

Name:

AP World History

Chapter 38 Study Packet

A World without Borders

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Overview

Globalization is the unifying concept of this last chapter. The collapse of communism in the 1990s ushered in a new world economic order. The image of a world without borders suggests a world in which economies, technologies, ideas, and cultures are all interconnected. Through mass media, mass production, and mass transportation, the world has become smaller and more integrated. For many societies this process has significantly improved standards of living. In other societies the results have been more mixed. Aspects of the process of globalization include the following:

- Global institutions. The world is increasingly shaped by multinational agencies and organizations. Global corporations operate apart from the restrictions imposed by any one government or legal system. Nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) try to address international problems without binding themselves to the policies of any single country.
- Global economy. Since World War II, the industrial nations have tried to eliminate barriers to free trade, such as protective tariffs and import duties. Many nations have formed trade associations, such as the EU and ASEAN, which grant special trading privileges to member states. Free trade favors those states with the cheapest manufactured goods and often undermines indigenous handicrafts.
- Global culture. The products of the global economy have come to dominate consumer tastes all over the world. Consumers increasingly define themselves with reference to brand names and current fashions. The global culture is enhanced through the instant access of telecommunications and the Internet.
- Global migrations. The global economy seeks out the cheapest labor and resources, and as a result, millions of workers have relocated to new industrial centers seeking opportunities. Problems of rapid urbanization and environmental degradation often result. Some migrants have been the unwilling victims of trafficking and even slavery.
- Global inequities. The global economy favors nations with capital and highly developed economies. Those nations that are economically dependent find it difficult to break out of that role, although the "little tigers" of Asia demonstrate that this is possible. New technologies create a "digital divide" between the wealthy and the poorer nations.
- Resistance to globalization. Such dramatic changes have met with resistance from many quarters. Many cultures perceive a threat to their traditions and values. Islamic countries in particular have resisted the sexualized images of western pop culture.

Between 1989 and 1991, the communist government of the Soviet Union and its control over the satellite nations of Eastern Europe collapsed with unbelievable speed. In 1989, when Soviet Leader Mikhail Gorbachev attempted to reform the soviet system, the economy, already weakened by the economic competition of the Cold War, collapsed. With the collapse came movements for freedom in Eastern and Central Europe. First Poland, then Bulgaria, Hungary, and Czechoslovakia all separated themselves from the Soviet Union. And in 1990, the Berlin Wall was torn down and Germany was reunited.

The end of the last century also marked the start of a global economy with worldwide agreements on trade and the creation of multinational corporations not bound by the laws of any one country. In Asia, Japan rose from the destruction of World War II to be a world economic power in what is referred to as Japan's "economic miracle." The "Little Tigers," - Hong Kong, Singapore, South Korea, and Taiwan - followed the Japanese model and became very competitive in the world economy. After the death of Mao, China began to move to a market economy and in 2001 joined the World Trade Organization.

This period also saw the development of organizations such as the European Union, OPEC, ASEAN, and NAFTA to assist members in regional trade networks. Supporters saw all of these as positive developments; critics saw the changes as widening the gap between rich and poor and as damaging to the environment and local economies.

During this period, demographics and environmental issues also increased in importance. Huge population increases have brought into question how many people the planet can sustain, and population control continues to be a highly political and religious issue. Increased industrialization has resulted in pollution issues and what many believe is global warming. There are also the issues of poverty, labor servitude and child labor.

This time period has also been plagued by global terrorism and incidents such as 9/11, the rise of al-Qaeda, the creation of Islamic states with *sharia* law, as well as the United States invasion of Iraq. All of these issues present problems that will continue into the future.

Also during this period, there has been an increased emphasis on gender issues and women's rights. In many countries the status of women has improved, but basic issues such as literacy and equality still present challenges. On a positive note, the number of women around the world assuming political roles and positions of power in their countries in on the increase.

Key Concept 6.1 Science and the Environment

- I. Researchers made rapid advances in science that spread throughout the world, assisted by the development of new technology.

Key Concept 6.2 Global Conflicts and Their Consequences

- V. Although conflict dominated much of the 20th century, many individuals and groups including states opposed this trend. Some individuals and groups, however, intensified conflicts.

