

## Unit 14

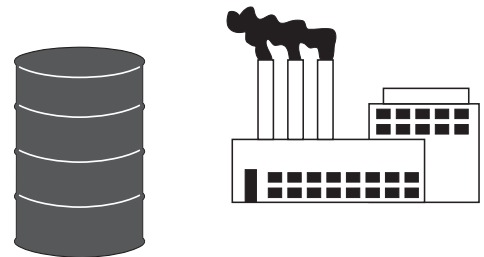
### 1945 - present

# Globalization and Current Issues

As World War II ended in 1945, many leaders saw that the nations of the world would become increasingly connected. International trade was growing as countries rebuilt and expanded their industries. The word globalization began to be used to describe the growing interdependence of nations through trade, technology, and communication.

After the Cold War ended, around 1990, the trend toward globalization accelerated. Americans noticed that more of their favorite products were stamped “Made in China.” American computer technology was spreading all over the world. Tourists often flew to distant lands to visit.

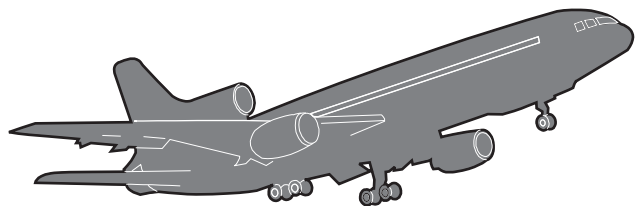
Globalization has brought many benefits to people across the planet, as well as some problems. As a world leader, America has realized that it must help solve problems that affect other parts of the world. One result of globalization is that now, every nation is our neighbor.



Internet resources:

[www.fasttrackteaching.com/ffap](http://www.fasttrackteaching.com/ffap)

Words and people to know:



globalization

international corporations

conservation of resources

interdependence

services

imported oil

integration (of nations)

foreign policy

pandemic

telecommunications

climate change

terrorism

outsourcing

fossil fuels

Homeland Security Act

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<b>Glossary for Unit 14 Vocabulary Words</b>		

**Internet Support Site: [www.fasttrackteaching.com/ffap](http://www.fasttrackteaching.com/ffap)**

**Notes:**

# Unit 14 Outline - Globalization and Current Issues

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## 1. Globalization has increasingly connected America with other nations of the world.

- A. Globalization is the linking of nations through trade, information, technologies, and communication.
- B. Globalization involves the increased interdependence of different nations and societies around the world.
  - \* Trade in goods, services.
  - \* Nations must often work together to take action or try to influence events.
- C. Globalization has grown over centuries, but expanded at a very rapid pace in the decades after World War II.



## 2. Globalization has a great impact on American life.

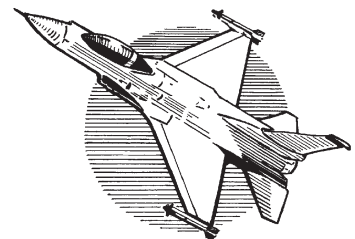
- A. Improved communications of all kinds across the world.
  - \* Examples: the Internet, travel, and telecommunications.
- B. Availability of foreign made goods and services.
  - \* Examples: Walmart and many other American companies import and sell products, often at low prices.
- C. Outsourcing of jobs resulted in the decline of some industries and cities in the U.S.
  - \* Example: As the auto industry built new factories in Mexico, the number of factory jobs in Detroit went down, causing the city itself to go into decline.
- D. Rise of international corporations with worldwide operations.
  - \* Examples: Apple, Nike, Honda, and many others.
- E. A shift from manufacturing to high-tech and services as the leading part of the American economy.



## 3. American policies often affect people in other countries, not just the U.S.

### A. Foreign policy.

- \* America takes action worldwide to prevent terrorist activities, which often means military action is needed.
- \* America tries to reduce conflicts around the world and promote freedom.
- \* America must often adapt to changing relationships among other nations.



## Outline – *continued*

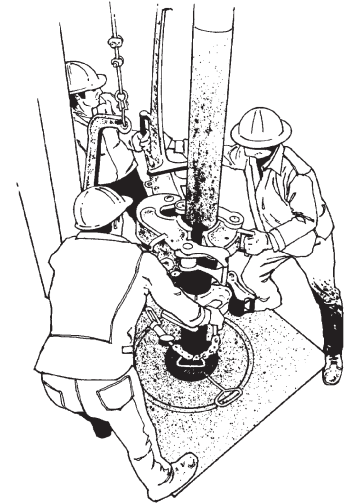
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### B. Immigration.

