Name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Period \_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 **Globalization / The Middle East / World Issues**

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| **Globalization**  | The process in which countries are linked through trade and culture |
| **Interdependence** | The relationship between counties that depend on each other for resources, goods or services |
| **Zionism** | the nationalist movement of the Jewish people that supports the re-establishment of a Jewish homeland in the territory defined as the historic Land of Israel |
| **Terrorism** | the unlawful use of violence and intimidation, especially against civilians, in the pursuit of political aims. |
| **OPEC:**  | Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries: |
| **Apartheid** | a system of institutionalized racial segregation that existed in South Africa from 1948 until the early 1990s. |
| **Arab Spring** | series of anti-government protests, uprisings and armed rebellions that spread across the Middle East in early 2011 seeking to get rid of dictators and replace the m with democracies |
| **Free Trade** | The exchange of goods among nations without trade barriers such as tariffs |
| **Refugees** | People who leave their own country to find safety in another nation |
| **Six Day War:** | War in 1967 between Egypt and Israel |
| **Camp David Accords** | 1978 peace agreement between Egypt and Israel in which Egypt recognized Israel’s right to exist and Israel returned the Sinai Peninsula to Egypt |
| **Iranian Revolution** | Rebellion during which Iran became an Islamic republic |
| **Decolonization** | the action or process of a state withdrawing from a former colony, leaving it independent. |
| **African national Congress** | The ANC is a group that protested apartheid in South Africa |
| **Kyoto Protocol** | an international agreement linked to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, which commits its Parties by setting internationally binding emission reduction targets. |
|  **China** | \* **The Great Leap Forward**; was a push by Mao Zedong to change China from a predominantly agrarian (farming) society to a modern, industrial society—in just five years. The results, unfortunately, were catastrophic.: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\* **Cultural Revolution**: a 1960’s program that sought to end opposition to Mao and his teachings: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
|  **India:** | **\* The Partition of India:** The agreement to divide colonial India into two separate states - one with a Muslim majority (Pakistan) and the other with a Hindu majority (India) is commonly seen as the outcome of conflict between the nations' elites**\*** Names of the two new countries created: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \* Results**: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** |
| **Globalization** | * **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_:** the process by which national economies, politics, culture, and societies become integrated with those other nations around the world
* **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_:** dependence of countries on each other for goods, resources, knowledge, and labor from other parts of the world
* This spread of goods and ideas had led to the development of a global economy
* **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** : practice of sending work to the developing world in order to save money or increase efficiency. EX: Many jobs today are outsourced to India, Russia, China and the Philippines.
* **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** Corporations that have branches and assets in many counties and sell their goods and services throughout the world
* A **Financial Crisis** in a country or region can have a global impact
* Ex: 1997 Finical crisis struck Thailand and quickly spread to other Asian countries from Singapore to South Korea
* **The World is dependent on oil**
* Ex. All nations need oil for transportation and for products like plastics and fertilizer. In 1973 **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (**(Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries) limited oil exports and raised prices, sending economic shock waves around the world
* ***\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_***international trade left to its natural course without tariffs, quotas, or other restrictions. Promoting international monetary cooperation and encourage global economic growth and to ensure this balance, treaties, and organizations guide global trade**:**
* **(\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** sets up global rules to ensure that trade flows as smoothly as possible. It is Made up of more than 100 nations
* **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**) When the 8 global leaders of the world together to meets yearly to discuss a wide range of economic and international issues. It consists of Great Britain, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan the United States and Russia
* Many nations have formed **Blocs or \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** to promote trade and meet common needs
* **NAFTA:** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: Facilitates trade among US Canada and Mexico.
* **APEC:** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: Promotes trade along the pacific rim
* **OPEC**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: Represents oil producing countries and regulates the production of oil to stabilize the market. (founded in Baghdad, Iraq, with the signing of an agreement in September 1960 by five countries namely Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and Venezuela. They were to become the Founder Members of **the Organization. )**
* **Problems with Globalization**:
* **Social Problems**
* 1. Poverty 3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* 2. Natural Disasters 4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* **Human Rights Problems:** In 1948 the UN approved the declaration of Human Rights. It stated that all people are entitled to “without distinction of any kind such as race, color, sec, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status”
* However, human rights **abuses** ranging from arbitrary arrest to torture and slavery occur daily around the world. The UN and human rights groups monitor and report human rights violations from Afghanistan to Bosnia to Congo.
* **Environmental Problems with Globalization**
* 1. Acid Rain 3. Deforestation 5, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* 2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 4. Erosion
* **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** International agreement with the goal of reducing the causes of **global warming**  and stabilizing greenhouse gas concentrations
* **Globalization and Security**:
* Security in a dangerous world
* In 1968, the Nuclear ***Non-Proliferation Treaty* (NPT)** was signed by Russia, the United States, and 60 other countries. By 2000, 187 nations had signed the treaty.
* The purpose of this treaty was to ensure that nuclear weapons did not proliferate or spread to nations that had no nuclear weapons
* Today, the NPT is the most globally accepted arms control agreement, India, Pakistan, Israel, and Cuba have not signed
* The **(IAEA) *International Atomic Energy Agency*** monitors nations regularly to check that they comply with the treaty
* **Effects of Globalization Today**: Imperialist policies promoted ethnic rivalry by favoring one group above the others, distributed resources in an unequal manner, changing of boundaries, disallowed democratic governments, and prohibited local participation in governmental decisions and actions**.**
* **Pros of Globalization Cons of Globalization**
* Productivity grows more quickly when Millions of Americans have

