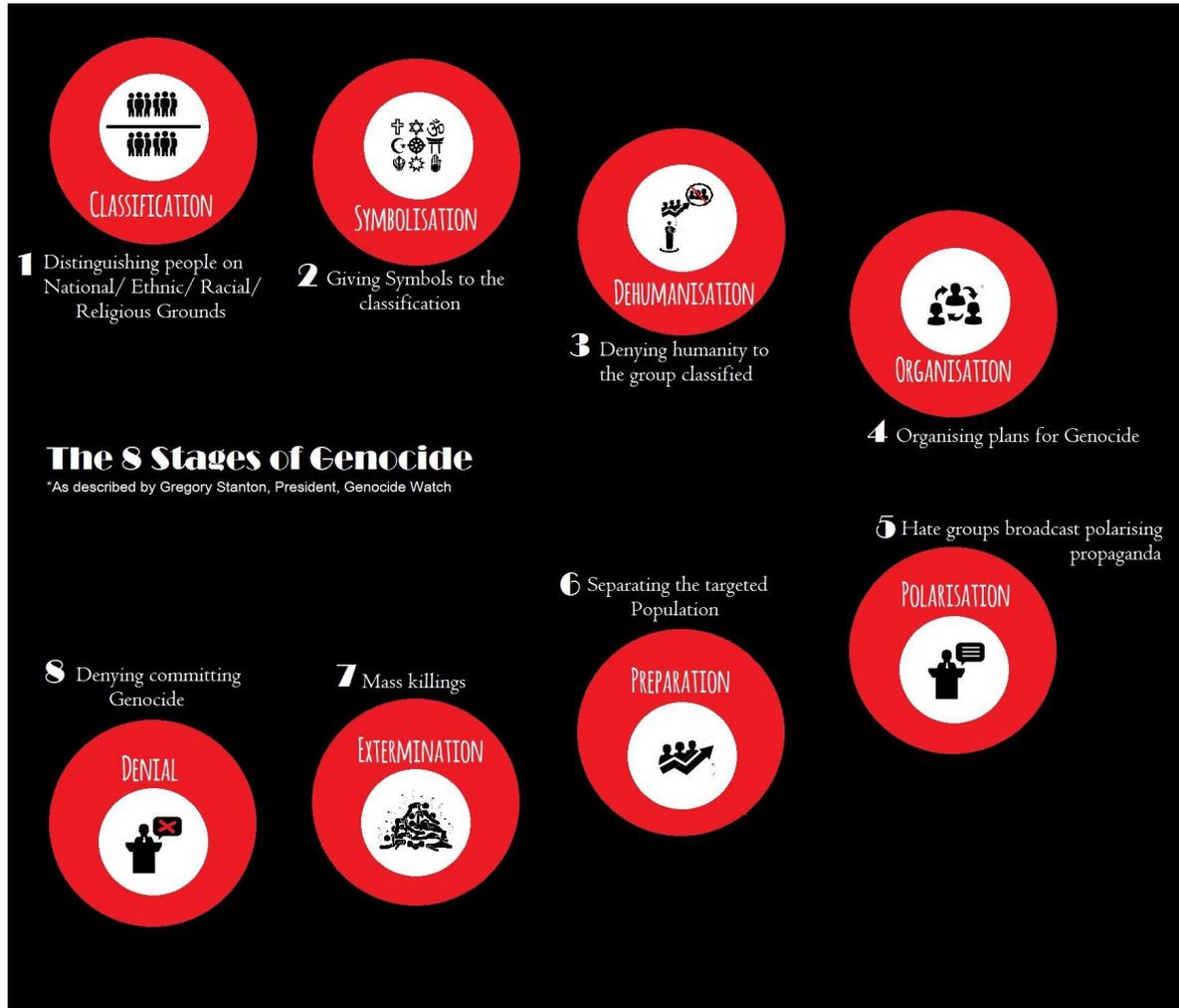


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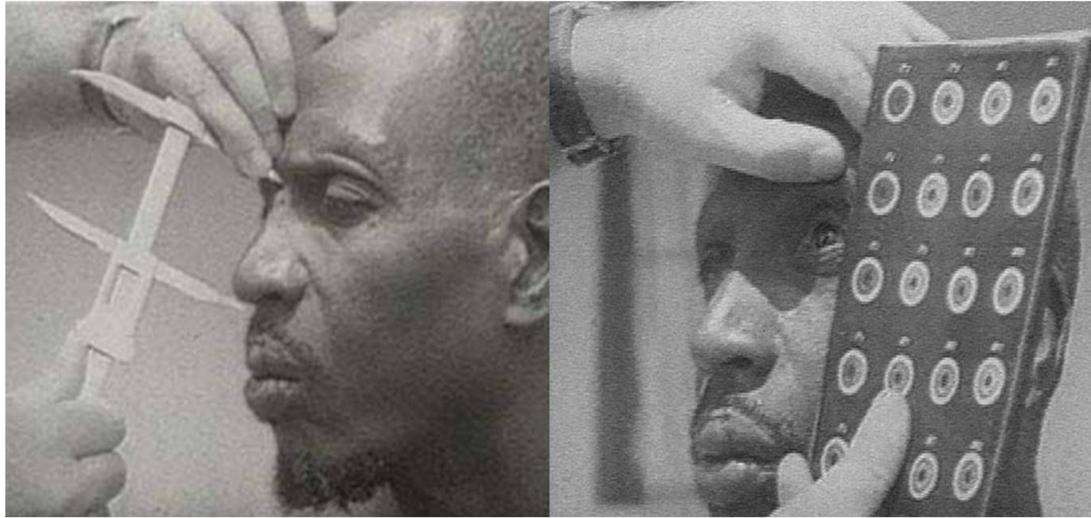
8 Stages of Genocide