- \* Changing immigration patterns have spread many millions of people around the world to other countries.
- \* Many more people want to come to America than are currently allowed by law.

### C. The global environment.

- \* American policies to protect the global environment must be negotiated with many other countries.
- \* Reducing the risk of climate change caused by fossil fuels like coal and gasoline is a major American policy goal.
- \* Conserving fresh water and other natural resources worldwide is also a major goal of U.S. policy.



### D. Energy.

- \* America is still heavily dependent on imported oil, much of it from the Middle East.

### E. World health.

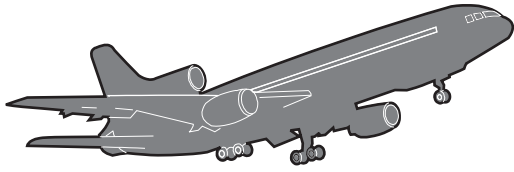
- \* America works to stop disease outbreaks around the world, to avoid the risk of global pandemics (widespread disease).

### F. Safety and security.

- \* Because of the rise in terrorist actions, America has adopted new laws such as the Homeland Security Act.
- \* Security policies often involve balancing citizens' rights to privacy with the need for public safety.

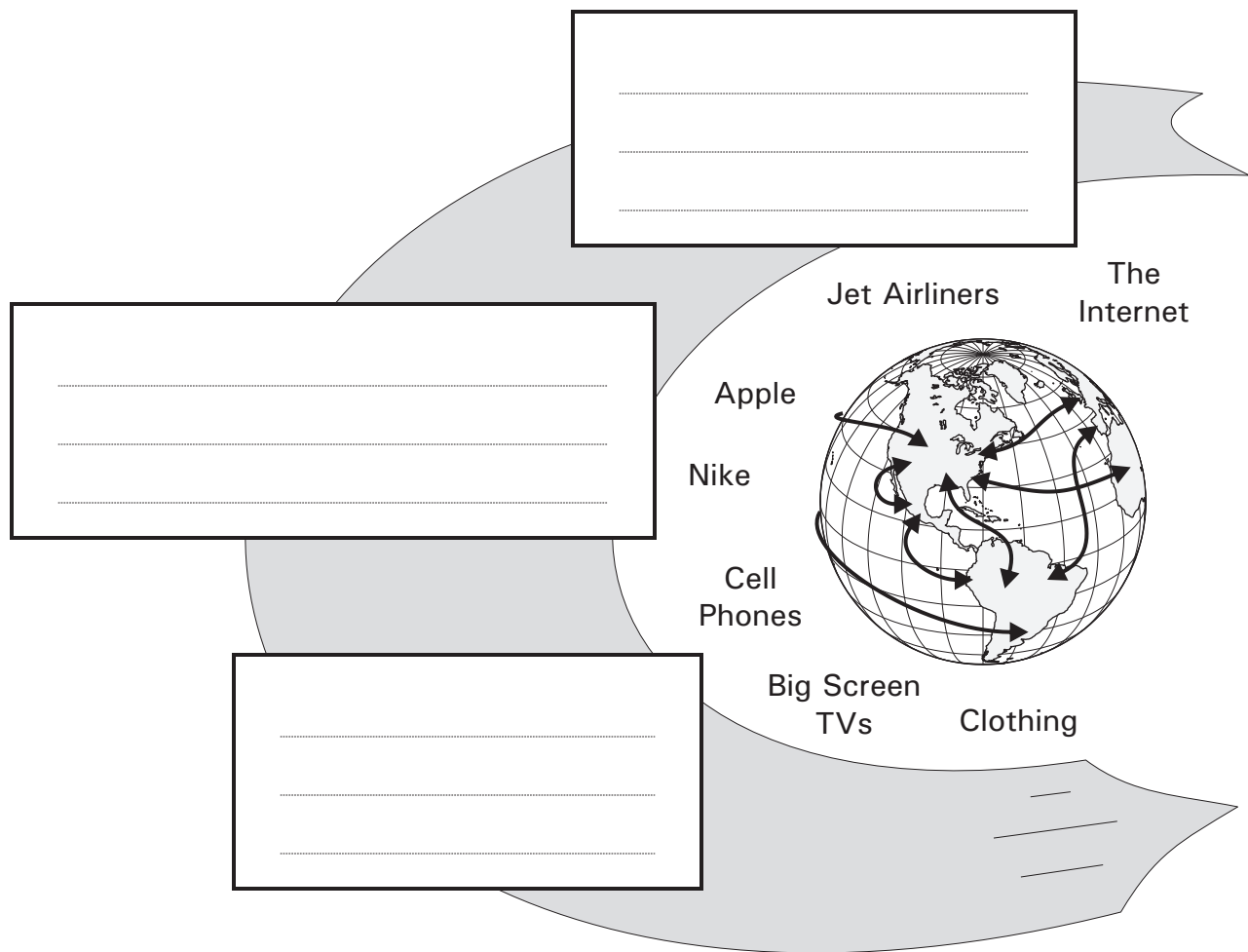


# Globalization and Its Impact



Globalization is the term for the linking of nations through trade, information, technology, and communications.

