

9.1 Advances in Technology and Exchange

- Radio, air travel, shipping containers, oil & nuclear power, internet

Communication and Transportation

- By 1990's mobile tech like cell phones and social networking sites made media accessible to anyone anywhere
- Led to racial profiling, sparking outrage and antigovernment protests spread as people shared their protests on social media
- Airplanes made travel more accessible

The Green Revolution

- New wheat, rice and grain that was resistant to pests and drought made by crossbreeding and genetic engineering
- Green revolution created as a response to hunger but it was expensive and hurt the environment

Energy Technologies

- Coal turned oil and in 1930's nuclear power discovered
- Fossil fuels began to be used and technologies began to be developed to combat carbon emissions and greenhouse gases
- Renewable resources make up now only 5% of energy

Medical Innovations

Antibiotics

- Alexander Fleming discovered a substance that killed bacteria, this was penicillin which became first antibiotic
- He realized that excessive use could allow evolution of strains which could become untreatable

Reliable Birth Control

- 1960 pill approved and fertility rates declined and birth control transformed sexual practices thereby changing gender roles

Vaccines

- Existed since 1796 but only became widely distributed 1900
- Polio and measles were rare and smallpox eradicated, vaccines prevent 3 million deaths each year

9.2 Technological Advancements and Limitations - Disease

Disease and Poverty

- Poor housing, working conditions, contaminated water, lack of health care contribute to disease even when there are cures

Malaria

- Killed 600,000 in early 21st century, most poor African children
- Vaccine is still being developed but Algeria and Argentina have become malaria free

Tuberculosis

- 1946 cure developed with antibiotics and in early 21st century, strain of tuberculosis resistant to the antibiotics appears increasing infected patients

Cholera

- 95,000 deaths per year and mainly affects poor people in developing countries

Polio

- Caused by contaminated water, vaccine developed and in less than 30 years, polio eliminated in all but few countries that are very war-torn making it hard to administer vaccine

Emerging Epidemics

- Flu, more people died in 1 year than in 4 years from bubonic plague

HIV/AIDS

- Killed more than 25 million people contacted through unprotected sex, 1990's found a way to treat but not cure
- It was very expensive except in Brazil who in 1996 established a policy of free antiretroviral drugs
- After 2000 funding increased (was low because disease was associated with homosexuality and drug use) but the disease is still a serious problem

Ebola

- 2014 massive outbreak in West Africa caused fear but countries worked together to handle the outbreaks

Diseases Associated with Longevity

Heart Disease

- Christian Barnard performed 1st heart transplant in 1967, in 2000's people with heart diseases lived a lot longer than people in 1970's

Alzheimer's Disease

- Dementia with eventually leads to death

9.3 Technology and the Environment

- Deforestation, desertification, decline in air quality, increase consumption of fresh water led to increase competition for scarce resources
- Earth getting warmer and world leaders agreed it was a global problem that needed to be fixed through global actions

Causes of Environmental Changes

Population Growth

- 1900, 1.6 billion; 2000, 6.1 billion; more food led to deforestation, overfishing, and erosion

Urbanization

- Cities produce waste and pollution and pressure rural areas to do things that deplete soil and cause erosion, also cities were built on deforestation

Globalization and Industrialization

- As industry spread, energy and natural resources were in demand which depleted them and contributed to pollution

Effects of Environmental Changes

- Competition became more intense as industrialization spread
- Humans grappled with hunger, environmental damage, and global epidemics

Resource Depletion

- Oil used up and coal

Inequality and Scarce Resources

- 31 countries facing water scarcity with 1 billion people lacking fresh water

Changes in the Atmosphere

- Greenhouse gasses, carbon dioxide and other pollutants trap heat leading to global warming

Development of Renewable Energy Sources

- Concerned about fossil fuels, renewable energy sources, wind, solar, tidal and geothermal
- High costs slowed development but as it became cheaper renewable sources became more widely used

Increasing Environmental Awareness

- Movements to plant trees and protect wilderness started

Debates About Global Warming

- Air pollutants and greenhouse gases led to rising temperatures
- Countries want to reduce carbon footprint

Kyoto

- First major international agreement to reduce carbon emission was the Kyoto protocol

Global Action at Paris

- Paris agreement which Trump pulled out of in 2017

Climate Activism

- Greta Thunberg led protests, Extinction Rebellion engaged in civil disobedience to protest to make changes

A New Age?

