

# THE CONTEMPORARY WORLD

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QUIZ NO. 1

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1. Which of the following continents is entirely located in the Southern Hemisphere?

- A) Asia
- B) Africa
- C) Australia
- D) North America

2. What is a common economic characteristic of many Southern Hemisphere countries?

- A) High industrialization and technological advancement
- B) Heavy dependence on agriculture and raw material exports
- C) Predominantly service-based economies
- D) Low agricultural output

3. Which country in the Northern Hemisphere is considered one of the largest economies in the world?

- A) Brazil
- B) South Africa
- C) Japan
- D) Argentina

4. The term "Global North" typically refers to countries that are:

- A) Less industrialized and economically disadvantaged
- B) More industrialized and economically developed
- C) Located only in Europe
- D) Located below the equator

5. Which of the following international organizations is primarily influenced by Northern Hemisphere powers?

- A) African Union (AU)
- B) Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)
- C) North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)
- D) Mercosur

## QUIZ NO. 1

6. What is a major political challenge often faced by Southern Hemisphere countries?

- A) Overpopulation and technological stagnation
- B) Political instability and weak governance structures
- C) Overreliance on manufacturing industries
- D) Dominance in global trade negotiations

7. Which sector tends to dominate the economies of most Southern Hemisphere countries?

- A) Technology and innovation
- B) Manufacturing and heavy industry
- C) Agriculture and natural resources
- D) Financial services

8. Which of the following regions is primarily located in the Northern Hemisphere?

- A) South America
- B) Central America
- C) Australia
- D) Sub-Saharan Africa

9. The term "Global South" generally refers to:

- A) Geographical location rather than economic status
- B) Developing nations, often with lower income and weaker infrastructure
- C) Only countries located in the Southern Hemisphere
- D) Wealthier and more industrialized countries

10. Which Southern Hemisphere country is part of the G20, indicating its significant economic influence?

- A) Kenya
- B) Brazil
- C) New Zealand
- D) Chile

## QUIZ NO. 1

11. What economic advantage do many Northern Hemisphere countries have over their Southern counterparts?
- A) Lower population density
  - B) Access to more arable land
  - C) Larger and more diversified industrial economies
  - D) Greater reliance on agriculture
12. Which of the following Northern Hemisphere countries exerts major political influence through the United Nations Security Council?
- A) India
  - B) South Africa
  - C) China
  - D) Argentina
13. Which region in the Southern Hemisphere has become a major player in global agricultural exports?
- A) Scandinavia
  - B) Latin America
  - C) Eastern Europe
  - D) Middle East
14. What economic trend is commonly seen in Northern Hemisphere countries?
- A) Rapid industrial decline and agricultural dominance
  - B) Higher GDP, advanced infrastructure, and technological leadership
  - C) Dependence on a single export commodity
  - D) Greater reliance on foreign aid
15. Which Southern Hemisphere country has experienced significant political influence due to its mineral and energy resources?
- A) Argentina
  - B) Australia
  - C) Botswana
  - D) Peru

# WRITTEN RECITATION

1. Has the world's largest economy, driven by technology, finance, and manufacturing.  $1+13+5+20+9+3+1=$
2. A constitutional monarchy with a parliamentary democracy, known for political stability and social welfare systems.  $3+1+14+1+4+1 =$
3. A constitutional monarchy with a parliamentary democracy, historically a global political and economic power.  $23+11=$
4. Its economy is the largest in Europe, known for manufacturing, engineering, and strong exports, particularly in automobiles and machinery.  $7+5+20+13+1+15+27=$
5. It has a diversified economy with strengths in manufacturing, luxury goods, and services, especially tourism.  $6+20+1+14+3+5=$

# WRITTEN RECITATION

6. It boasts the third-largest economy, driven by technology, automotive industries, and high-tech manufacturing.  $10+1+18+1+14$
7. It has a mixed economy with strong sectors in manufacturing, agriculture, and tourism, especially in fashion and luxury goods.  $9+22+1+12+27 =$
- 8.. Its economy is heavily dependent on oil and gas exports, with a significant manufacturing and defense sector.  $20+23+21+21=9+1=$
9. It has a highly developed economy with key industries in technology, automobiles, and shipbuilding.  $21+17+23+22+8= 11+17+5+1=$
10. It has the second-largest economy, driven by manufacturing, exports, and rapidly expanding technology sectors.  $3+8+9+14+1=$