Globalization has been a growing trend, especially since the end of World War II. It has brought many benefits to the American people, but it has also created some challenges. Here are some examples of the positive impact of globalization on American life:

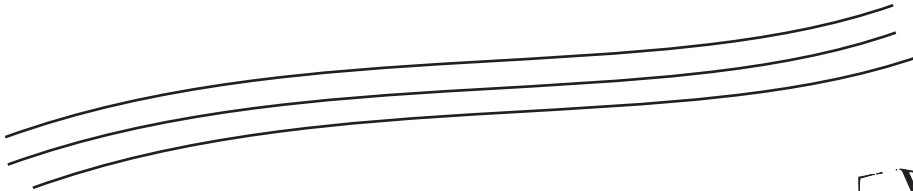


Globalization has increased integration or closer contact with people from many different cultures around the world. A clothing designer in Virginia can easily chat online and share sketches with a clothing maker in Japan, for example. In most cases, this has led to better choices and new opportunities for everyone.

# Globalization: The Challenges

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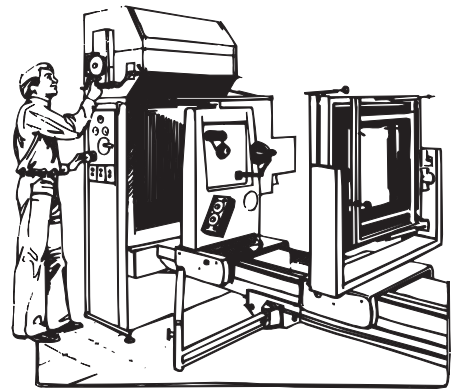
Globalization has brought many benefits, but also some problems. Many Americans in recent decades have had to adjust to the changes and challenges of the global economy. Here are some examples:



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**News Flash: Detroit Leaders Plan Cuts to City Services Next Year**

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## Global Trade and You

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How much does the globalization of trade matter to you and your life?

Find 7 things at home or in your school that were made or grown in some other country around the globe.

