

Glob

Divide

These North

and South



# Learning

- **Identify the historical, economic, and political factors contributing to the development of the global North-South divide.**

- **Identify the historical, economic, and political factors contributing to the development of the global North-South divide.**

- **Evaluate key global initiatives, such as trade agreements and UN programs, that aim to reduce disparities between the global North and South.**

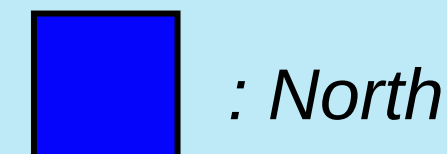
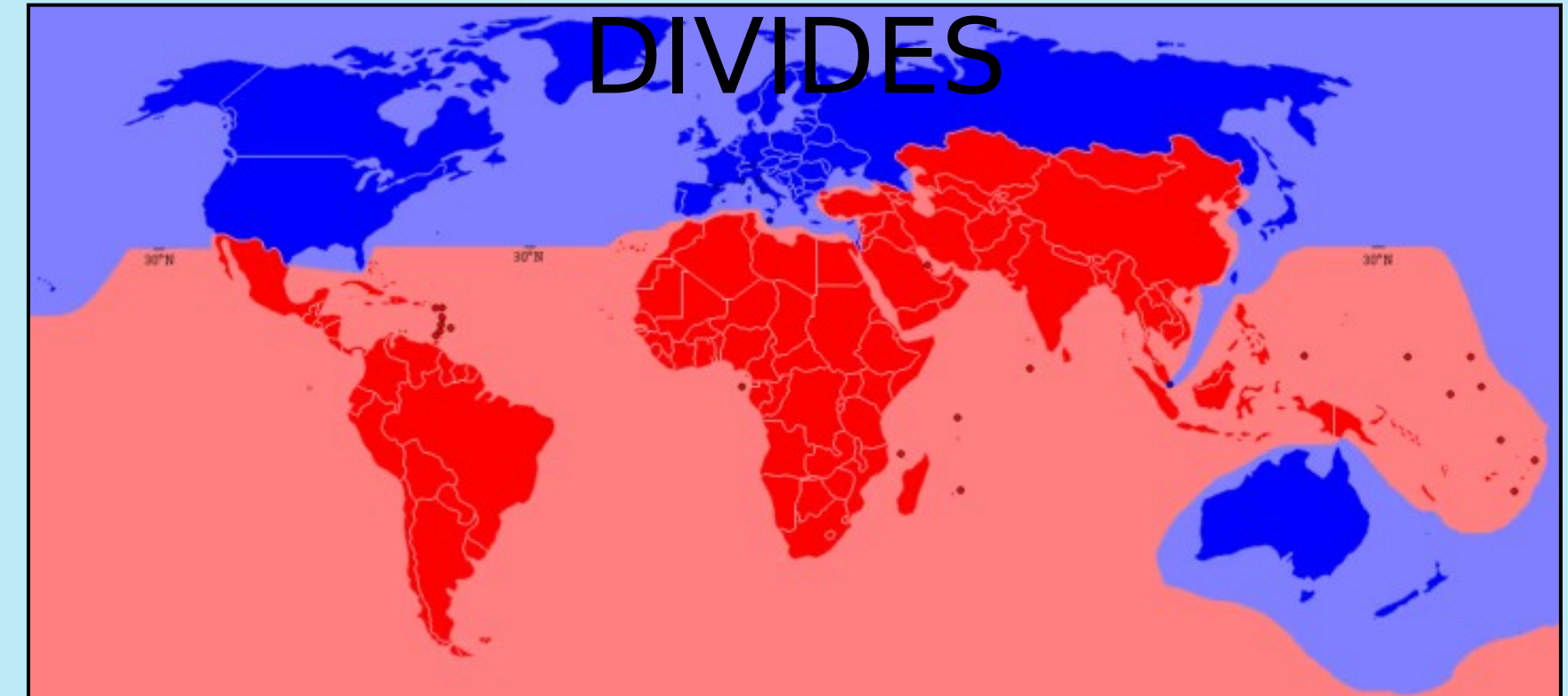


# UNDERSTANDING THE

**NORTH-SOUTH DIVIDE**

The North-South divide is a socio-economic and political distinction between the Global North (which includes North America, Europe, parts of Asia like Japan and South Korea, and Australia) and the Global South (primarily Latin America, Africa, Asia, and the Middle East).

