

Name \_\_\_\_\_

### Globalization Briefing Paper – AP Comparative Politics

Directions Read article/answer questions. You may type your answers directly on this page and print it out to submit to me.

1. What is globalization? *The increasing interconnectedness of the world, a process.*
2. “Historical perspective” – paraphrase. How do some countries integrate themselves, and how do some attempt to isolate themselves? *This can happen accidentally or voluntarily. Countries are integrated for example by the Chinese government’s mishandling of the SARS outbreak, or countries can voluntarily integrate themselves into the global economy, or isolate themselves.*
3. What is “economic globalization”? *Economic activity that takes place between citizens of two countries. Liberalization of economic markets coupled with cooperation between countries. Foreign direct investment and jobs.*
4. What are Multinational corporations? How have they impacted globalization? *Corporations with headquarters in one country operating in another country. They compete with one another to find cheap wages and create jobs but do not alleviate poverty. Make up 1/3 of world exports.*
5. How has globalization impacted inequality? Give examples from 2-3 of the countries we will study. *Gap between the rich and the poor in the world has widened. Mexico, Maquiladoras – created jobs but increased gap between the rich and the poor. Aided development in the Northern part of Mexico, southern part – Oaxaca and Chiapas less developed – rebellion.*
6. How has globalization harmed women more than men? *Capitalistic policies often force countries to abandon social service programs, woman are more dependent than men on social programs (Iran – abandoned social safety net for health, education and shelter subsidies)(Women who work as subsistence farmers have to compete with the global market)*
7. How does globalization effect the local markets?
8. How are developed countries left out of the global market?
9. Why has globalization had negative impacts on the environment? *Negatively impacted the environment, MNCs do not face strict environmental regulations in developing countries race to the bottom, China is beating Mexico.*
10. Give examples of the above in Nigeria. *Nigeria will not impose environmental restrictions on Shell oil because Shell will not make the investment. Corporations do not pay the cost of the harm to the environment that they create. Shell’s actions destroyed environment in the Ogoni area, the Ogoni’s protested, and eventually the government agreed to quell the Ogoni protests.*

11. Identify/describe three transnational organizations that work on regional problems. *European Union, UN, IMF, World Bank, WTO, World Health Organization. Countries governments have made the decision to solve problems using international organizations.*
12. How has globalization impacted the **sovereignty** (ability to make decisions internally)? *Increasingly, decisions are being made not by member countries but by international organizations. European Court of Justice ruled that Britain can not exclude homosexuals from military service. China WTO and privatization. Nigeria sends peacekeeping troops.*
13. Give an example of the above using the role of the EU (European Union) on Britain's sovereignty. and EU.
14. Give another example of the above using the role of the WTO (World Trade Organization) on China's sovereignty.
15. How has globalization impacted the spreading of democracy? *Increasing pressure for democracy, but not necessarily increasing democracy.*
16. What are some cultural consequences of globalization? *US products/culture dominates the world market. At the same time regional cultures in world exchanges is growing (internet)*
17. How has the power of states decreased and the power of non states increased? *Unofficial organizations are gaining more power – information spread over the internet. Iran bloggers. Terrorists.*
18. Global citizenship – what is the role of Non Governmental Organizations? *EU Citizenship – gives Europeans the ability to live and work anywhere in an EU country. Increased mobility of citizens across borders.*
19. What are some of the costs of globalization? *Loss of nurses in Philippines to Britain, for example. Distintigration, violence between ethnic groups. Devolution of power. Decentralization of political power. Increase in Nationalism.*
20. What are some of the benefits of globalization?

**KEY -**  
**AP Democratization Briefing Paper –**  
**Access this on my website (wnhs.com)**

Read the paper (it is long!) and define the key terms:

**Democratic regime** – *a regime that allows citizens to choose leaders in free elections.*

**Procedural democracy** – *a minimalist democracy with free and fair elections (similar to illiberal democracy).*

**Substantive democracy** – *a democracy with free and fair elections and rights and access to information.*

**Democratization** – *transformation of a country from a non democratic form of government to a procedural democracy and then a substantive democracy. Process could take years or never be completed.*

**Three waves of democracy** – *(1) procedural democracies formed prior to WWII but were over run by fascist governments (2) democratization in former colonies of Africa and Asia (3) democratization after the break up of the Soviet Union*

**Identify/describe two preconditions of democracy –**

1) *Level of economic development – countries with low levels of economic development have more difficulty democratizing. Modernization often creates a demand for democracy. Countries democratizing sometimes suffer a reversal in economic downturns.*

2) *International environment of democracy – powerful states may prohibit democracy or impose it. Rule of law is necessary for this imposition to be effective.*

3) *Incentives may be provided for democracy (EU, WTO for example)*

**Democratization from above** – *democratization imposed by leadership*

**Democratization from below** – *democratization requested from the grass roots*

**Military dictatorships** – *governments controlled by the military*

**personalistic authoritarian regimes** – *dictatorships held together by a charismatic leader or clan*

**single party authoritarian regimes** – *China, Cuba, Mexico*

**democratic consolidation** – *creating a stable political system in which all accept the rules of the game, does not fall apart in hard economic times*

**democratic responsiveness** – *claim of democratic practices within a country*

**How does the author classify each of the following countries and what reasons does he**

*give?*

**United Kingdom** – *fully democratized (elections, rights, rule of law)*

**Russia** – *partially democratized (elections, but lack of rights, lack of consolidation)*

**China** – *not democratized (lack of competitive elections and freedoms)*

**Mexico** – *fully democratized (competitive elections since 2000, NOT consolidated, could reverse)*

**Nigeria** – *partially democratized. Elections are questionable, coups are possible.*

**Iran** – *not democratized (lack of rights, elections are restricted)*