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**Robert W. Strayer**

***Ways of the World: A Brief Global History***

***Ways of the World: A Brief Global History with Sources***

Chapter 24, **Accelerating Global Interaction Since 1945,** Study Guide (Original: pp. 723**-**755; With Sources: pp. 1133-1165)

**Global Interaction and the Transformation of the World Economy**

1. To what extent does Barbie symbolize American culture to Muslim Iran? How is this an example of the power of global commerce?

2. What are the four major processes that illustrate accelerating globalization in this chapter?

3. How did Bretton Woods lay the foundation for globalization?

4. What role did technology play in the acceleration of economic globalization?

5. What was the neo-liberalism approach to the world economy?

6. In what ways has economic globalization linked the world’s peoples more closely together?

7. What was the impact of the Global South’s “brain drain?”

8. Where do we see disparities in the global capitalist system?

9. How did economic globalization affect those within wealthy nations, especially the United States?

10. Describe the “American Empire” of the second half of the twentieth century and beginning of the twenty-first century. (economically, militarily, and culturally)

**The Globalization of Liberation: Comparing Feminist Movements**

11. What distinguished feminism in the industrialized countries from that of the Global South?

**Religion and Global Modernity**

12. In what respect did the various religious fundamentalisms of the 20th century express hostility to global modernity?

* **U.S.A.–**
* **India** –

13. Egypt, Algeria, Iran and others pursued essentially Western and secular policies of nationalism, socialism, and economic development when they were finally politically independent. In their struggle to create an Islamic identity, these policies did not work. Why not?

14. The idea of an Islamic alternative to Western models of modernity began to take hold. What did the Indian Mawlana Mawdudi and the Egyptian Sayyid Qutb insist that an Islamic society should do to return to Islamic principles?

15. In what different ways did Islamic renewal express itself?

16. Describe the two dimensions of Islamic radicalism under Hamas.

17. Why did Osama bin Laden and the leaders of al-Qaeda come to declare the United States as their enemy?

**The World’s Environment and the Globalization of Environmentalism**

18. What are the three factors that vastly magnified the human impact on earth’s ecological systems?

19. What were the major differences between Western (developed countries/Global North) environmentalism and environmentalism in developing countries by the 1970s and 1980s?

**Explain the significance of each of the following:**

*World Trade Organization (WTO)—*

*Fundamentalism—*

**Chapter 24 Study Guide Answer Key**

1. To what extent does Barbie symbolize American culture to Muslim Iran? How is this an example of the power of global commerce?

Barbie’s revealing clothing, her shapely appearance, and her close association with Ken, her longtime unmarried companion, were foreign to Iran’s culture. Two Iranian Muslim dolls were created to counteract the negative influence on Barbie and Ken. Eight-year-old Sara and Dara are described as helping each other solve problems, while looking to their loving parents for guidance. The widespread availability of Barbie in Muslim Iran provides one small example of the power of global commerce. It also symbolizes the growing integration of world economies and cultures as well as the divergences and conflicts that this process generated, especially since all of these dolls were manufactured in China. (Original: p. 723; With Sources: p. 1133)

2. What are the four major processes that illustrate accelerating globalization in this chapter?

* the transformation of the world economy
* the emergence of a global feminism
* the confrontation of world religions with modernity
* the growing awareness of humankind’s enormous impact on the environment (Original: p. 724; With Sources: p. 1134)

3. How did Bretton Woods lay the foundation for globalization?

At a conference in Bretton Woods, New Hampshire, in 1944, delegates of 44 allied nations forged a set of agreements and institutions that laid the foundation for postwar globalization. They were determined to avoid any return to such Depression-era conditions. This Bretton Woods system (the World Bank and International Monetary Fund) negotiated the rules for commercial and financial dealings among the major capitalist countries, while promoting relatively free trade, stable currency values linked to the U.S. dollar, and high levels of capital investment. (Original: p. 725; With Sources: p. 1135)

4. What role did technology play in the acceleration of economic globalization?

Containerized shipping, huge oil tankers, and air express services dramatically lowered transportation costs, while fiber optic cables and later the Internet provided the communication infrastructure for global economic interaction. (Original: p. 725; With Sources: p. 1135)

5. What was the neo-liberalism approach to the world economy?

Viewing the entire world as a single market, this approach favored the reduction of tariffs, the free global movement of capital, a mobile and temporary workforce, the privatization of many state-run enterprises, the curtailing of government efforts to regulate the economy, and both tax and spending cuts. (Original: p. 725; With Sources: p. 1135)