# WRITTEN RECITATION

11. Has a mixed economy, driven by agriculture, mining, energy, and a growing service sector, but it faces challenges in inequality and economic instability.  $2+20+1+28+9+12=$
12. A federal republic with a history of political instability, including periods of military rule and economic challenges.  $1+20_7+5+14+22+9+14+1$
13. Has a mixed economy with a strong industrial base, mining exports, and a developing service sector, though it faces high unemployment and inequality.  $21+17+23+22+8$   
 $11+17+20+5+1=$
14. Is a constitutional monarchy with a parliamentary democracy, known for its stable political system and active participation in global affairs.  $1+23+21+22+20+1+12+9+1=$
15. Has a free-market economy with strong mining, agriculture, and manufacturing sectors, but faces challenges like inequality and reliance on commodity exports.  
 $3+8+0+12+5=$

The Northern Hemisphere refers to the half of the Earth that is north of the equator, which includes parts of North America, Europe, Asia, and Africa. The economic and political dynamics of the Northern Hemisphere are complex due to its diverse nations, cultures, and historical developments. However, we can break down the major trends and examples to better understand the economic and political features of this hemisphere. Let's discuss the economic and political systems of the Northern Hemisphere with concrete examples.

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# COUNTRIES IN NORTHERN HEMISPHERE



# **NORTH AMERICA**

## **UNITED STATES**

## **CANADA**

Mexico (partially, as it stretches into the Southern Hemisphere, but most of it is in the Northern Hemisphere)

# **EUROPE**

**UNITED KINGDOM**

**GERMANY**

**FRANCE**

**ITALY**

**SPAIN**

**RUSSIA (PARTIALLY, AS IT EXTENDS INTO THE SOUTHERN**

**HEMISPHERE, BUT MOST OF IT IS IN THE NORTHERN HEMISPHERE)**

**NETHERLANDS**

**POLAND**

**SWEDEN**

**NORWAY**

**DENMARK**

**BELGIUM**

**SWITZERLAND**

**AUSTRIA**

**GREECE**

**FINLAND**

**IRELAND**

**PORTUGAL**

**UKRAINE**

**ROMANIA**

**CZECH REPUBLIC**

**HUNGARY**

CHINA

INDIA

JAPAN

SOUTH KOREA

NORTH KOREA

TAIWAN

PAKISTAN

BANGLADESH

VIETNAM

THAILAND

MALAYSIA

NEPAL

# ASIA

SRI LANKA

KAZAKHSTAN (PARTIALLY IN  
THE NORTHERN HEMISPHERE)

UZBEKISTAN

KYRGYZSTAN

TAJIKISTAN

**AFRICA (PARTIALLY, AS AFRICA IS MAINLY IN THE SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE,  
BUT SOME COUNTRIES EXTEND INTO THE NORTHERN HEMISPHERE)**

**EGYPT**

**LIBYA**

**TUNISIA**

**ALGERIA**

**MOROCCO**

**WESTERN SAHARA (DISPUTED TERRITORY)**

**MAURITANIA**

OCEANIA (PARTIALLY, AS SOME ISLANDS IN THE  
PACIFIC OCEAN ARE IN THE NORTHERN  
HEMISPHERE)

KIRIBATI

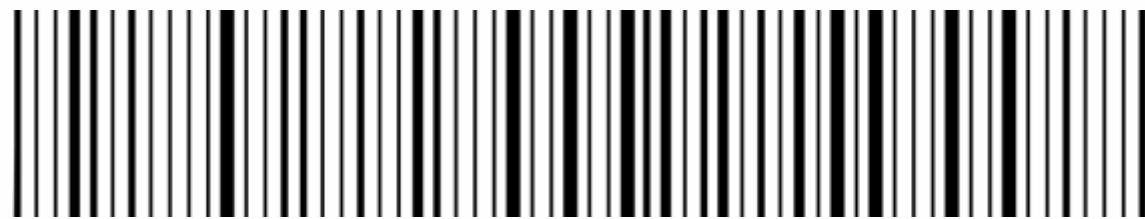
MARSHALL ISLANDS

FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESIA

PALAU

# COUNTRIES IN SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE

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**THE SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE INCLUDES COUNTRIES LOCATED SOUTH OF THE EQUATOR. THIS HEMISPHERE COVERS PARTS OF SOUTH AMERICA, AFRICA, OCEANIA, AND THE SOUTHERN PARTS OF ASIA. HERE ARE THE KEY COUNTRIES IN THE SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE:**



