

Name and No. _____

Globalization

Textbook: page 92 - 123

1. Can you read a textbook and find information?
2. Can you organize that information?
3. Can you write notes neatly with correct spelling?
4. Can you draw and colour a picture to help you remember information?

Summary:

While globalization allows us to obtain a wider variety of products at a cheaper price, it has also harmed our environment and the culture of other people; therefore, we must consider the life of others as important as our own.

A. Find the word:

1. acting in a way that benefits yourself: _____
2. acting in a way that benefits others: _____
3. the way the world is connected through various factors:

4. a common popular phrase or word: _____
5. the system of producing products and making money in a country:
e_____
6. taking over an area in order gain a benefit: c_____
7. a company based in one country but operating in many countries:
t_____
8. hiring a company in another country to make products cheaply:
ou_____
9. a tax on imported products or goods: t_____
10. something that can be continued for a long time: s_____
11. a country's gross domestic product (the money made from making goods and selling them to other countries): _____
12. the UN measurement of how long people are expected to live, how much education they receive, and how much money they make: H_____ D_____ I_____

B. Key concepts:

1. T_____ = buying and selling products with other countries
2. C_____ = common ways of doing things (food, music, etc.)
3. I_____ = technologically quick way to communicate
4. A_____ = shared policies on issues (human rights, climate change, etc.)

C. Look at history:

1. 7000 BCE = _____ of Northwest Coast of NA traded products...

- a. 'sold'...
 - i. ab_____ shells
 - ii. ce_____
 - iii. eul_____ oil
- b. 'bought'...
 - i. f_____
 - ii. ob_____
 - iii. co_____
- c. created a trading language: C_____
- d. travelled widely...
 - i. west to S_____
 - ii. south to C_____
 - iii. east to the G_____ P_____
2. 1500 – 300 BCE = P_____ traded with people around the Mediterranean
3. 1330s to 1600s = R_____ in Europe spread new ideas
4. 1400s = ships crossed from E_____ to the Americas
5. 1700s to 1800s = F_____ trade in North America
6. 1946 = 193 c_____ joined together to...
 - a. prevent _____
 - b. promote _____
 - c. protect _____
 - d. help countries develop their economies
 - e. send a _____ to countries in need

D. Ways of travelling in order to trade with others:

1. B_____ and s_____ on river and seas
2. H_____ on land
3. P_____ through the air
4. In_____ through the air

E. List facts about Canada's international trade:

1. Canada sells...
 - a. _____
 - b. _____
 - c. _____
 - d. _____
 - e. _____
 - f. _____
 - g. _____
2. Canada sells most of its products to these countries...
 - a. _____
 - b. _____
 - c. _____
 - d. _____
 - e. _____

3. Canada buys....

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____
- d. _____
- e. _____

4. Canada buys most of these products from these countries...

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____
- d. _____
- e. _____

F. List the organizations:

- 1. OECD = _____ : 35 countries
- 2. G20 = G_____ of 20: makes agreements on how to make more money
- 3. WHO – W_____ H_____ O_____
- 4. NGOs = _____
 - a. D_____ W_____ B_____
 - b. A_____ I_____
 - c. G_____
 - d. O_____

G. List the trade agreements:

- 1. NAFTA = _____ (is now being renegotiated)
- 2. FIPPA = _____ (does not allow Canada to harm Chinese companies' ability to make money in Canada)

H. Memorize the problems with globalization:

- 1. Products get used up = lack of sustainability
- 2. Low wages = cheap products but workers suffer
- 3. Environment is ruined = lots of cheap products but land is ruined and animals die
- 4. Indigenous people lose their land = land is used by multinational companies

I. Learn about the problematic products:

- 1. fish: too many cod were caught in Atlantic Canada
 - a. but people wanted jobs
 - b. but people wanted to eat fish
- 2. p_____ oil: destroyed environments and took land away from people
 - a. but it is cheaper to grow & multinationals want to make _____

b. but it is used in foods such as _____ and _____

c. but it used in cosmetics such as l_____ soap, sh_____ and li_____

3. col_____: workers are poorly paid and the environment is being ruined

a. but it is a rare e_____ m_____ used in smartphones and l_____

b. but it is nonr_____ and so multinationals want to make _____

J. Consider factors affecting quality of life: H_____ D_____ I_____

1. a country's GDP

2. a fairly and well-run country: g_____ g_____

3. making money in a way that can last: s_____ s_____ d_____

4. maintaining one's culture: c_____ p_____ -

5. taking care of the environment: e_____ c_____

K. Be a global citizen:

1. Und_____

2. Re_____

3. Be an eth_____

4. Sp_____

5. Sup_____

Summary:

While _____ allows us to obtain a wider _____ of products at a _____ price, it has also _____ our environment and the _____ of other people; therefore, we must consider the life of _____ as _____ as our own.

Create a coloured picture.

Draw and colour a picture to help you remember this information.

There may be NO WORDS on your picture.

Send me a photo of your picture.

You will be allowed to use the picture to help you remember information during the test.