## GLOBAL DIVIDES



# GLOBAL NORTH

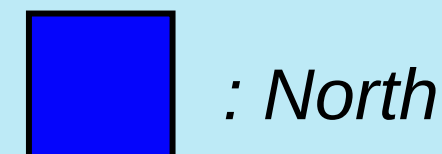
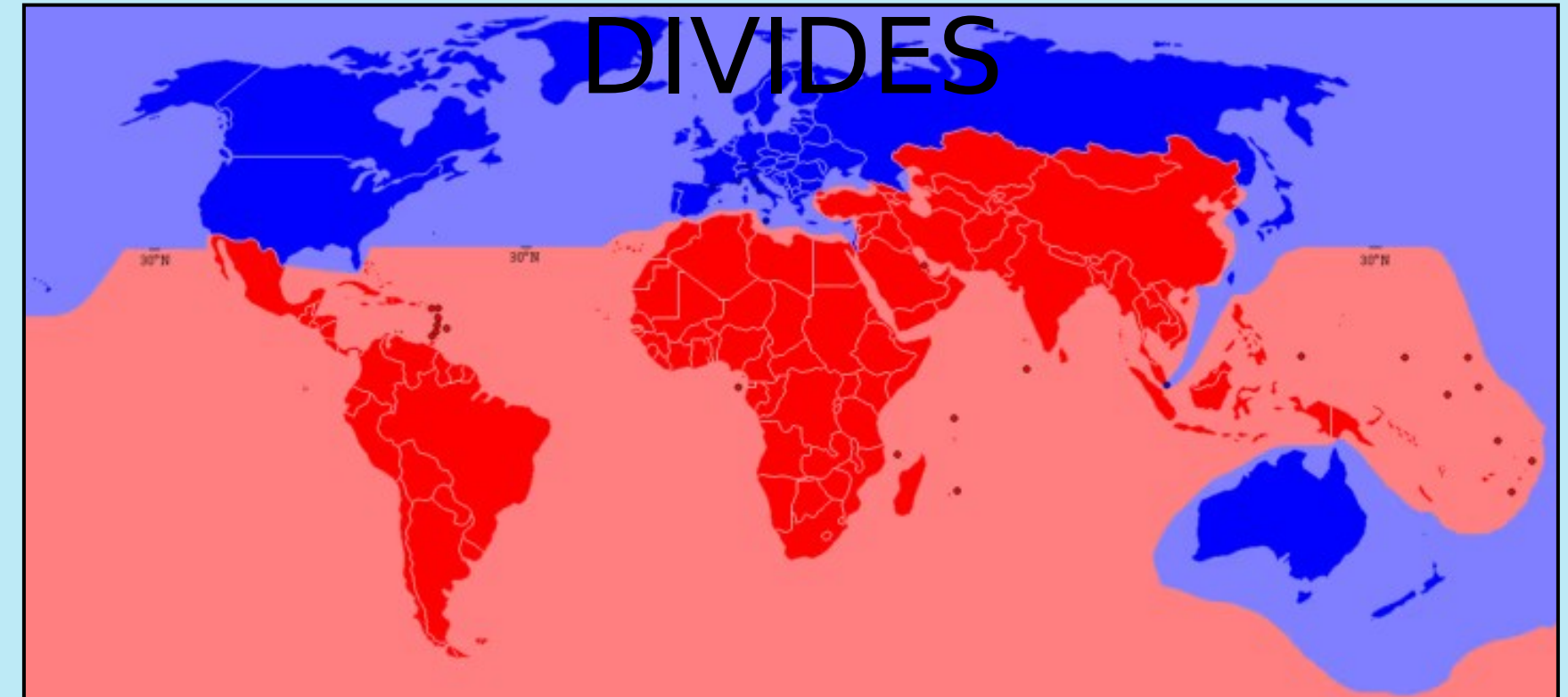
- America
- Canada
- Japan
- Europe
- South Korea
- Singapore
- Australia (exception)
- New Zealand (exception)