# **SOUTH AMERICA**

**ARGENTINA**

**BRAZIL**

**CHILE**

**PARAGUAY**

**PERU**

**URUGUAY**

**BOLIVIA (PARTIALLY, AS IT ALSO EXTENDS INTO THE  
NORTHERN HEMISPHERE)**

# AFRICA

SOUTH AFRICA

NAMIBIA

BOTSWANA

LESOTHO (ENTIRELY  
IN THE SOUTHERN  
HEMISPHERE)

ESWATINI (SWAZILAND)

MOZAMBIQUE

ZIMBABWE

ANGOLA

ZAMBIA (PARTIALLY, AS IT  
EXTENDS INTO THE NORTHERN  
HEMISPHERE)

# OCEANIA

AUSTRALIA  
NEW ZEALAND  
PAPUA NEW GUINEA  
FIJI  
SOLOMON ISLANDS  
VANUATU  
SAMOA  
TONGA  
KIRIBATI (PARTIALLY, AS IT SPANS BOTH HEMISPHERES)  
TUVALU (PARTIALLY, AS IT SPANS BOTH HEMISPHERES)

MOST OF THE WORLD'S MAJOR ECONOMIC POWERS AND DENSELY POPULATED REGIONS ARE IN THE NORTHERN HEMISPHERE. THIS INCLUDES COUNTRIES SUCH AS THE UNITED STATES, CHINA, INDIA, AND MANY NATIONS IN EUROPE, WHICH ARE CENTRAL TO GLOBAL TRADE, ECONOMICS, AND GEOPOLITICS.

# ASIA

INDONESIA (PARTIALLY,  
AS IT SPANS BOTH  
HEMISPHERES, BUT  
MOSTLY IN THE  
SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE)  
EAST TIMOR (TIMOR-  
LESTE)

# ANTARCTICA

ANTARCTICA IS ENTIRELY IN  
THE SOUTHERN  
HEMISPHERE.

MOST OF THE SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE'S  
LANDMASSES ARE LOCATED IN THE SOUTHERN PARTS  
OF CONTINENTS OR IN ISLAND NATIONS OF OCEANIA.  
THE SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE IS ALSO HOME TO MANY  
UNIQUE ECOSYSTEMS, SUCH AS THE AMAZON  
RAINFOREST IN SOUTH AMERICA AND THE VAST  
DESERTS OF AUSTRALIA.



# Economic Characteristics of the Northern Hemisphere

# Economic Characteristics of the Northern Hemisphere

The Northern Hemisphere is home to some of the world's most developed economies, along with emerging and developing economies. It includes both industrialized nations and countries rich in natural resources.

## Technological Innovation and Industry Leadership

The Northern Hemisphere is home to many of the world's most advanced technological economies, particularly in North America, Europe, and parts of Asia.

**Example:** The United States, particularly Silicon Valley, is a global leader in technology, home to major corporations like Apple, Google, and Facebook. These tech giants drive innovations in software, hardware, and digital services, influencing global markets and contributing heavily to the world's GDP.

## Global Financial Hubs

Major financial centers like New York, London, and Tokyo are located in the Northern Hemisphere, facilitating global finance, investments, and banking.

**Example:** The New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) is one of the largest stock exchanges globally. London remains a critical financial hub, especially in post-Brexit Europe, while Tokyo plays a vital role in Asia's economic activities.

## Economic Integration and Trade Networks

The Northern Hemisphere hosts several major trading blocs and agreements, such as the European Union (EU) and the United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement (USMCA), which help integrate economies and facilitate trade.

**Example:** The EU's single market allows the free movement of goods, services, people, and capital across member states, promoting economic integration and reducing trade barriers. Similarly, the USMCA helps regulate trade between the U.S., Canada, and Mexico, making it one of the world's largest trading regions.

## Multinational Corporations and Global Supply Chains

Many multinational corporations (MNCs) are headquartered in the Northern Hemisphere. These MNCs drive global trade by sourcing materials, manufacturing, and distributing products worldwide, shaping global supply chains.

