

## Document 1

... TODAY, GLOBALIZATION IS being challenged around the world. There is discontent with globalization, and rightfully so. Globalization can be a force for good: the globalization of ideas about democracy and of civil society have changed the way people think, while global political movements have led to debt relief and the treaty on land mines. Globalization has helped hundreds of millions of people attain higher standards of living, beyond what they, or most economists, thought imaginable but a short while ago. The globalization of the economy has benefited countries that took advantage of it by seeking new markets for their exports and by welcoming foreign investment. Even so, the countries that have benefited the most have been those that took charge of their own destiny and recognized the role government can play in development rather than relying on the notion of a self-regulated market that would fix its own problems.

But for millions of people globalization has not worked. Many have actually been made worse off, as they have seen their jobs destroyed and their lives become more insecure. They have felt increasingly powerless against forces beyond their control. They have seen their democracies undermined, their cultures eroded.

If globalization continues to be conducted in the way that it has been in the past, if we continue to fail to learn from our mistakes, globalization will not only not succeed in promoting development but will continue to create poverty and instability. Without reform, the backlash that has already started will mount and discontent with globalization will grow. . . .

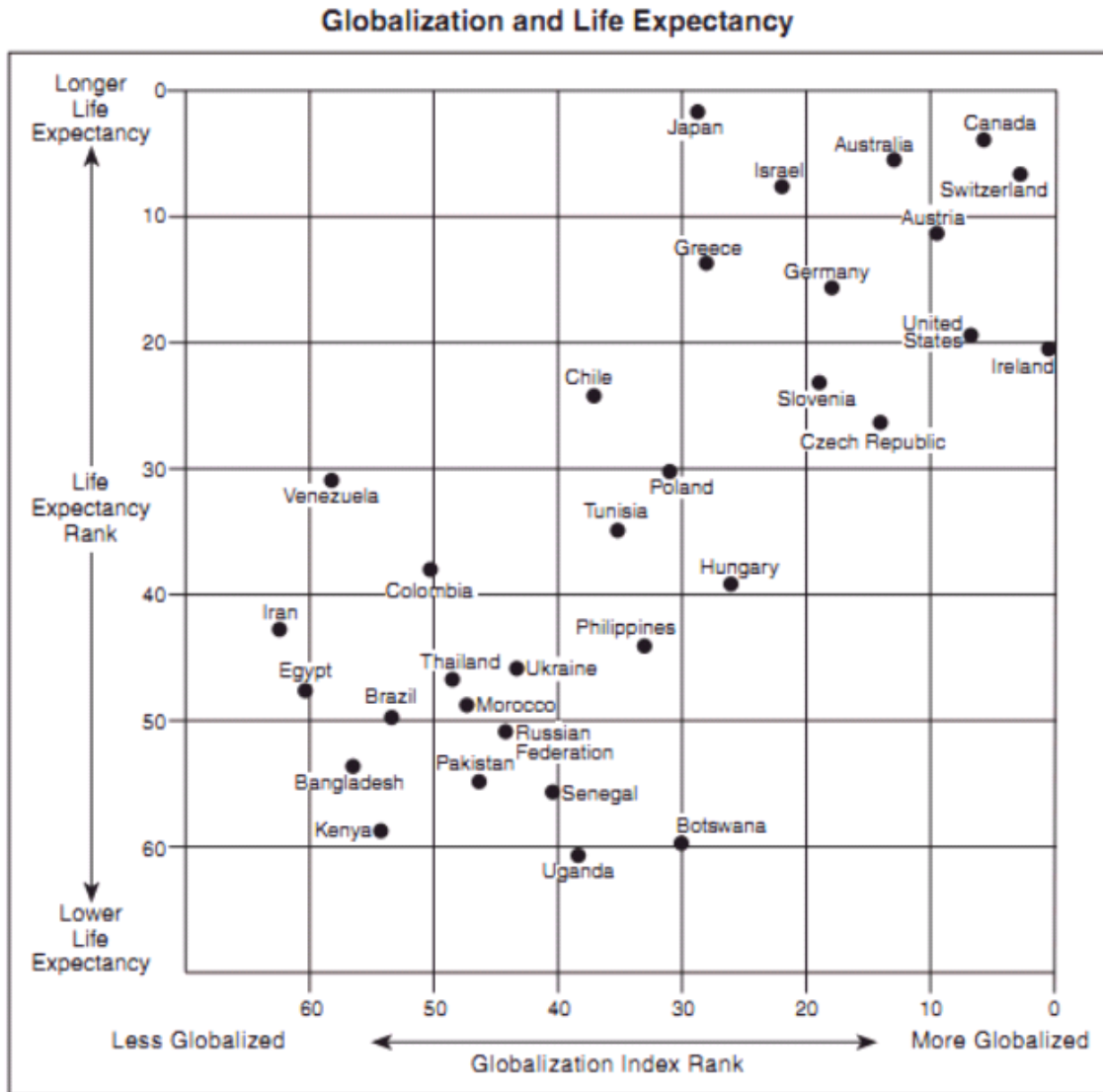
Source: Joseph E. Stiglitz, *Globalization and Its Discontents*, W. W. Norton & Co., 2003

	1. Social	2. Political	3. Economic
Impacts			

4. Identify and describe one positive impact of globalization.

5. . Identify and explain one negative impact of globalization.