Key Concept 6.3 New Conceptualizations of Global Economy, Society and Culture

- I. States, communities, and individuals became increasingly interdependent, a process facilitated by the growth of institutions of global governance.
- III. Popular and consumer culture became global.

Chapter 38 Geography



Label the following on the map above

Mexico	Cuba
Argentina	Brazil
Venezuela	Algeria
Sudan	Nigeria
Congo	Rwanda
Zimbabwe	Somalia
Iran	Iraq
Syria	Poland
Indonesia	Malaysia
Korea	Vietnam
Philippines	Kenya
Turkey	Pakistan

The End of the Cold War (Read Pages 1-9)

1. How did **Ronald Reagan** help to hasten the downfall of the Soviet Union?
2. What problems did **Mikhail Gorbachev** face when he became leader of the Soviet Union?.

Revolutions in Eastern and Central Europe

3. What was **Solidarity** and how did it and its leader **Leach Walesa** help to end communism in Poland?
4. What was the "**velvet revolution**" and how did it get its name?
5. Who was **Nicolae Ceausescu** and how did he cause a violent end to communism in Romania?
6. What happened after the East German government decided to open the **Berlin Wall**?

The Collapse of the Soviet Union

7. What was Gorbachev's policy of perestroika and what were the problems it ran into?
8. How did Gorbachev's policy of **glasnost** help inadvertently accelerate the collapse of the USSR?
9. What happened as a result of the **Soviet invasion of Afghanistan** and its fight against the **mujahedeen**?
10. Who are the **Baltic peoples** and how did they lead the collapse of the Soviet Union?
11. How did **Boris Yeltsin** come to lead post Soviet Russia?
12. ONLINE: What direction has **Vladimir Putin** taken Russia since coming to power?

The Global Economy (Read pages 9-15)

Economic Globalization

1. What is **globalization** and why is it so different today?
2. How did the desire for **free trade** lead to the **GATT** and then the **WTO**?
3. What is a **global corporation** and what are benefits and costs to society?

Economic Growth in Asia

4. How did Japan's economy transform after WWII?
5. Who are the **Little Tigers** and how did they earn that name?
6. Who are the **BRICS** and how have they become competitive in the global economy??

Trading Blocks

7. How did the **European Union** develop?
8. Why did **OPEC** form and what was its result?
9. What was **ASEAN** and how did its original goal change over time?
10. ONLINE: Compare **NAFTA** to the European Union in size, wealth, and goals?

Cross-Cultural Exchanges and Global Communications (Read pages 15-18)

Consumption and Cultural Interaction

1. What is *Americanization* or *McDonaldization* of the world mean?
2. How has American culture threatened traditional cultures throughout the world?

The Age of Access

3. What is the "age of access"?
4. How has English become the primary language of global communications?
5. How has China's *firewall* attempted to limit access?

Global Problems (Read pages 18-32)

Population and Climate Change

1. What were the **Club of Rome's** predictions and how accurate were they?
2. What are the results of **global warming**?
3. What is the **Kyoto Treaty** and why did the United States refuse to sign it?
4. Describe some of the problems that **developing countries** face today.
5. What are some of the causes of poverty in developing countries?
6. What are the problems with **child labor servitude** today?
7. What are the problems with **trafficking** today?

Global Diseases

8. Why is **AIDS** such a deadly disease?
9. How is the **HIV** virus that causes AIDS spread?
10. What affect has AIDS had on the continent of Africa?

Global Terrorism

11. What is **terrorism** and what is its purpose?
12. How did **September 11, 2001** lead to a global war on terror?
13. How was the Taliban regime in Afghanistan conducive to terrorism?
14. Why did the United States invade Afghanistan?
15. Why did the United States invade Iraq?

Coping with Global Problems: International Organizations

16. What is an example of a **NGO**?

17. What are some successes and failures of the **United Nations**?

18. What is the **Universal Declaration of Human Rights**?

Crossing Boundaries (Read pages 32-42)

Women's Traditions and Feminist Challenges

1. How have **women's rights** improved in the United States since WWII?
2. How has communism in China affected women's rights?
3. Compare women's rights in the Middle East and India to the U.S. and China?
4. How did leaders like **Benazir Bhutto** and **Aung San Suu Kyi** gain power?

Migration

5. What is **internal migration** and how is it related to **urbanization**?
6. What are some reasons that people migrate out of country today?