6. In what ways has economic globalization linked the world’s peoples more closely together?

* World trade skyrocketed in the second half of the 20th century.
* Money as well as goods achieved an amazing global mobility through foreign direct investment, the short-term movement of capital, and the personal funds of individuals.
* Companies have become increasingly transnational.
* Workers have been on the move more and more. (Original: p. 726-727; With Sources: pp. 1136-1137)

7. What was the impact of the Global South’s “brain drain?”

Many highly educated professionals (doctors, nurses, engineers, computer specialists) left their homes for the Global North. These flows of migrating laborers often represented a major source of income to their home countries. They also provided an inexpensive source of labor for their adopted countries, even as their presence generated mounting political and cultural tensions. (Original: p. 727; With Sources:)

8. Where do we see disparities in the global capitalist system?

The gap between the rich and poor is getting wider. We see it in incomes, medical care, availability of clean drinking water, educational and employment opportunities, access to the Internet, and dozens of other ways. (Original: p. 728; With Sources: p. 1139)

9. How did economic globalization affect those within wealthy nations, especially the United States?

A shifting global division of labor required the American economy to she millions of manufacturing jobs. With recent factory wages perhaps thirty times those of China, many companies moved their manufacturing operations offshore to Asia or Latin America. This left many unskilled American workers in the lurch, forcing them to work in the low-wage service sector, even as other Americans were growing prosperous in emerging high-tech industries. Even some highly skilled work, such as computer programming, was outsourced to lower-wage sites in India, Ireland, Russian, and elsewhere. (Original: p. 730; With Sources: p. 1141)

10. Describe the “American Empire” of the second half of the twentieth century and beginning of the twenty-first century. (economically, militarily, and culturally)

Certainly it has not been a colonial territorial empire. In its economic dimension, American dominance has been termed an ‘empire of production,” which uses its immense wealth to entice or intimidated potential collaborators. With the collapse of the Soviet Union and the end of he cold war by the early 1990s, U.S. military dominance was now unchecked by any equivalent power. In the final quarter of the 20th century, as its relative military strength peaked, the United States faced growing economic competition. By the early 21st century, the United States’ international policies—such as its refusal to accept the jurisdiction of the International Criminal Court; its refusal to ratify the Kyoto protocol on global warming; its doctrine of preemptive war, which was exercised in Iraq; and its apparent use of torture—had generated widespread opposition. It was essentially a non-territorial empire of economic, military, and cultural power. (Original: pp. 731-734; With Sources: pp. 1142-1144)

11. What distinguished feminism in the industrialized countries from that of the Global South?

In the industrialized countries, feminism focused on questions of equal rights (especially in employment and education) and women’s liberation (which took aim at patriarchy as a system of domination), and a distinctive strain emerged among women of color that focused on racism and poverty. Many feminists in the Global South felt that feminism in the industrialized countries was too individualistic, overly focused on sexuality, and insufficiently concerned with issues of motherhood, marriage, and poverty to be of much use. In the global South, the feminist movement took up a variety of issues, not all of which were explicitly gender-based, including the creation in East Africa of small associations of women who supported one another in a variety of ways. In Morocco, the feminist movement targeted the changing of the Family Law Code. In South Korea and Chile, women’s mobilization contributed to a “mass people’s movement” that brought a return to democracy by the late 1980s. Differences between the Northern and Southern movements sometimes surfaced at international conferences. One issue was determining who had the right to speak on behalf of women at international gatherings—the official delegates of male-dominated governments or the often more radical unofficial participants representing various nongovernmental organizations. (Original: pp. 736-738; With Sources: pp. 1146-1149)

12. In what respect did the various religious fundamentalisms of the 20th century express hostility to global modernity?

* **U.S.A. –** In the United States, fundamentalists at first sought to separate themselves from the secular world in their own churches and schools, but from the 1970s on, they entered the political arena as the religious right, determined to return America to a “godly path.”
* **India** – In India in the 1980s, a Hindu fundamentalist movement known as Hindutv entered the political arena, with much of its support coming from the urban middle-class or upper-casted people who resented the state’s efforts to cater to the interests of Muslims, Sikhs, and the lower castes. Muslims in particular were defined as outsiders, potentially more loyal to a Muslim Pakistan than to India. (Original: pp. 740-742; With Sources: pp. 1151-1153)

13. Egypt, Algeria, Iran and others pursued essentially Western and secular policies of nationalism, socialism, and economic development when they were finally politically independent. In their struggle to create an Islamic identity, these policies did not work. Why not?