# GLOBAL SOUTH

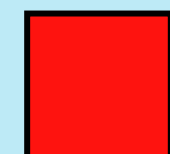
*Most countries are in Asia and Africa*

- Philippines
- Malaysia
- Haiti
- Lebanon
- Chad
- Brazil

## GLOBAL DIVIDES



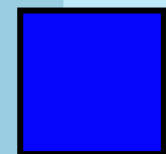
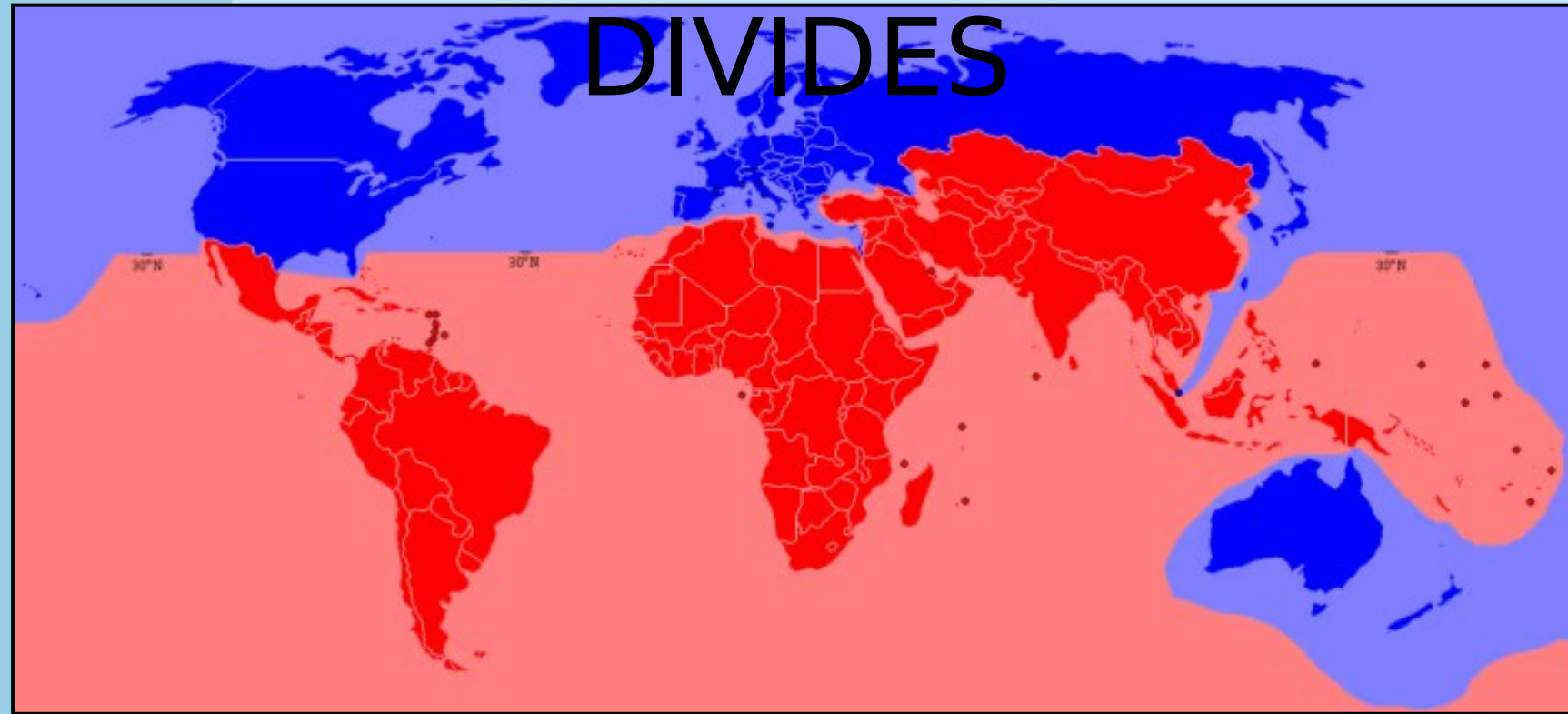
: North



