**CONTEMPORARY WORLD**

**[Module 1]**

**Globalization**

The act or process of globalizing or the state of being globalized

**Capitalism**

Is the dominant economic framework and system in many parts of the world today.

**Neoliberalism**

Adherents further build on the profit motive by asserting that for capitalism to thrive, markets should be free from government intervention claiming that  “FREE MARKETS AND FREE TRADE WILL… SET FREE THE CREATIVE POTENTIAL AND THE ENTREPRENEURIAL SPIRIT WHICH IS BUILT SPONTANEOUS ORDER OF ANY HUMAN SOCIETY. AND THEREBY LED TO MORE INDIVIDUAL LIBERTY AND WELL-BEING AND MORE EFFICIENT ALLOCATION OF RESOURCES".

MCGREW(1990)

Who defined globalization as something that is composed of multiple sameness and interconnectedness that go beyond the nation-states.

**Manfred Steger**

"THE TERM GLOBALIZATION APPLIES TO A SET OF SOCIAL PROCESSES THAT APPEAR TO TRANSFORM OUR PRESENT SOCIAL CONDITION OF WEAKENING NATIONALITY INTO ONE OF GLOBALITY"

**Globalization**

It is the interconnectedness of people and business across the world that eventually lead to global, cultural, political and economic integration.

**Thomas Larson**

\_\_\_\_\_ (2001) DEFINED GLOBALIZATION AS A "CONDITION OF INTEGRATION OF ECONOMICS, POLITICAL. AND CULTURAL EXCHANGES MADE POSSIBLE LARGELY BY ADVANCES IN COMMUNICATION, TRANSPORTATION, AND INFRASTRUCTURE."

**THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT (UNCTAD)**

\_\_\_\_\_  DEFINE ECONOMIC GLOBALIZATION AS " CLOSER INTEGRATION OF NATIONAL ECONOMIES THROUGH TRADE AND FINANCIAL FLOWS AS WELL AS CROSS-BORDER MIGRATION OF PEOPLE.

**[Module 2]**

**Global governance**

\_\_\_\_ is the capacity within the international system, at any given moment, to provide government-like services and public goods in the absence of a world government,

**UN General Assembly**

It is the main decision-making and representative assembly and is responsible for upholding the principles of the UN through its policies and recommendations. It is composed of all member states and headed by a president elected by the member states.

**Chase-Dunn**

\_\_\_\_ defines an interstate system as "a system of unequally powerful and competing states in which no single state is capable of imposing control on all others".

**International Court of Justice**

It can settle, according to international law, legal disputes between states and give opinions, mostly advisory, on legal questions brought it by UN organs and agencies.

**Globalism**

\_\_\_\_ is an ideology based on the belief that the flow of people, goods and information should flow freely across national borders. (Roudometof, 2005)

**United Nations**

This institution is seen as the world governance facilitator with its 192 state members.

**Secretariat**

Headed by the Secretary-General, provides studies, information, and other dates when needed by other UN branches for their meetings.

**Nation-state**

A  \_\_\_\_ is the idea of a homogenous nation governed by its own sovereign state -- where each state contains one nation. This idea is almost never achieved.

**State**

A  \_\_\_\_ is an independent, sovereign government exercising control over a certain spatially defined and bounded area, whose borders are usually clearly defined and internationally recognized by other states.

**Economic and Social Council**

It assists the UN General Assembly in promoting economic and social development, as well as the cooperation of member states

**Sargent**

\_\_\_\_ (2008) argues that internationalism emphasizes diversity and celebrates multiculturalism.

**Nation**

A  \_\_\_\_ is a group of people who see themselves as a cohesive and coherent unit based on shared cultural or historical criteria.

**UN Security Council**

It can authorize the deployment of UN member states' militaries, can mandate cease-fire during conflicts and can enforce penalties on countries if they do not comply with given mandates. It is composed of five permanent members and 10 rotating members.

**Roudometof, 2005**

"Internationalism is defined as political, economic, and cultural cooperation between nations"

**[Module 3]**

**Physical geography**

is the study of the processes that shape the Earth's surface, the animals and plants that inhabit it, and the spatial patterns they exhibit.

**Regional geography**

It focuses on the interaction of different cultural and natural geofactors in a specific land or landscape, while its counterpart, systematic geography, concentrates on a specific geofactor at the global level.