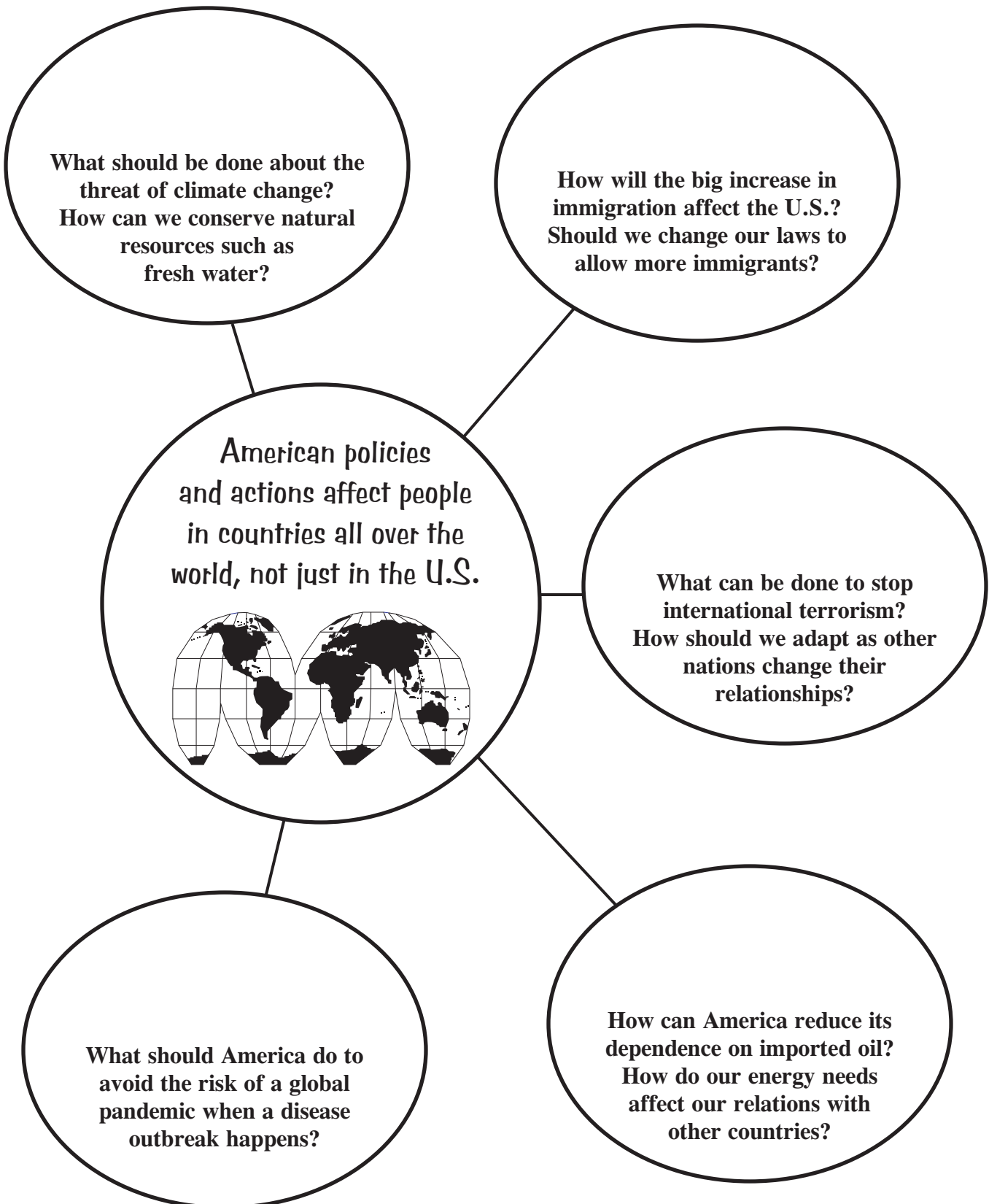


**Item:**

**Made or grown in:**


## American Policies Affect the World

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## The Map of Freedom

The online Map of Freedom reveals the challenge that faces all freedom loving people worldwide. Many countries are free, but many others still are not.



### What is the Map of Freedom?



The Freedom in the World map is a project of Freedom House, an American organization started during World War II. Eleanor Roosevelt was one of the founders.

You can find their online map by searching for "Freedom in the World map." Find the current version, check the map key, then click around the interactive map to find the rating of various countries. Complete the table below by adding at least three countries to each column.

Freedom in the World Map		
Free Countries	Partly Free Countries	Countries That Are Not Free

**climate change** - a term that refers to scientific evidence that the average temperature of the Earth has gone up slightly in the past century. Many scientists believe this is caused by air pollution, which tends to trap more of the Sun's heat. The big fear is that if the warming trend continues, weather patterns on the planet could be changed in damaging ways.

**conservation of resources** - taking deliberate steps to avoid over-using or wasting natural resources such as trees in forests and fresh water in rivers. Also, the use of recycling programs to avoid wasting metal, glass, and plastic that is thrown out with household trash.

**foreign policy** - the statements of principles that guide a nation's interaction with other nations. A foreign policy might state, for example, "We will help any country develop business and trade with the U.S., if it agrees not to trade with any country that supports terrorism." A country often has to adjust its foreign policy based on changes in relations among groups of nations.

**fossil fuels** - energy sources that include oil, gasoline, and coal. They are called fossil fuels because they were created from the accumulated mass of ancient plants that, over millions of years deep underground were converted into a new form.