Countries produce goods/services in lost jobs due to imports orWhich they have a competitive advantage shifts to production abroad \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| **Terrorism** | * **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** is the use of violence, especially against civilizations, by groups of extremists to achieve political goals. Sometimes terrorists are funded and protected by governments.
* In the last two centuries terrorist have Bombed buildings, Slaughtered civilians, police, soldiers, Assassinated political leaders **,**Particular regional terrorist groups have operated for decades:
* 1. **Irish Republican Army** (IRA) forced British to give up northern Ireland
* 2. The **ETA** a Basque terrorist group seeks to compel the Spanish government to seceded part of their territory
* 3. **Tamil Tigers** in Sri Lanka uses guerrilla warfare to gain territory
* 4. The **Shining Path** in **Peru** uses violence to attempt to overthrow the government
* **Terrorism in the Middle East:**
* 1. The **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** renounced terrorism in 1988 however other Palestinian groups practice terror to achieve their goals
* 2. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**Palestinian Islamic Resistance Movement
* 3. **Islamic Jihad**
* 4. **Al=Aqsa Martyrs Brigade** Palestinian
* 5. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** is a Shiite Muslim political *group* in *Lebanon* with a militant wing that the United States and the European Union define as a *terrorist* v(a Lebanese terrorist organization )
* **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**is a powerful terrorist that was led by a Saudi Arabian named Osama Bin Laden. It is an Islamic Fundamentalist group, standing for the Base in Arabic.
* Bin Laden helped warlords in Afghanistan drive out the Soviets in the 1980’s
* His Goal to expel American business interests, political influence, and military power from Saudi Arabia and Middle East.
* By 2000, he was providing aid, training and money to scattered terrorist groups from Morocco to Indonesia.
* Al-Qaeda terrorists blew up two American embassies in East Africa in 1981
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| **Wars / Uprisings/ and issues in the Middle East** | * **Persian Gulf War, The first war with Iraq:**
* Iraqi leader Saddam Hussein ordered the invasion and occupation of neighboring Kuwait in early August 1990. Alarmed by these actions, fellow Arab powers such as Saudi Arabia and Egypt called on the United States and other Western nations to intervene. Hussein defied United Nations Security Council demands to withdraw from Kuwait by mid-January 1991, and the Persian Gulf War began with a massive U.S.-led air offensive known as Operation Desert Storm. After 42 days of relentless attacks by the allied coalition in the air and on the ground, U.S. President George H.W. Bush declared a cease-fire on February 28; by that time, most Iraqi forces in Kuwait had either surrendered or fled
* **Egypt**
* Largest in population of Arab countries
* Strategically important because it boarders Israel and controls the Suez Canal
* In 1952 Nasser seized power and took control of Canal in 1956 from British and French
* 1979 Sadat was 1st Arab leader to make peace with Israel.
* In 1981 he was assassinated and Mubarak took control.
* He was forced out of power during the Arab Spring
* **Iran**
* Because of its large oil reserves Iran was of interest to the west.
* 1951 the elected Prime Minister Mosaddeq nationalized the western owned oil industry.
* 1953 the US helped to oust him and put Shah Pahlavi in place outraging many Iranians.
* The shah returned Iran’s oil industry to Western control and for 25 years stayed in power with US support
* In 1979 protesters drove the shah into exile and the US embassy was taken over. The Ayatollah Khomeini came to power and proclaimed Iran an Islamic republic or theocracy
* Iran is believed to building an atomic bomb so the US and other countries have imposed economic sanctions against it
* **Second War with Iraq and War with Afghanistan and the US**
* **Cause:** 911, On September 11th 2001, Teams of Al Qaeda terrorists hijacked four airplanes on the east coast of the US
* 1. Two planes slammed into the twin towers of the World Trade Centers in New York, 2. One plane plunged into the Pentagon in Virginia
* 3. One plane’s passengers challenged the hijackers and led the plane off its target and it plunged into the ground 4. The attackers killed 2,977 people
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|  **Israel** | * Going back to 1850's Jews had already started moving into the Israeli area, buying up arid land & developing it, and joining the Jewish communities that were already there due to anti-Semitism throughout the world. That was the start of the creation of Israel. It kept going from there. There was more land buying, more people moving there
* **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** the statement made by Arthur Balfour in 1917 of British support for the setting up of a national home for the Jews in Palestine,
* **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** national movement for the return of the Jewish people to their homeland and the resumption of Jewish sovereignty in the Land of Israel.

Since the establishment of the State of Israel in 1948, Zionism has come to include the movement for the development of the State of Israel .After World War I, Palestine was administered by the United Kingdom under a Mandate received in 1922 from the League of Nations * So when the opportunity arose as the Ottoman empire disassembled, the Jewish community petition the international & current owners, the Brits, for a country for themselves & to no longer be 2nd class minority to everyone else and a state was declared.
* In 1948, under the UN, the modern history of Palestine begins with the termination of the British Mandate , the Partition of Palestine and the creation of Israel, and the ensuing Israeli-Palestinian conflict
* Jewish leadership accepted the Partition Plan but Arab leaders rejected it. The Arab League threatened to take military measures to prevent the partition of Palestine and to ensure the national rights of the Palestinian Arab population
* Numerous wars have been waged on Israel from neighboring Arab countries throughout its history and there are still conflicts over the expanding boarders of Israel and Palestinians
* **Best Solution**? One or Two State Solution. One Country of Israel or An Israel and a Palestine State
* **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** Hosted by President carter and signed in 1978  by Egyptian President Anwar el-Sadat and Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin, laying the groundwork for a permanent peace agreement between Egypt and Israel
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| **South Africa** | * **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** a policy of rigid segregation of non-white people in the Republic of South Africa. This insures white economic, political and social supremacy.
* A resistance political party known as the **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (ANC)** worked to protest unfair laws.
* **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** was an ANC leader who was jailed for 27 years
* In 1994 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_freed Mandela and Africans of every race could vote and they elected Mandela.
 |