: South



## GLOBAL DIVIDES



: *North*



: *South*

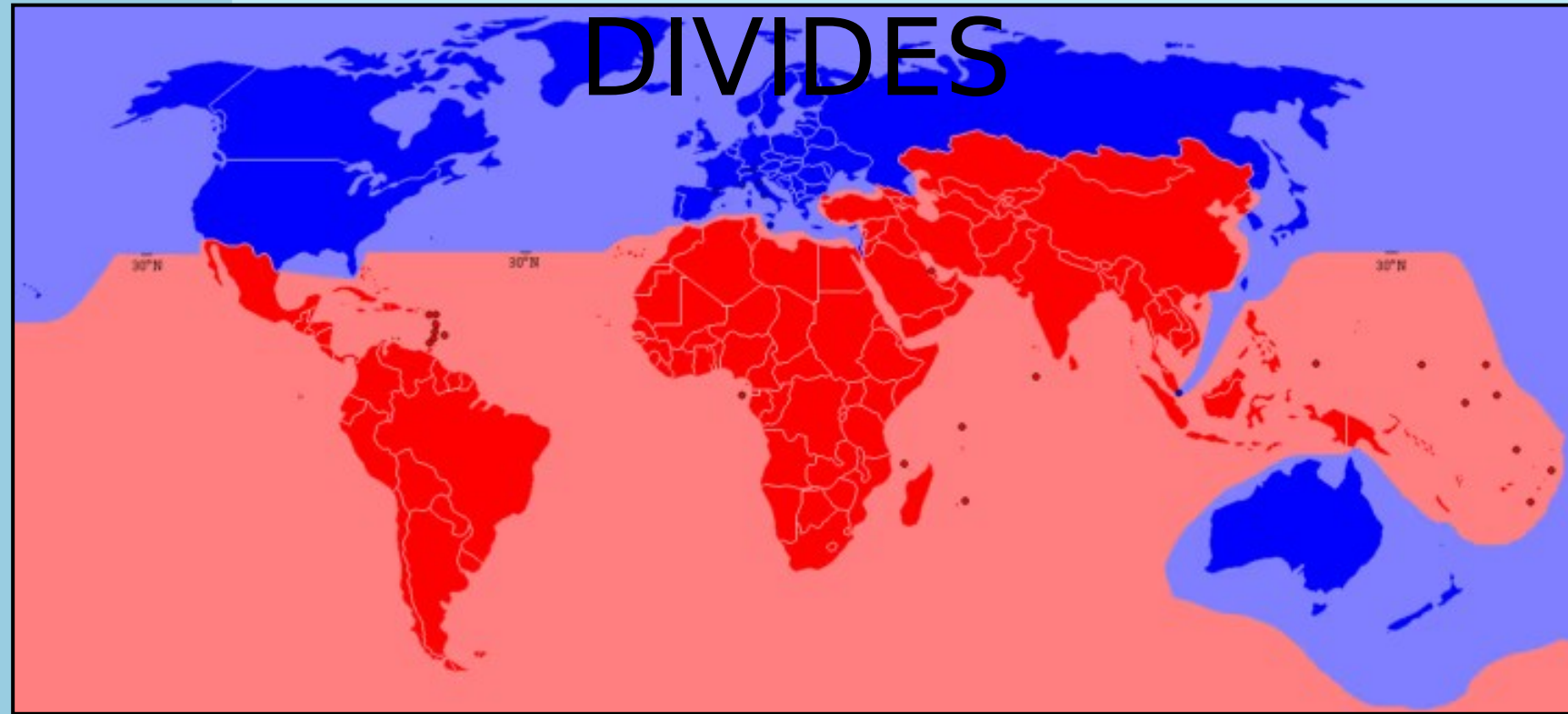
# UNDERSTANDING THE

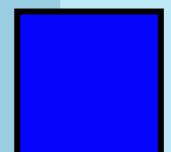
# NORTH-SOUTH

# DIVIDE

This divide is not just about geography but is rooted in historical, economic, and political factors. The concept emerged after World War II, as differences in wealth, industrialization, and access to resources became more pronounced.