**globalization** - the term for the increased connection between nations because of trade, technology, and communication. Sometimes this trend is also referred to as "the shrinking globe." Globalization also includes a shift toward seeing the Earth as a whole, and as the home of all people, rather than thinking mainly in terms of the separate nations.

**Homeland Security Act** - a law passed in 2002 to unite and strengthen the federal government's anti-terrorism efforts. The law combined many existing federal agencies into the new Department of Homeland Security. It also gave the new department much broader authority to track information it believes might be related to terrorist activity.

**imported oil** - petroleum products, especially crude oil, brought into the U.S. from other parts of the world. Much of this imported oil is made into gasoline for cars and trucks. Much of the oil America uses comes from other countries.

**integration (of nations)** - the bringing of different nations into closer relationships with each other. For example, nations of the world that once saw each other as rivals now often hold meetings to deal with common problems.

**interdependence** - when nations are mutually dependent on one another, for defense, natural resources, trade, or other reasons. Nations that are interdependent are much more likely to stay at peace, since war would hurt both.

**international corporations** - businesses, usually very large, that have operations in many countries around the world.

**outsourcing** - a term that describes what happens to jobs when American companies build their new factories in other countries rather than in the U.S. Outsourcing helps keep the price of products affordable, but the jobs in the factories go to people living in the other countries.

**pandemic** - an outbreak of an infectious disease that spreads worldwide or over an area of many countries. (An **epidemic** is a less widespread outbreak of disease.) HIV, the infection which causes AIDS, is a pandemic of great concern in the world today.

**services** - a term broadly applied to the part of the economy that involves providing help or work for someone, rather than producing physical products. Services include jobs such as dentist, nurse, hair dresser, maid, computer software consultant, etc.

**telecommunications** - any form of communication at a distance, especially by electronic means. Radio, TV, cell phones, and email are all forms of telecommunications.

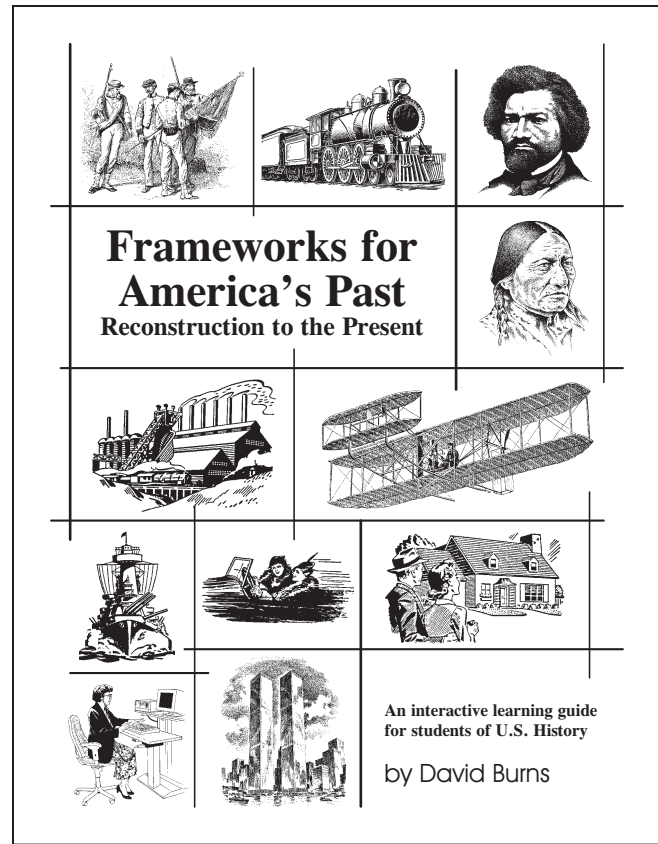
**terrorism** - the unlawful use of violence in an organized way to frighten and intimidate people, in an attempt to force a political or social change.



The Teacher Key and additional  
resources to use with these  
pages are at:

[www.fasttrackteaching.com/ffap](http://www.fasttrackteaching.com/ffap)

Fasttrack Teaching Materials  
6215 Lavell Court  
Springfield, VA 22152  
[www.fasttrackteaching.com](http://www.fasttrackteaching.com)



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