- The current time period is the Holocene epoch which started 11,700 years ago at the end of the last significant ice age
- Some want to move to the next time period called Anthropocene because now humans effect the entire planet
- 2019 panel of scientists voted to approve the name which reflects that humans are the strongest influence on earth's climate and environment, for better and for worse

9.4 Economics in the Global Age

- Global trade exploded at end of the cold war and US and Great Britain advocated cutting taxes and government assistance to promote economic growth
- However this was flawed choice cuz it led to greater wealth for many but hardships for some

Acceleration of Free-Market Economies

- Globalization is interaction around the world
- Eastern bloc under Soviet control could now trade with capitalist democracies
- Ronald Reagan (US) and Margaret Thatcher (Great Britain) wanted free markets (no government) however this led to labor exploitation

Economic Liberalization in Chile

- Augusto Pinochet took power in a coup backed by US against a socialist government
- Pinochet was terrible but died before could be convicted, during his rule Chilean economy went towards free market whose goals were to privatizing state-run businesses and tame inflation
- Reforms were made but were unpopular as they didn't address poverty
- Administration after Pinochet used free trade and government programs to reduce poverty

Chinese Economic Reforms

- 1981, Communist Party backed away from economic quality and promoted economic growth
- Put in place economic reforms and some thought it should be accompanied with political reforms
- 1989, large but peaceful student demonstration in Tiananmen Square met by force from government, killing hundreds

Economic Change: New Knowledge Economies

- New type of economy called knowledge economy which creates distributes and uses knowledge and information, designers engineers and teachers have jobs in knowledge economy

Knowledge Economy in Finland

- Finland had been agrarian but lost main customers (Soviet Union) so entered global marketplace and invested in education building success with mobile phones (Nokia)

Japanese Economic Growth

- Implemented economic policies similar to mercantilism which turned Japan into manufacturing powerhouse but low wage workers could not afford

Economic Continuities: Shifting Manufacturing

- Manufacturing moved to Asia and Latin America

Vietnam and Bangladesh

- Labor costs significantly lower so manufactured goods made there
- Recently workers have strikes about the low wages and poor working conditions

Manufacturing in Mexico and Honduras

- NAFTA which encourage us and canadian industries to build factories in mexico that uses low wage mexican labor
- Labor unions complained that NAFTA led to export of jobs from US to mexico
- Honduras upgrades in manufacturing by using sustainability

Transnational Free-Trade Organizations

- Tariffs were lowered by these treaties and agreements helped trade and lowering average rates of tariffs from 40% to 5%
- 1995 World Trade Organization took over General agreement on tariffs and trade and governed 90% of international trade
- However meeting were closed to public and board members favored corporate interests making it very controversial

Multinational Corporations

- Legally incorporated in one country but makes or sells in other countries, east india company was earliest example of this
- Multinational corporations take advantage of knowledge economies and manufacturing/industrial economies and also have a global market
- They produce greatest gains and help economies

9.5 Calls for Reform and Responses

An Era of Rights

- 1948 UN adopted Universal Declaration of Human Rights asserting basic rights and freedoms of all human beings

The UN and Human Rights

- UNICEF and investigations of human rights, genocide, war crimes, government oppression, and crimes against women
- International court of justice set up by UN charter settles disputes over international law has 15 judges from 15 different countries
- UN protect refugees in war famine natural disasters

Global Feminism

- January 21 2017, 500,000 standing up for womens rights in Women's March on Washington
- 5 million around the world
- 1979 convention outlines rights and protects of holding office, free marriage, same education, family planning resources and birth control

Cultural and Religious Movements

- Negritude Movement emphasized pride in being black
- Liberation theology combined socialism with Catholicism and interpreted teachings of Jesus to include freeing people from abuse of economic political and social conditions

Steps toward Gender Equality

- 20th century great strides towards securing rights and participating more fully in professional and political life
- Percentage of women who could read increased
- White women right to vote in 1930, colored not until 1965 in US

Steps toward Racial Equality

- 1965 civil rights act outlawing discrimination and 1965 voting rights act banning discrimination in voting