## GLOBAL DIVIDES



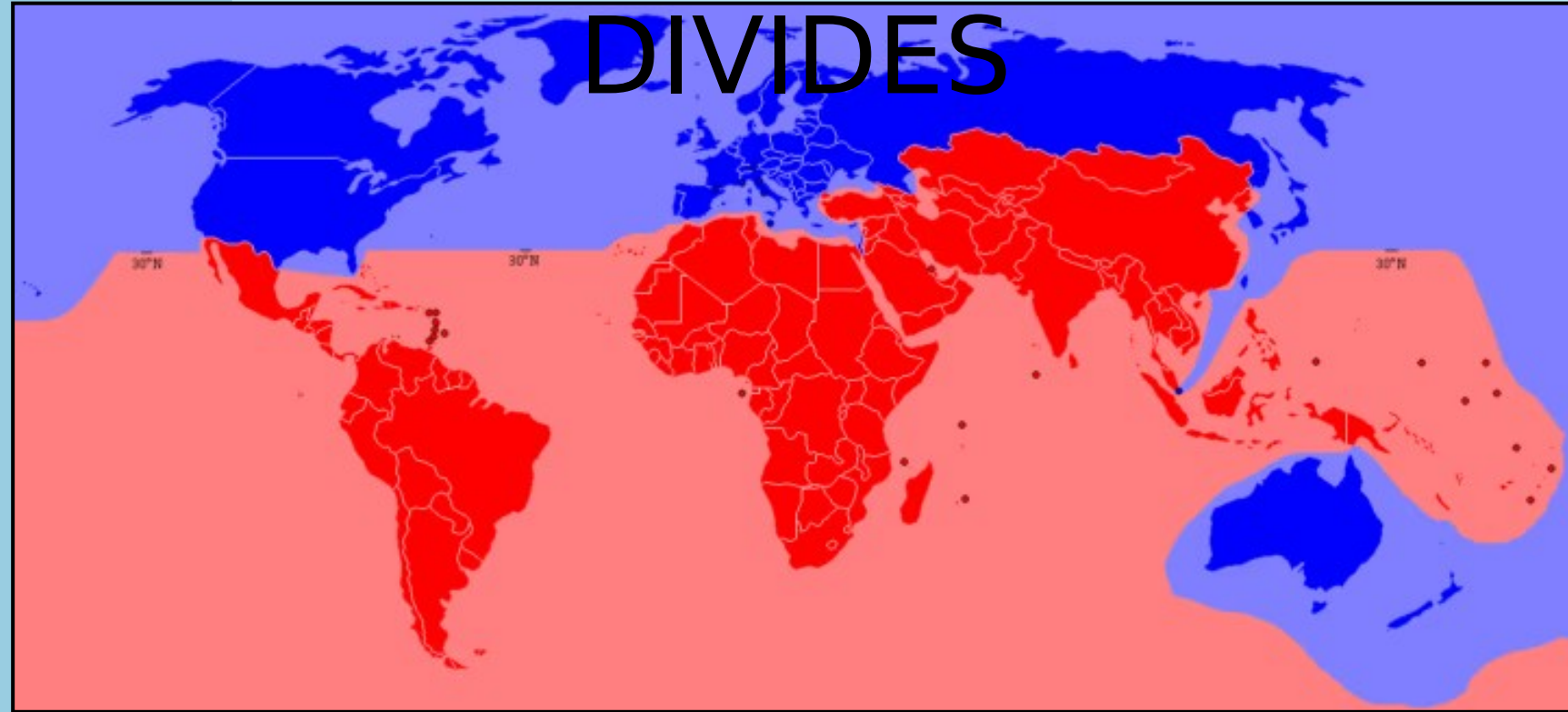
 : *North*

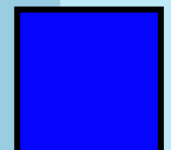
 : *South*


# GLOBAL NORTH

The Global North (one quarter of the world population) refers to the developed societies of Europe and North America, which are characterized by established democracy, wealth, technological advancement, political stability, aging and zero population growth and dominance of world trade and politics.