**Example:** Companies like Toyota, based in Japan, and Coca-Cola, based in the U.S., have a global presence. These corporations benefit from globalization by establishing manufacturing plants in multiple countries, sourcing cheap labor, and reaching international markets.

## Highly Skilled Labor and Innovation

Many Northern Hemisphere countries are known for having well-educated, highly skilled workforces, which contributes to their competitiveness in high-tech and knowledge-based industries.

**Example:** Countries like Germany and South Korea have strong manufacturing sectors, particularly in automobiles and electronics, where highly skilled labor is crucial for maintaining technological leadership. Germany's automotive industry, with companies like Volkswagen and BMW, is one of the largest and most advanced in the world.

## Significant Consumer Markets

The Northern Hemisphere is home to some of the largest consumer markets, driving global demand for products and services.

**Example:** The U.S. consumer market is one of the largest in the world, driving global demand for everything from technology products to clothing. This massive consumption power fuels economic growth not only in the U.S. but also in countries that export goods to it, such as China and Mexico.

**Investment in Research and Development (R&D)**  
Northern Hemisphere countries, particularly the U.S., Germany, and Japan, invest heavily in research and development, which fosters innovation and drives economic growth.

**Example:** The United States spends over 3% of its GDP on R&D, leading the world in technological and medical advancements. Companies like Microsoft and Pfizer continually innovate, creating products that have a global impact.

## Conclusion:

The Northern Hemisphere is a key driver of global economic activity, shaped by technological advancements, financial markets, multinational corporations, and strong trade networks. Its economies are highly integrated, and the region continues to influence global trends in innovation, consumption, and trade.

# Economic Characteristics of the Southern Hemisphere

The Southern Hemisphere, which includes parts of South America, Africa, Oceania, and parts of Asia, has distinct economic characteristics shaped by its unique geographical location and resource distribution. Here are key economic features of the Southern Hemisphere with concrete examples

## **Natural Resource Abundance**

**The Southern Hemisphere is rich in natural resources, which play a significant role in the economies of several countries, particularly in Africa, South America, and Oceania.**

**Example:** Brazil is one of the largest producers of agricultural products like soybeans and coffee, as well as iron ore, which are key exports. The country's vast natural resources contribute significantly to its economic output and global trade.

## Agricultural Dominance

Many countries in the Southern Hemisphere are heavily reliant on agriculture as a primary economic sector, particularly in South America and Oceania.

**Example:** Argentina is a major exporter of agricultural products, particularly soybeans, wheat, and beef. Its economy is closely tied to the global demand for food and agricultural commodities, especially in key markets like China and Europe.

## Tourism

The Southern Hemisphere has diverse and unique landscapes that attract millions of tourists every year, which is an important contributor to the economy in many countries.

**Example:** Australia's tourism industry is a major economic driver, with attractions like the Great Barrier Reef and cities like Sydney and Melbourne drawing millions of international tourists annually. Tourism is a significant contributor to Australia's GDP and employment.

## **Emerging Markets**

The Southern Hemisphere is home to a number of emerging economies that are increasingly participating in global trade and investment.

**Example:** South Africa, as a member of the BRICS group (Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa), is considered an emerging market with a growing industrial base, particularly in mining and manufacturing, and is a key economic player in Africa.

## Export-Oriented Economies

Several countries in the Southern Hemisphere rely heavily on exports to drive their economies, particularly raw materials and commodities.

**Example:** Chile is the world's largest exporter of copper, a key metal used in industries like electronics and construction. The country's economic strength is largely based on the demand for copper in global markets, particularly from industrialized nations.

## Conclusion:

The Southern Hemisphere's economies are characterized by natural resource richness, agriculture, emerging markets, tourism, and strong reliance on exports. While many countries in the region are still developing, they play a critical role in the global economy through their exports, tourism, and growing industrial sectors.