A number of endemic problems—vastly overcrowded cities with few services, widespread unemployment, pervasive corruption, slow economic growth, a huge gap between the rich and poor—flew in the face of the great expectations that had accompanied the struggle against European domination.(Original: p. 742; With Sources: p. 1153)

14. The idea of an Islamic alternative to Western models of modernity began to take hold. What did the Indian Mawlana Mawdudi and the Egyptian Sayyid Qutb insist that an Islamic society should do to return to Islamic principles?

They insisted that the Quran and the sharia provided a guide for all of life—political, economic, spiritual—and a blueprint for a distinctly Islamic modernity not dependent on Western ideas. It was the departure from Islamic principles, they argued, that had led the Islamic world into decline and subordination to the West, and only a return to the “straight path of Islam” would ensure a revival of Muslim societies. That effort to return to Islamic principles was labeled “jihad,” and ancient and evocative religious term that refers to “struggle” or “striving” to please God. In its 20th century political expression, jihad included the defense of an authentic Islam against Western aggression and vigorous efforts to achieve Islamization of social and political life within Muslim countries. It was a posture that would enable Muslims to resist the seductive culture of the West. (Original: p. 743; With Sources: pp. 1153-1154)

15. In what different ways did Islamic renewal express itself?

At the level of a personal life, many people became more religiously observant, attending mosque, praying regularly, and fasting. Substantial numbers of women, many of them young, urban, and well educated, adopted modest Islamic dress and the veil quite voluntarily. Participation in Sufi practices increased. Many governments sought to anchor themselves in Islamic rhetoric and practice. All over the Muslim world, Islamic renewal movements spawned organizations that operated legally to provide social services—schools, clinics, youth centers, legal-aid centers, financial institutions, publishing houses—that the state offered inadequately or not at all. Islamic activists took leadership roles in unions and professional organizations of teachers, journalists, engineers, doctors, and lawyers. Such people embraced modern science and technology but some sought to embed these elements of modernity within a distinctly Islamic culture. Some sought the violent overthrow of what they saw as compromised regimes in the Muslim world. Islamic revolutionaries also took aim at hostile foreign powers. (Original: p. 744-745; With Sources: pp. 1154-1156)

16. Describe the two dimensions of Islamic radicalism under Hamas.

The Palestinian militant organization Hamas, founded in 1987 as an offshoot of Egypt’s Muslim Brotherhood, on one hand, repeatedly sent suicide bombers to target Israeli civilians and sought the elimination of the Israeli state. On the other hand, Hamas ran a network of social services, providing schools, clinics, orphanages, summer camps, soup kitchens, and libraries for Palestinians.(Original: p. 744; With Sources: p. 1155)

17. Why did Osama bin Laden and the leaders of al-Qaeda come to declare the United States as their enemy?

Returning to his home in Saudi Arabia, bin Laden became disillusioned and radicalized when the government of his country allowed the stationing of “infidel” U.S. troops in Islam’s holy land during and after the first American war against Iraq in 1991.(Original: p. 745; With Sources: p. 1156)

18. What are the three factors that vastly magnified the human impact on earth’s ecological systems?

One was the explosion of human numbers, an unprecedented quadrupling of the world’s population in a single century. Another lay in the amazing new ability of humankind to tap the energy potential of fossil fuels—coal in the 19th century and oil in the twentieth. Hydroelectricity, natural gas, and nuclear power added to the energy resources available to our species. These new sources of energy made possible a third environmental transformation—phenomenal economic growth—as modern science and technology immensely increased the production of goods and services. (Original: p. 747-748; With Sources: p. 1158)

19. What were the major differences between Western (developed countries/Global North) environmentalism and environmentalism in developing countries by the 1970s and 1980s?

In developing countries, environmentalism had fewer large national organizations and was more locally based than in the West. It involved poor people rather than affluent members of the middle class; it was less engaged in political lobbying and corporate strategies; it was more concerned with issues of food security, health, and basic survival than with the rights of nature or wilderness protection; and it was more closely connected to movements for social justice. For example: Whereas Western environmentalists defended forests where few people lived, the Chikpo or “tree-hugging” movement in India sought to protect the livelihood of farmers, artisans, and herders living in areas subject to extensive deforestation.(Original: p. 749-750; With Sources: p. 1161)

**Explain the significance of each of the following:**

World Trade Organization (WTO) —international body representing 149 nations that negotiates the rules for global commerce and is dedicated to the promotion of free trade. (Original: p. 731; With Sources: p. 1141)

Fundamentalism —occurring within all the major world religions, fundamentalism is a self-proclaimed return to the “fundamentals” of a religion and is marked by a militant piety and exclusivism. (Original: p. 740; With Sources: pp. 1151-1152)

Name\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Per.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Strayer, Ways of the World and Ways of the World: A Brief Global History with Sources**

Chapter 24, **Accelerating Global Interaction Since 1945, Reading Quiz**

*Choose the letter of the best answer. Each answer is worth 10 points.*

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_1. Which of the following factors contributed to economic globalization during the twentieth century?