## Document 2



Source: Roger A. Arnold, *Economics: New Ways of Thinking*, EMC Publishing, 2007 (adapted)

6. Identify the six most globalized nations and the six least globalized nations.
7. Explain the *overall message* that this chart portrays. Why could this occur?
8. Is globalization a positive or negative thing?

### Document 3

Cut to 2007, and the numbers are in: The protesters and do-gooders are just plain wrong. It turns out globalization is good—and not just for the rich, but *especially* for the poor. The booming economies of India and China—the Elephant and the Dragon—have lifted 200 million people out of abject poverty in the 1990s as globalization took off, the International Monetary Fund says. Tens of millions more have catapulted themselves far ahead into the middle class.

It's remarkable what a few container ships can do to make poor people better off. Certainly more than \$2 trillion of foreign aid, which is roughly the amount (with an inflation adjustment) that the U.S. and Europe have poured into Africa and Asia over the past half-century.

In the next eight years, almost 1 billion people across Asia will take a Great Leap Forward into a new middle class. In China, middle-class incomes are set to rise threefold, to \$5,000, predicts Dominic Barton, a Shanghai managing partner for McKinsey & Co.

*Source: <http://www.forbes.com/forbes/2007/0416/064.html>*

9. Does this document talk about the political, social, or economic impact of globalization?
  
10. According to this article, how has globalization benefited the poor in developing nations? Use specific evidence to support your findings.
  
11. Is globalization a positive or negative thing?

#### Document 4

What's the impact of globalization on politics? Many commentators pronounce on this complex and multi-faceted topic with great confidence, but an overview of the literature suggests that we are still struggling to understand it. An obvious characteristic of globalization is that money, goods and manufacturing have become far more mobile than they once were, with the result that corporations are freer than ever to move, and finance to invest, wherever they choose.

Therefore, national governments are less able to control the activities of mobile businesses than in the past, while corporations and finance are in a better position to dictate to national governments. They do this by relocating their activities to - and buying the currencies of - states whose policies they approve and abandoning, or threatening to abandon, the rest.

So what are the political implications of this fundamental shift in the balance of power between international business and governments? Susan Strange argues that the state is in retreat. Michael Hardt and Antonio Negri invoke a very different conceptual framework to conclude, somewhat similarly, that sovereignty is migrating away from the state.

Source: [http://blog.uwinnipeg.ca/ChristopherLeo/archives/2007/07/what\\_is\\_the\\_imp.html](http://blog.uwinnipeg.ca/ChristopherLeo/archives/2007/07/what_is_the_imp.html)

12. Identify and describe an impact that globalization has had on politics.

13. Is globalization a positive or negative thing?

## Document 5

As the world gets increasingly interconnected through globalization, a sundry of changes are taking place, some of which evade our attention mainly because we are more concerned about the economic and political impacts of the phenomenon. Life as we know it is changing.

Changes enter our lives through technology, consumer products, new thoughts, lifestyles and visions of others.

In this sense, globalization is a social and cultural process in which individuals of different cultural backgrounds interact with each other in all spheres of life more intensively than before. This integration is increasingly exposing people to different ways of thinking, cultural values and new forms of family life. Women are getting out of the family home; children are educated to partake in a world other than that of their parents

One of the most interesting phenomena of globalization is the shaping of online communities. This process has led to the evolution of new identities for people around the world while disregarding where they live and what their nationality is. This is a new phase of acculturation. New ideas, new methods of work and good life and governance are being shared worldwide even in the most secluded places of the globe.

All of these changes have substantial impacts on the family because the family is the strategic social unit where division of labor, social role-play, collective decisions for members and their future, their movements and development are decided on. Such decisions define the identities of family members and their interaction with the larger society. Moreover, all of these decisions may change, be debated, be renegotiated and their conflicts resolved. In other words, not only societal but intra-familial issues are affected by globalization, now more than ever.

*Source: [http://www.todayszaman.com/columnists/dogu-ergil\\_204938-social-and-cultural-impacts-of-globalization.html](http://www.todayszaman.com/columnists/dogu-ergil_204938-social-and-cultural-impacts-of-globalization.html)*

14. How has the internet affected culture? Use specific evidence from the article to explain your reasoning.

15. Is globalization a positive or negative thing?