South Africa's Colonial Legacy

- Apartheid enforced segregation, was mostly white

Challenges to Apartheid

- Nelson Mandela imprisoned for life for going against apartheid his imprisonment inspired global movement to end apartheid
- UN expelled South Africa because of the apartheid and Mandela began to negotiate with the government while in prison
- Mandela was released and a series of reforms ended apartheid
- 1994 Nelson Mandela became president

Uniting South Africa

- The Truth and Reconciliation Commission sought to restore and establish atmosphere of trust unlike Nuremberg Trials that sought retribution for crimes against humanity committed by Nazis

Caste Reservation in India

- 1949 constitution outlawed discrimination against untouchables but discrimination continues well into 21st century
- Caste reservation system guaranteed that a certain percentage of government jobs would be set aside for lower caste people that were underprivileged

Human Rights Repression in China

- Chinese Communist Party rules with an iron fist and limited freedom of speech and thought

Tiananmen Square

- Students peacefully protesting and after Chinese government refused to meet with activists they all gathered in the square
- Government killed a few thousand

Minority Rights in China

- Tibetans and Uyghur people called out against religious and political discrimination
- Mongols protested against Han Chinese

Steps toward Environmental Repair

Earth Day

- 1970, April 22 became Earth Day

Greenpeace

- Founded in 1971 Greenpeace became international agency which battled deforestation, desertification, global warming, killing of whales and overfishing

Green Belt Movement

- Direct response to environmental degradation which helped plant trees

Steps toward Economic Fairness

- World Fair Trade Organization came to counterbalance strictly commercial interest of World Trade Organization

9.6 Globalized Culture

- Modernism (art style), consumer culture

Political, Social, and Artistic Changes

Political Changes

- Imperialism created fierce competition

- Cold war divided world into 2 but afterwards economic and cultural barriers fell, bringing countries closer together
- In some way collaboration replaces competition

Social Changes

- People of different cultures brought together
- Rights movements
- Scientist upended understanding of physical reality
- Albert Einstein, Sigmund Freud, technological developments

Artistic Changes

- Cubism by Picasso, stream of consciousness writing, vibrant, Harlem Renaissance, jazz

Global Consumer and Popular Culture

- Popular culture is culture of everyday people rather than elite expressed through radio, motion pictures and television
- Americanization, people over the world learned about US more than US learned about the world and this dominance created resentment among those feeling like American popular culture diluted their unique cultural identity

English Spreads and Changes

- English became second language in most of the world

Global Brands and Commerce

- Apple, Nike, Rolex, Toyota, Google, Amazon, Facebook, Microsoft, Coca-Cola
- Online commerce made shopping a global affair

Global Influences on Popular Culture

- Bollywood, anime, reggae music, K-pop, YouTube

Social Media and Censorship

- Social media can do good and bad, in China government banned social media from outside the country but allowed its own forms of social media just for the country

Global Culture in Sports

- Olympics, World Cup, NBA, women became more involved in sports

Global Culture and Religion

- Beatles released song containing a Hindu mantra making Hinduism popular in US and Europe
- New Age religions, were Buddhism, Shamanism, Sufism, and other religious traditions which were revived and adapted for a Western audience
- Early 21st century non-believers increased, not just atheists or agnostics but simply just not affiliated with any religious institution

9.7 Resistance to Globalization

- Opponents to economic globalization promotes equal distribution of economic resources and think that international monetary fund and world trade organization work to maximize profit and sacrifice safety and labor conditions
- North Korea has resisted economic and cultural globalization, wanting goods and money to flow freely but are restrictive of how people and ideas cross borders

The Roots of Globalization and Anti-Globalization

- GATT, Euro Union, ASEAN Union helped economies expand and dropped tariff

The "Battle of Seattle"

- 1999, protests erupted at WTO conference in Seattle, and anti-WTO demonstrations took place

Why Resist Globalization?