**Warsaw Pact**

Regional alliance created by soviet union.

**Regional concentration**

\_\_\_ of economic flows and it is the PROCESS OF DIVIDING an area into smaller segments

**Regionalization**

The geographer's classification of individual or areal units

The geographers equivalent of scientific classification

**North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)**

Formed during cold war when several western European countries plus the united states agreed to protect Europe against the threat of the soviet union

**Human geography**

The study of the interrelationships between people, place, and environment, and how these vary spatially and temporally across and between locations.

**Regions**

Large size territories ( such as countries, provinces, and countries, or large sections of countries such as mid west USA) that encompasses many places, all or most of which share a set of attributes of places that make up a different region.

**[Module 4]**

**Less Develop Country**

a country that does not have a lot of industrial activity and where people have low incomes

**Dependency theory**

The local economies are distorted in that they serve mostly the needs of advanced countries but not the needs of local populations

**Third world**

These are the developing and technologically less advanced nations of Asia, Africa, Oceania, and Latin America.

**Most Develop Countries**

developed economy is typically characteristic of a developed country with a relatively high level of economic growthy. Standard criteria for evaluating a country's level of development is capita gross domestic product

**Global south**

The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is made up of Africa, Latin America, and developing Asia including the middle east.

**Developing**

A poor agricultural country that is seeking to become more advanced economically and socially. It is also known as an LAIC, or a low and middle income country.

**Least Develop Country**

low-income countries confronting severe structural impediments to sustainable development

**GDP**

This measure of income is a useful way for comparing levels of development.

**Capitalist**

Is an economic system in which a country's trade, industry, and profits are controlled by private companies, instead of by the people whose time and labor powers those companies.

**Debt**

is one of the reasons why the world is unequal today. It can trap countries in cycles of poverty and dependency, leading to economic and political domination by creditor countries and institutions.

**Second world**

Refers to the former communist-socialist, industrial states (formerly the eastern bloc, the territory and sphere of influence of the union of soviet socialist republic) today: Russia, Eastern Europe, Poland and some of the Turk states, Kazakhstan as well as china.

**Colonialism**

is considered to be one of the root causes of global inequality, as it has left a lasting impact on the world that continues to affect countries and their populations today.

**World system theory**

\_\_\_\_\_ focuses on the importance of the world as a unit, rather than looking at individual countries. It divides the world in to three regions: core countries, periphery countries, and semi-periphery countries.

**Trade**

is one of the reasons why the world is unequal today. It can reinforce existing patterns of economic and political power, allowing some countries to dominate and exploit others.

**Development gap**

\_\_\_\_ is the difference in levels of development between the richest and poorest countries in the world.

**Global divide**

\_\_\_\_  is about the different factors that affect the improvements or advancement of different places all around the globe.

**Modernization theory**

\_\_\_\_ explained the underdevelopment of countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America primarily in terms of cultural ‘barriers’ to development’,

**Communist**

\_\_\_\_ states often do not claim to have achieved socialism or communism in their countries-rather, they claim to be building and working toward the establishment of socialism in their countries.

**Neoliberal Globalization**

According to critics, neoliberal policies aim at creating a framework for the economy that makes it possible to raise profits by minimizing the costs of investment, reducing social security, and preaching individualism

**First world**

Refers to the so called developed, capitalist, industrial countries roughly, a bloc of countries aligns with the united states after world war II, with more or less common political and economic interests: North America, Western Europe, Japan, and Australia.

**[Module 5]**

**Asian regionalism**

\_\_\_\_  examines the relationship between ideas and politics, along with the exponential rise of Asia's economy, financial stability, and regional economic integration.

**Regional Economic Cooperation**

\_\_\_\_ is an important means for creating new trade, investment and employment opportunities, enhancing economic security, and addressing broader socioeconomic and environmental issues.

**Economic Cooperation Organization**

\_\_\_\_ is an Asian political and economic intergovernmental organization which was founded in 1985 in Tehran by the leaders of Iran, Pakistan, and Turkey.

**Growth and integration**

These extraordinary results were achieved by economies that differed widely in size; incomes; endowments of natural, human, and capital resources; specialization patterns; political organization; language; culture; and history.