## GLOBAL DIVIDES



 : *North*

 : *South*

## GLOBAL NORTH

### **Problems:**

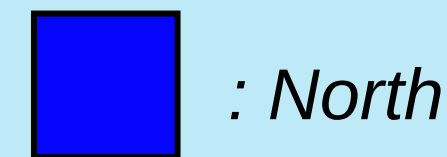
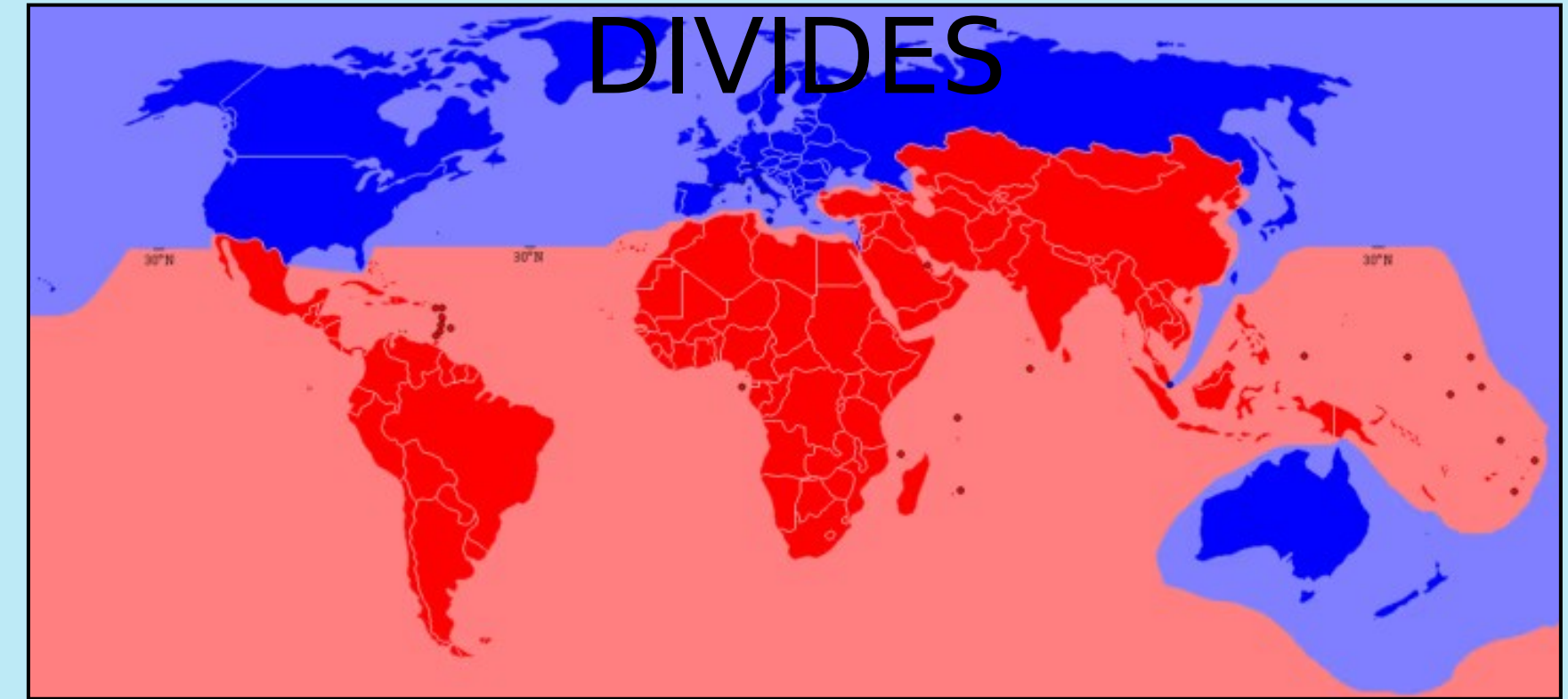
- Overconsumption and Food Waste
- Immigration and Integration
- Expensive Healthcare
- Increasing Rate of Mental Health Problems
- Economic Transition and Automation



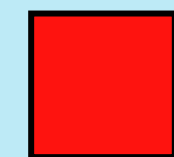
# GLOBAL SOUTH

The Global South (the developing countries; three quarters of the world population) represents mainly agrarian economies in Africa, India, China, Latin America and others that are not as economically sound and politically stable as their global North counterparts and tend to be characterized by turmoil, war, conflict, poverty, anarchy and tyranny (Odeh, 2010).