- Many centered on idea that consumers who buy products don't know who actually makes them and what the costs really are especially working conditions of the laborers

Environmental Damage

- Fuel involved in shipping products increased greenhouse gases, Brazil cuts down thousands of square miles for cattle farms
- ecotourism makes profits however and helps environment by preserving natural wonders

Threats to National Sovereignty

- Many liberal groups believe globalization harms children workers and environment but many conservative groups also don't like globalization
- 2016, 52% of British voted to leave EU, called Brexit, Britain was a founding member to conservative politicians thought EU interfered with Britain's right to govern itself
- Negotiations to leave broke down when British prime minister couldn't get a deal that was acceptable to her political party
- Critics believe that leaving the EU would be economically disastrous for Britain, because they depended on imports

Economic Resistance

9.8 Institutions Developing in a Globalized World

- **THE UNITED NATIONS: A STRUCTURE FOR PEACE**
 - League of Nations vs. United Nations:
 - League of Nations failed to prevent World War II.
 - UN established in 1945 with major powers' participation.
 - **ASSEMBLIES OF THE UNITED NATIONS:**
 - General Assembly, Security Council, Secretariat, International Court of Justice, Economic and Social Council, and Trusteeship Council.
 - Each body has specific functions related to peace, security, and humanitarian activities.
 - **THE UN AND HUMAN RIGHTS:**
 - Adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in 1948.
 - UN investigates and addresses human rights abuses globally.
- **KEEPING THE PEACE:**
 - Expansion in the 1990s:
 - Significant increase in peacekeeping operations worldwide.
 - Deployment of troops to conflict-affected regions to facilitate transitions to democracy and maintain stability.
 - Challenges for Peacekeeping Missions:
 - Delayed responses and unrealistic expectations of peacekeeping troops.
 - Role confusion regarding halting conflicts versus monitoring truces and providing aid.
- **OTHER UN PRIORITIES:**
 - Protecting Refugees:
 - UN assists refugees fleeing war, famine, and disasters.
 - Support provided through agencies like UNHCR and NGOs.
 - Feeding the Hungry:
 - Establishment of the World Food Program in 1961.

- Provision of food aid to those affected by natural disasters and political unrest.
- Supporting Education, Science, and Culture:
 - Creation of UNESCO in 1945 to protect cultural and environmental sites.
 - Focus on literacy, education, and preserving cultural heritage.
- INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL NGOS:
 - The World Bank:
 - Founded in 1944 to fight poverty through loans and development projects.
 - Criticisms include environmental and social impact of projects.
 - The International Monetary Fund (IMF):
 - Established in 1945 to promote stable currency exchange rates.
 - Provides short-term loans and economic advice to countries.
- NGOS SEPARATE FROM THE UN:
 - Focus on Peace and Cooperation:
 - Organizations like the International Peace Bureau work independently on initiatives such as nuclear disarmament and reducing military spending.
 - Complement UN efforts to maintain global peace and stability.

9.9 CONTINUITY AND CHANGE IN A GLOBALIZED WORLD

- ADVANCES IN SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY:
 - The Origin of the Universe:
 - The Big Bang theory reshaped understanding of the universe.
 - Led to advancements in atomic and subatomic science.
 - Wave Science:
 - Discoveries in radio, light, sound, and microwaves revolutionized communication and technology.
 - Medical Science:
 - Discoveries in germs, viruses, and diseases led to vaccines and treatments.
 - Antibiotics like penicillin revolutionized medicine.
 - Energy Technologies:
 - Advances in oil extraction, nuclear power, and renewable energy transformed energy production.
 - Predicted renewable energy dominance by 2020.
 - Communication Technologies:
 - Development of radio, television, telephone, and internet expanded global communication.
- Transportation Technologies:
 - Invention of airplanes and jet aircraft accelerated global travel.
 - Shipping technology improvements facilitated faster and larger cargo transport.
- Agricultural Technologies:
 - Green Revolution introduced genetically modified crops with higher yields.
 - Resulted in population growth and biodiversity decline.
- CHANGES IN A GLOBALIZED WORLD
 - Social Changes:
 - Rapid population growth, especially in developing countries.

- Increased migration due to improved communication and transportation.
 - Rise of women's socioeconomic status and reproductive choices.
- Economic Changes:
 - Intensification of economic globalization.
 - Rise of Asian economies challenging Western dominance.
 - Economic policy initiatives aimed at stimulating growth and reducing inequality.
- Political Changes:
 - Mass protest movements driving political and social change.
 - Expansion of democracy and civil rights.
 - Government intervention in economies diverging from laissez-faire practices.
- Cultural Changes:
 - Accelerated cultural exchanges facilitated by technology.
 - Global consumption of Western culture alongside reciprocal cultural exchanges.
- Environmental Changes:
 - Overcoming environmental challenges through technological advancements.
 - Increased pollution and climate change concerns.
 - Space exploration expanding human horizons while posing environmental risks.