1. Classification
2. Symbolization
3. Dehumanization
4. Organization
5. Polarization
6. Preparation
7. Extermination
8. Denial



Classification

1. 'Us versus them'
2. Distinguish by nationality, ethnicity, race, or religion
3. Classification is a primary method of dividing society and creating a power struggle between groups



Symbolization

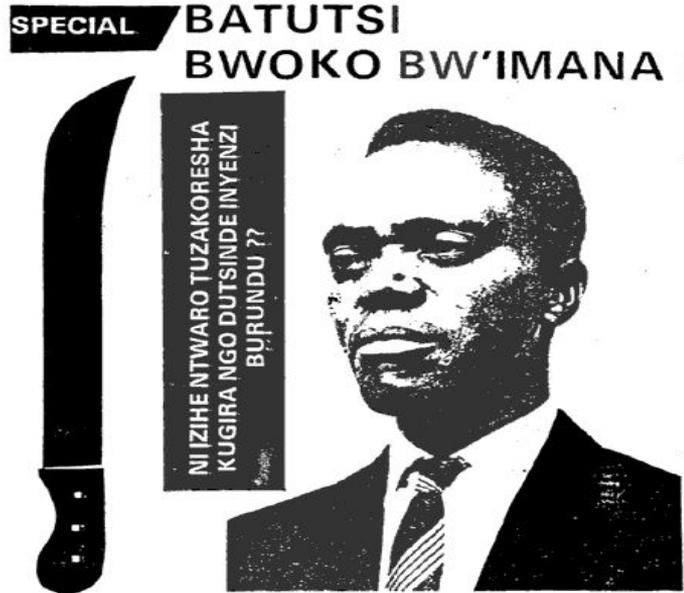
Provide a symbol to distinguish the divided groups

Based on:

1. Names: Jew, German, Hutu, Tutsi
2. Languages
3. Types of dress
4. Colors and religious symbols



Dehumanization



Kangura Newspaper, Rwanda: “The Solution for Tutsi Cockroaches”

1. One group denies the humanity of another group, and makes the victim group seem subhuman
2. Members of the victim group are described as animals, vermin and diseases.
3. Justifies murder by calling it ethnic cleansing or purification

Organization

1. Genocide is a group crime, so it must be organized
2. The state usually organizes, arms, and financially supports the groups that conduct the genocidal massacres
3. Plans are made by elites for a 'final solution' of genocidal killings



Polarization

1. Extremists drive the groups apart
 - a. Hate groups broadcast and print polarizing propaganda
2. Laws are passed that forbid intermarriage or social interaction
3. Political moderates are silenced, threatened and intimidated, and killed
4. Attacks are staged and blamed on targeted groups
 - a. Cultural centers of targeted groups attacked



Preparation

1. Members of victim groups are forced to wear identifying symbols
2. Death lists are made
3. Victims are separated because of their ethnic or religious identity
4. Segregation into ghettos is imposed, victims are forced into concentration camps
5. Victims are deported to famine-struck regions for starvation
6. Weapons for killing are stock-piled
7. Extermination camps are even built.



Extermination

1. Extermination begins
2. Becomes the mass killing legally called 'genocide'
3. Most genocide is committed by governments
4. It is viewed as extermination because the killers don't believe their victims are fully human
 - a. They are cleansing society of impurities, disease, animals, vermin, or enemies.



Denial

1. Denial is always found in genocide both during and after it
2. Continuing denial is among the surest indicators of further genocidal massacres.
3. Denial extends the crime of genocide to future generations of victims. It is a continuation of the intent to destroy the group.
4. Destruction of any evidence happens with denial
5. Claim the deaths were inadvertent
 - a. Blame out of control forces for the killings
 - b. Blame the deaths on ancient ethnic conflicts



Genocides

1. Holocaust
2. War in Darfur
3. Armenian Genocide
4. Stalin's Great Purge
5. Cambodian Genocide
6. Rwandan Genocide



United States Holocaust Memorial Museum Website

<https://www.ushmm.org/>

Evidence of Genocide in Myanmar