## GLOBAL DIVIDES



: *North*



: *South*

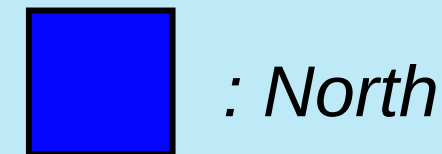
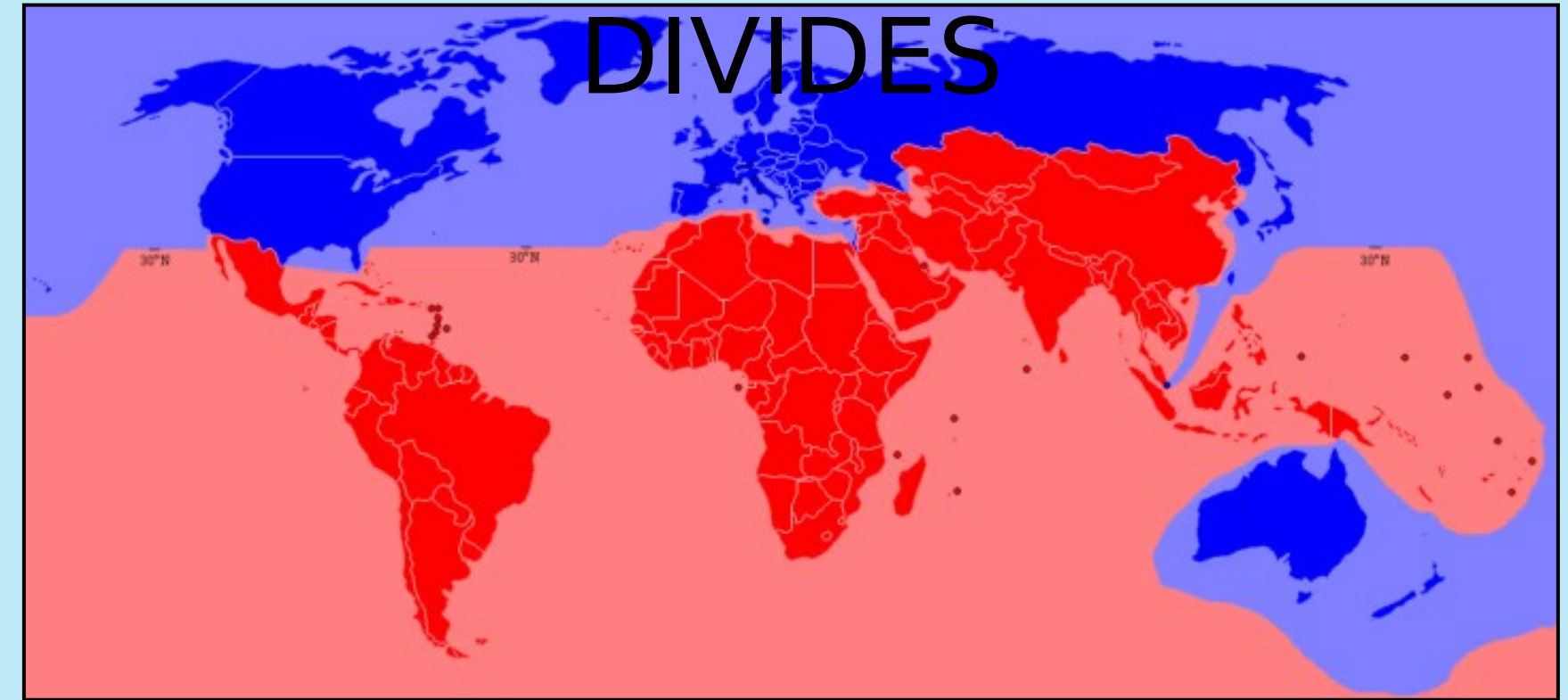


# GLOBAL SOUTH

## Problems:

- Contemporary Global Capitalism
- Neocolonialism
- Labor Conditions
- Poverty and Income Inequality
- Access to Education and Health Services
- Climate Vulnerability
- Unemployment and Underemployment

## GLOBAL DIVIDES



: North



: South