(A) Increased labor migration during the Great Depression

(B) Technological advances that lowered transportation costs dramatically

(C) The virtual elimination of tariffs in the two decades following World War I

(D) The rejection by Western powers of the Bretton Woods system.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_2. How did Bretton Woods lay the foundation for globalization?

(A) By creating a secret world government

(B) By demonstrating that countries can work together

(C) By creating a set of agreements and institutions to promote free trade

(D) By exchanging product samples from different countries

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_3. How did the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank advance neo-liberal economics?

(A) By loaning money to developing nations without preconditions

(B) By introducing policies designed to protect permanent jobs and discourage mobile or temporary work forces

(C) By regulating the economies of developing countries

(D) By loaning money to developing nations that privatized state-run companies and lowered protectionist tariffs

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_4. How did globalization affect those within wealthy nations, especially the United States?

(A) It made everyone in those nations far wealthier.

(B) It drained the wealth out of those nations.

(C) It made Americans more appreciative and tolerant of other cultures.

(D) It caused millions of Americans to lose their jobs, while millions of others have become wealthy.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_5. Which of the following best describes the “American Empire” of the second half of the twentieth century and beginning of the twenty-first century?

(A) It was a far-flung empire of colonies.

(B) It was a once-powerful empire breaking apart.

(C) It was a non-territorial empire of economic, military, and cultural power.

(D) It was a non-territorial empire dependent solely on economic power.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_6. How did women’s liberation feminists differ from equal rights feminists?

(A) Women’s liberation feminists wanted women to have more rights than men; equal rights feminists merely wanted women to have the same rights as men.

(B) Women’s liberation feminists wanted to challenge societal and cultural patriarchy through direct action; equal rights feminists preferred political lobbying and passing laws.

(C) Women’s liberation feminists sought a world government dominated by women; equal rights feminists sought an American government dominated by women.

(D) Women’s liberation feminists preferred lobbying and passing laws; equal rights feminists wanted to challenge societal and cultural patriarchy through direct action.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_7. Which of the following best describes the response of global fundamentalism to modernity?

(A) A selective rejection and a seeking of an alternative, more religious modernity

(B) A total rejection of modernity

(C) A total embrace of modernity

(D) A denial of the existence of modernity

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_8. Which best characterizes the strategies pursued by Islamic fundamentalist groups for achieving their political aims?

(A) Most attempted to gain power through elections and placing members in influential government and social positions, but some sought violent revolutions.

(B) A few attempted to gain power through elections, but most were intent on violent revolutions.

(C) They focused only on attacking non-Muslims.

(D) They focused only on launching attacks outside the Islamic world.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_9. Why did Osama bin Laden and the leaders of al-Qaeda come to declare the United States as their enemy?

(A) They wanted to scare Americans into converting to Islam.

(B) They objected to American military presence in Saudi Arabia after the first Gulf War.

(C) They hated Christianity.

(D) They mistakenly thought that the United States was an extension of the USSR, which had been their enemy in Afghanistan.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_10. In general, environmental movements in the Global South

(A) were dominated by large national organizations.

(B) involved poor people rather than affluent members of the middle class.

(C) were even more concerned with the rights of nature and wilderness protection than their counterparts in the Global North were.

(D) relied almost exclusively on political lobbying.

**Chapter 24 Reading Quiz Answer Key**

1. B (Original: p. 724-725; With Sources: pp. 1134-1135)

2. C (Original: p. 724-725; With Sources: p. 1135)

3. D (Original: p. 725; With Sources: p. 1135)

4. D (Original: p. 730; With Sources: p. 1141)

5. C (Original: p. 731-734; With Sources: pp. 1142-1144)

6. B (Original: p. 735-736; With Sources: pp. 1146-1147)

7. A (Original: p. 740-742; With Sources: pp. 1151-1153)

8. A (Original: p. 742-746; With Sources: pp. 1153-1157)

9. B (Original: p. 745-746; With Sources: p. 1156)

10. B (Original: p. 750-751; With Sources: p. 1161)