# DISPARITIES BETWEEN NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN COUNTRIES



**The disparities between Northern and Southern countries are substantial, particularly in terms of economy and politics.** These differences arise from historical, social, and geographical factors, which have shaped the development trajectories of countries in these hemispheres. Here's a brief discussion with five concrete examples for both economic and political disparities

# ECONOMIC DISPARITIES

## INCOME LEVELS

NORTHERN COUNTRIES GENERALLY HAVE HIGHER INCOME LEVELS AND MORE ADVANCED ECONOMIES, WHILE SOUTHERN COUNTRIES TEND TO HAVE LOWER INCOME LEVELS AND ECONOMIES THAT ARE STILL DEVELOPING OR DEPENDENT ON A FEW INDUSTRIES.

**EXAMPLE:** THE UNITED STATES (NORTHERN HEMISPHERE) HAS A GDP PER CAPITA OF OVER \$70,000, WHILE MOZAMBIQUE (SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE) HAS A GDP PER CAPITA OF AROUND \$500, REFLECTING SIGNIFICANT ECONOMIC DISPARITIES.

# INDUSTRIALIZATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

NORTHERN COUNTRIES ARE MORE INDUSTRIALIZED WITH BETTER-DEVELOPED INFRASTRUCTURE, WHILE MANY SOUTHERN COUNTRIES STILL RELY ON AGRICULTURE OR PRIMARY INDUSTRIES.

**EXAMPLE:** GERMANY, A HIGHLY INDUSTRIALIZED ECONOMY, LEADS IN MANUFACTURING AND TECHNOLOGY, WHEREAS ETHIOPIA'S ECONOMY IS LARGELY DEPENDENT ON AGRICULTURE, WITH LIMITED INDUSTRIALIZATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT.

## **ACCESS TO TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION**

**NORTHERN COUNTRIES ARE AT THE FOREFRONT OF TECHNOLOGICAL INNOVATION, WHILE MANY SOUTHERN COUNTRIES STRUGGLE WITH ACCESS TO MODERN TECHNOLOGY, WHICH AFFECTS PRODUCTIVITY AND ECONOMIC GROWTH.**

**EXAMPLE:** THE UNITED STATES AND SOUTH KOREA (NORTHERN HEMISPHERE) ARE GLOBAL LEADERS IN TECHNOLOGY, WITH SILICON VALLEY AND SAMSUNG, RESPECTIVELY, SHAPING GLOBAL INNOVATION. IN CONTRAST, ZIMBABWE IN THE SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE HAS LIMITED ACCESS TO TECHNOLOGY, HAMPERING ITS ECONOMIC PROGRESS.

## TRADE AND MARKET ACCESS

NORTHERN COUNTRIES GENERALLY HAVE MORE ACCESS TO GLOBAL MARKETS, PARTICIPATE IN TRADE AGREEMENTS, AND HAVE DIVERSIFIED ECONOMIES, WHEREAS SOUTHERN COUNTRIES ARE OFTEN MORE DEPENDENT ON RAW MATERIAL EXPORTS AND VULNERABLE TO COMMODITY PRICE FLUCTUATIONS.

**EXAMPLE:** CHINA (NORTHERN HEMISPHERE) HAS BECOME THE "FACTORY OF THE WORLD," WHILE CHILE (SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE) IS HEAVILY DEPENDENT ON COPPER EXPORTS, MAKING ITS ECONOMY VULNERABLE TO GLOBAL COMMODITY PRICE CHANGES.

## **WEALTH DISTRIBUTION**

**INCOME INEQUALITY TENDS TO BE HIGHER IN SOUTHERN COUNTRIES DUE TO WEAKER SOCIAL SAFETY NETS, WHEREAS NORTHERN COUNTRIES OFTEN HAVE MORE ROBUST WELFARE SYSTEMS AND WEALTH DISTRIBUTION POLICIES.**

**EXAMPLE:** NORWAY (NORTHERN HEMISPHERE) OFFERS EXTENSIVE SOCIAL PROGRAMS AND WEALTH DISTRIBUTION, WITH ONE OF THE LOWEST POVERTY RATES IN THE WORLD, WHILE SOUTH AFRICA (SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE) FACES EXTREME INCOME INEQUALITY AND POVERTY, WITH LARGE SEGMENTS OF THE POPULATION LIVING IN POVERTY.

