Name : **Due Date**:

**Chapter 23:**

*Capitalism and Culture: A New Phase in Global Interaction, Since 1945*

1. Define “**globalization**”
2. Give an example of globalization that occurred from each of the previous eras:
   1. Classical:
   2. Post-Classical:
   3. Early Modern:
   4. Modern:

**I. The Transformation of the World Economy P. 1024**

1. Explain the “Bretton Woods System”
2. How did technology in the following two categories contribute to increased globalization?
   1. Transportation technology:
   2. Communication technology:
3. The new approach to the world economy, neoliberalism, adopted by the USA and Great Britain favored what?
4. What was the purpose of new international lending agencies such as the World Bank and the IMP?

**A. Reglobalization P. 1026**

1. How did trade become more globalized? (Give an example from the text)
2. What is “foreign direct investment”?
   1. Why would companies want to engage in investing overseas? (Why did it become more popular overtime?)
   2. Look at map 23.1 on page 1141- which country has the most foreigners investing money into it?
3. How did the use of international credit cards make globalization of money easier?
4. Define “**transnational corporation**”
   1. List several examples of TNCs
5. What were the four main reasons people migrated in mass during the 20th century?
   1. One:
   2. Two:
   3. Three:
   4. Four:
6. What 3 regions of the world are most of these immigrants coming from?
   1. What 2 regions of the world are they predominantly moving to?

**B. Growth, Instability, and Inequality P. 1029**

1. How were the following affected as a result of increased economic globalization?
   1. Total output/wealth:
   2. Life expectancy:
   3. Infant mortality (deaths):
   4. Literacy:
2. Explain how the increase in interconnectedness between countries and their economies has actually caused more instability in the global economy?
3. After the end of the Cold War, instead of there being conflict between capitalist and communist nations, now who was the global conflict between?
4. Look at the snapshot on page 1145. How does wealth/income affect “development” according to the chart?
5. Explain how globalization caused conflict over inequality in one of the following countries: USA, Mexico, or China.
6. What is the global justice movement?

**C. Globalization and an American Empire P. 1033**

1. What country is most closely associated with globalization?
2. Explain what an “**informal empire**” is.
3. What marked the end of the Cold war?
   1. How did the end of the Cold war affect American military power?
4. Since the end of the Cold war, the US no longer is fighting to contain communism, instead it is fighting to contain or eliminate what?
5. Who is now competing with the United States to be the world’s largest economy?
6. What criticisms/ oppositions do other countries around the globe have against the United States?

**II. The Globalization of Liberation: Focus on Feminism p. 1036**

1. Define “**liberation**”
2. Give an example of a “liberation movement” that occurred in the USA during the 1960s.
3. What was the “**Prague Spring**?”
4. Who was Che Guevara?

**A. Feminism in the West P. 1037**

1. What was the main argument of Simon de Beauvoir’s book *The Second Sex*?
2. How did this second wave of feminism differ from the feminist movements of the 19th century?
3. What was the primary focus of the women’s liberation movement?
4. What did Black feminists focus on instead of being against homemaking like their white counterparts?

**B. Feminism in the Global South P. 1038**

1. What are some criticisms of American and European feminist movements made by African women?
2. What did women’s movements in the following locations focus on?
   1. East Africa:
   2. North Africa (Morocco):
   3. Latin America (Chile):

**C. International Feminism P. 1040**

1. What was the most impressive achievement of feminist movements in the 20th century?
2. What did the *UN Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of discrimination against women* stipulate?
3. What were some ways the international community of women was challenged in its ability to unify behind common goals?
4. Opponents to feminists’ movements made what arguments against the movement?

**III. Religion and Global Modernity p. 1042**

1. In what ways did the following religions become globalized in the 2oth century?
   1. Buddhism:
   2. Christianity:
   3. Islam:

**A. Fundamentalism on a Global Scale P.1043**

1. Define “**fundamentalism**”
2. What were some elements of 20th century life that threatened to undermine religions?
3. True or false: religious fundamentalists rejected all modernity.
4. What were some of the methods employed by fundamentalists to spread their message to wider audiences and gain converts?
5. How did Christian fundamentalists in the USA affect politics?
6. Describe the Hindutva movement in India.

**B. Creating Islamic Societies: Resistance and Renewal in the World of Islam P. 1044**

1. List some of the disappointments Muslims faced during the 19th and 20th centuries.
2. How did newly politically independent states view western policies?
3. What were some endemic problems faced by newly independent Middle Eastern nations?
4. List some examples of “western intrusion” into the Middle East.
5. What were the main ideas of fundamentalists’ leaders Mawlana Mawdudi and Sayyid Qutb?
6. Describe the Muslim Brotherhood.
7. List some examples of people embracing Islamic fundamentalism and renewal in the 2oth century Middle East.
8. How does the Middle East view Israel?
9. What was the original purpose of al-Qaeda?
10. Initially, Osama bin Laden and the USA were allies, why did bin Laden turn against the Americans?
11. Describe the beliefs of Salafism.

**c. Religious Alternatives to Fundamentalism P. 1051**

1. True or false: Islamic fundamentalists always enact their goals through violent means.
2. What is the “Amman Message?”
3. Describe the beliefs of “liberation theology.”

**IV. Experiencing the Anthropocene Era: Environment and Environmentalism p. 1052**

1. What is one of the most distinctive features of the twentieth century?
2. Define “**Anthropocene**”

**A. The Global Environment Transformed P.1052**

1. What 3 factors contributed to the rapid increase of human-caused damage to the environment?
2. What is happening to the world’s forests and grasslands?
3. What has happened to a large number of plant and animal species because of human caused changes to the natural environment?
4. What is the relationship between industrialization and pollution?
5. Explain the causes of global warming.

**B. Green and Global P. 1055**

1. Define “**environmentalism**” (Google it ☺)
2. What did Rachel Carson’s book *Silent Spring* discuss?
3. How was environmentalism in the Global South (developing countries) different from environmentalism in the Global North (the west)?
4. How has environmentalism increased conflict between the Global North and Global South?

**V. Reflections: Pondering the Past p. 1061**

1. Explain how history can help produce kindness in us.
2. What about history would cause us to despair and feel hopeless about the future?
   1. What obstacle have we overcome that provide students of history a glimmer of hope for what is to come?
3. Why are most people naturally inclined to be fearful of difference?
4. How does studying history help one overcome that fear?

**WHAT’S THE SIGNIFICANCE? P. 1062**

Write the vocabulary words on a separate piece of paper and place it in the vocabulary section of your notebook. Label the vocabulary **CHAPTER 23 VOCABULARY.**

**BIG PICTURE QUESTIONS P. 1063**

Answer the 4 **Big Picture Questions** on P. 589. Write out each question before answering.

**You finally made it here, the end!!! I’m so proud of you!**