# **POLITICAL DISPARITIES**

# **GOVERNANCE AND POLITICAL STABILITY**

**NORTHERN COUNTRIES GENERALLY HAVE MORE STABLE POLITICAL SYSTEMS, DEMOCRATIC INSTITUTIONS, AND RULE OF LAW, WHILE SOUTHERN COUNTRIES OFTEN STRUGGLE WITH POLITICAL INSTABILITY, CORRUPTION, AND WEAKER INSTITUTIONS.**

**EXAMPLE:** CANADA (NORTHERN HEMISPHERE) IS KNOWN FOR ITS STABLE DEMOCRACY, WHEREAS VENEZUELA (SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE) HAS EXPERIENCED POLITICAL INSTABILITY, ECONOMIC CRISES, AND AUTHORITARIAN RULE IN RECENT YEARS.

## **INTERNATIONAL INFLUENCE AND DIPLOMACY**

**NORTHERN COUNTRIES, PARTICULARLY THE U.S. AND EU, PLAY A DOMINANT ROLE IN GLOBAL DIPLOMACY AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS, WHEREAS SOUTHERN COUNTRIES OFTEN HAVE LESS INFLUENCE IN GLOBAL DECISION-MAKING.**

**EXAMPLE: THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPEAN UNION ARE MAJOR PLAYERS IN INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS LIKE THE UN, IMF, AND WTO, WHEREAS MALAWI HAS LIMITED GLOBAL INFLUENCE AND RELIES ON AID FROM THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY FOR POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC SUPPORT.**

## **HUMAN RIGHTS AND POLITICAL FREEDOMS**

**NORTHERN COUNTRIES TEND TO HAVE HIGHER LEVELS OF POLITICAL FREEDOM AND RESPECT FOR HUMAN RIGHTS, WHILE MANY SOUTHERN COUNTRIES STRUGGLE WITH HUMAN RIGHTS ABUSES, AUTHORITARIAN REGIMES, OR RESTRICTIONS ON POLITICAL FREEDOMS.**

**EXAMPLE:** SWEDEN (NORTHERN HEMISPHERE) CONSISTENTLY RANKS AMONG THE HIGHEST IN TERMS OF HUMAN RIGHTS, DEMOCRACY, AND FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION, WHILE NORTH KOREA (PARTIALLY IN THE NORTHERN HEMISPHERE) IS NOTORIOUS FOR ITS AUTHORITARIAN REGIME, WITH SEVERE RESTRICTIONS ON POLITICAL FREEDOMS AND HUMAN RIGHTS.

## **CONFLICT AND SECURITY**

**POLITICAL CONFLICTS, CIVIL WARS, AND INSTABILITY ARE MORE PREVALENT IN MANY SOUTHERN COUNTRIES, OFTEN DUE TO HISTORICAL TENSIONS, COLONIAL LEGACIES, AND WEAK GOVERNANCE STRUCTURES.**

**EXAMPLE:** SYRIA (SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE) HAS BEEN EMBROILED IN A DEVASTATING CIVIL WAR SINCE 2011, WHILE FINLAND (NORTHERN HEMISPHERE) ENJOYS PEACE AND POLITICAL STABILITY, HAVING ONE OF THE LOWEST LEVELS OF INTERNAL CONFLICT IN THE WORLD.

# **FOREIGN AID DEPENDENCY**

**MANY SOUTHERN COUNTRIES ARE DEPENDENT ON FOREIGN AID, WHICH CAN INFLUENCE THEIR POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC POLICIES, WHEREAS NORTHERN COUNTRIES ARE TYPICALLY DONORS AND SET AGENDAS IN GLOBAL DEVELOPMENT.**

**EXAMPLE:** AFGHANISTAN (SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE) HAS BEEN HEAVILY DEPENDENT ON FOREIGN AID, PARTICULARLY FROM THE U.S. AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS, WHICH SHAPES ITS ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL POLICIES, WHILE GERMANY (NORTHERN HEMISPHERE) IS ONE OF THE LARGEST GLOBAL DONORS OF FOREIGN AID.

## **ACTIVITY: REPRESENT YOUR CHOSEN COUNTRY THROUGH ART**

**OBJECTIVE:** THIS ACTIVITY WILL ENCOURAGE STUDENTS TO EXPLORE THE DISPARITIES BETWEEN NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN COUNTRIES, ENHANCE THEIR CREATIVITY, AND THINK CRITICALLY ABOUT THE GLOBAL DIFFERENCES IN TERMS OF ECONOMY AND POLITICS.

**INSTRUCTIONS:**

### **CHOOSE A COUNTRY:**

EACH STUDENT WILL CHOOSE ONE COUNTRY FROM THE NORTHERN HEMISPHERE AND ONE FROM THE SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE.

### **DRAW A REPRESENTATION:**

STUDENTS WILL CREATE A DRAWING (ON BOND PAPER) THAT REPRESENTS SOMETHING SIGNIFICANT ABOUT EACH COUNTRY CHOSEN. THIS COULD INCLUDE SYMBOLS, LANDMARKS, CULTURAL ELEMENTS, OR ANY IMAGERY THAT CAPTURES THE ESSENCE OF THE COUNTRY.

FOR NORTHERN HEMISPHERE COUNTRIES, YOU CAN REPRESENT SOMETHING LIKE ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY, INTERNATIONAL INFLUENCE, FINANCIAL MARKETS, OR NATURAL LANDSCAPES.

FOR SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE COUNTRIES, YOU MAY FOCUS ON AGRICULTURE, NATURAL RESOURCES, TOURISM, OR STRUGGLES WITH POLITICAL INSTABILITY.

### **INCLUDE SYMBOLS OR ELEMENTS:**

THINK ABOUT ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS (LIKE INDUSTRIES, EXPORTS, AND NATURAL RESOURCES) OR POLITICAL FEATURES (LIKE DEMOCRACY, HUMAN RIGHTS, OR STABILITY) WHEN CREATURING YOUR ARTWORK. FOR EXAMPLE, IF YOU CHOOSE BRAZIL (SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE), YOU MIGHT DRAW THE AMAZON RAINFOREST OR SOCCER AS SYMBOLS OF THE COUNTRY'S CULTURE AND CHALLENGES. IF YOU CHOOSE GERMANY (NORTHERN HEMISPHERE), YOU MIGHT INCLUDE TECHNOLOGY OR INDUSTRIAL ELEMENTS, REFLECTING ITS GLOBAL ECONOMIC ROLE.

### **WRITE A SHORT DESCRIPTION:**

AFTER COMPLETING YOUR DRAWING, WRITE A BRIEF DESCRIPTION (ABOUT 3-5 SENTENCES) EXPLAINING WHY YOU CHOSE THOSE SPECIFIC ELEMENTS AND HOW THEY REFLECT THE COUNTRY'S ECONOMY, POLITICS, OR CULTURE.

## **DISCUSSION QUESTIONS ON DISPARITIES BETWEEN NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN COUNTRIES:**

1. HOW DO THE ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN COUNTRIES YOU CHOSE DIFFER?  
FOR EXAMPLE, HOW DOES THE LEVEL OF INDUSTRIALIZATION AND TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT IMPACT THEIR ECONOMIES?
2. WHAT POLITICAL CHALLENGES DO THE SOUTHERN COUNTRIES YOU SELECTED FACE COMPARED TO THE NORTHERN ONES?  
CONSIDER FACTORS LIKE POLITICAL STABILITY, GOVERNANCE, AND FOREIGN AID DEPENDENCY.
- 3..WHAT SOLUTIONS WOULD YOU SUGGEST TO ADDRESS THE DISPARITIES YOU'VE IDENTIFIED BETWEEN THE NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN COUNTRIES?
4. THINK ABOUT LONG-TERM SOLUTIONS SUCH AS INVESTMENT IN EDUCATION, INFRASTRUCTURE, OR INTERNATIONAL PARTNERSHIPS TO REDUCE INEQUALITY.

# **ASSESSMENT CRITERIA:**

**CREATIVITY(30%):** HOW WELL DID THE STUDENT CREATIVELY REPRESENT THE CHOSEN COUNTRIES THROUGH ART?

**UNDERSTANDING OF DISPARITIES(40%):** HOW CLEARLY CAN THE STUDENT ARTICULATE THE ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL DISPARITIES BETWEEN THE NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN COUNTRIES THEY CHOSE?

**CRITICAL THINKING(30%):** HOW WELL DO THE STUDENT'S SUGGESTIONS ADDRESS THE DISPARITIES BETWEEN THE COUNTRIES? ARE THE SOLUTIONS REALISTIC AND THOUGHTFUL?

**TOTAL- 100%**