



POST-COLD WAR WORLD

Globalization, Science, and the Environment

BELLWORK: WHERE IS IT FROM?

- Grab the sheet from next to the Viking helmet
- Look at your belongings that you have with you today (jackets, t-shirts, shoes, backpacks, food/drinks, pencil pouches, etc) see if you can find items that were made in at least two other countries. Label the spots on your map where the item was made.

ECONOMIC GLOBALIZATION

- Global trade exploded with the end of the Cold War.
- Globalization is the process of interaction among peoples, governments, and companies of different nations.
- The term usually refers to fairly recent phenomenon of global economy more integrated than ever, and may lead to labor exploitation and environmental damage.



CAUSE 1: COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGIES

- What are some technologies developed in the 20th and 21st centuries that have allowed for rapid, intercontinental communication?

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- Global Communications allow us to communicate info about orders/supplies, convert currency transactions, translate.
 - First transcontinental telephone lines 1915
 - First communications satellite 1962
 - Personal computers 1976
 - Mobile phones sold to public 1983
 - Foundations of World Wide Web 1989
 - Skype video calling service 2003
 - Facebook 2004
 - YouTube 2005

CAUSE 2: SHIPPING/CONTAINERIZATION



Stages of Container Ship Development

Time Period	Length (m)	Width (m)	# of Shipping Containers it Holds	Speed (knots)
1960s	190	27	1,000	16
1970s	210	27	2,000	23
1980s	210-290	32	3,000	23
mid-1980s	270-290	37-41	Above 4,000	24-24.8
1992	290-320	39.6-47.2	Above 4,900	25
1996	306-310	38-40	Above 6,000	25
Since 2000	355-360	38-40	Above 8,000	25

Source: Statistics from the Korea Maritime Institute, reported by UNESCAP

http://www.unescap.org/sites/default/files/pub_2194_ch2.pdf

Westernization:

- Causes:
 - Imperialism
 - Marshall plan/American military occupation
 - Strength of American economy
- Spread of Western Culture
- Sometimes adapts elements of existing cultures
- Most times supplants it



RISE OF EAST ASIAN ECONOMIC POWERS

- In 1980's the U.S invested millions in Japan, resulting in an economic boom. The 2001 tsunami led to depression in Japanese economy.
- The Asian Tigers- Hong Kong, Singapore, South Korea, and Taiwan governments increased industrialization, and became financial centers



BRIC (BRAZIL, RUSSIA, INDIA, CHINA)



- The Asian Tigers enjoyed high economic growth starting in the 1960's.
- They quickly became major international exports
- China opened Shanghai stock in 1989.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE ORGANIZATIONS



- General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT, 1947) lifted restrictive barriers of trade.
- 1990's average tariff rates sunk below 5%, making trade run smoothly.
- In 1995, World Trade Organization (WTO) took over GATT's operations.

GLOBALIZATION AND THE ROLE OF TECHNOLOGY



- Advances in technology and globalization made the world seem smaller.
- Late 1990's the public had access to the internet , they could connect with the world.

TECHNOLOGY AND REVOLUTION

- Social websites like Twitter and Facebook, became more well-known around the world.
- Videos of police brutality taken on cellphones sparked outrage and riots against industries perceived as violators in the justice system.



ARAB SPRING



- Dec. 2010 marked the beginning of Arab Spring, a series of uprisings in many Arab countries, including Iran.
- Feb. 2011 thousands of people protested against the government.
- This and many other uprisings revealed the power of social media technologies.

GLOBAL POPULAR CULTURE

- Social media helped spread many brands around the world.
- Apple, Nike, Rolex, and many more became global brands.
- United States became known as the most powerful nation around the globe.



GLOBAL POPULAR CULTURE

- Anime, Bollywood, Reggae, and other formerly local phenomena became globalized.
- Olympics and FIFA World Cup also serve as global events.



FIFA WORLD CUP
BRASIL

STRUGGLES FOR DEMOCRACY



- The end of the Cold War did not end conflict.
- Indeed repressive regimes continued to exist, prompting democracy movements throughout the world.

THE GREEN REVOLUTION



- New varieties of wheat, rice, and other grains were developed with resistance to pests
- New irrigation, fertilizers, pesticides developed
- The Green Revolution caused many small farmers to sell their land because they couldn't afford the new fertilizer and pesticides.
- Fewer jobs were available for farm laborers.

ENVIRONMENTAL CHALLENGES

- Genetically modified foods have unknown consequences.
- The constant emissions of carbon dioxide from human activity finally took its toll.
- By the early twenty first century the Earth temperatures began to increase



ALTERNATIVE ENERGY

- Issues of global warming became more apparent.
- Companies began to invest in alternative sources of energy such as wind, solar, tidal and geothermal power.



MEDICAL CHALLENGES AND BREAKTHROUGHS

- In 1928, Alexander Fleming was working in his lab when accidentally he discovered that a particular fungus produced a substance that killed bacteria, penicillin.
- In the twenty-first century 600,000 people died per year from disease malaria; mosquito netting and insecticides help reduce incidence of malaria
- A bacteria that affects the lungs causes tuberculosis, which has been eradicated.



CHOLERA, SMALLPOX, POLIO



- Cholera spread through contaminating water.
- More than 100,000 died per year.
- Dirt caused diseases like malaria, cholera due to standing and unclean water, making it more common in poor areas.
- Smallpox spread through centuries and the WHO's vaccination program eliminated the disease in 1970's
- Polio also eradicated with a vaccine developed by Dr. Jonas Salk

HIV/AIDS



- Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
- AIDS has killed more than 25 million people
- HIV spread via exchange of bodily fluids
- AIDS is still spreading around the world, mostly common in developing countries
- Blood supply screening and HIV and AIDS treatments have greatly reduced fatality rate.

6.1 SCIENCE AND THE ENVIRONMENT

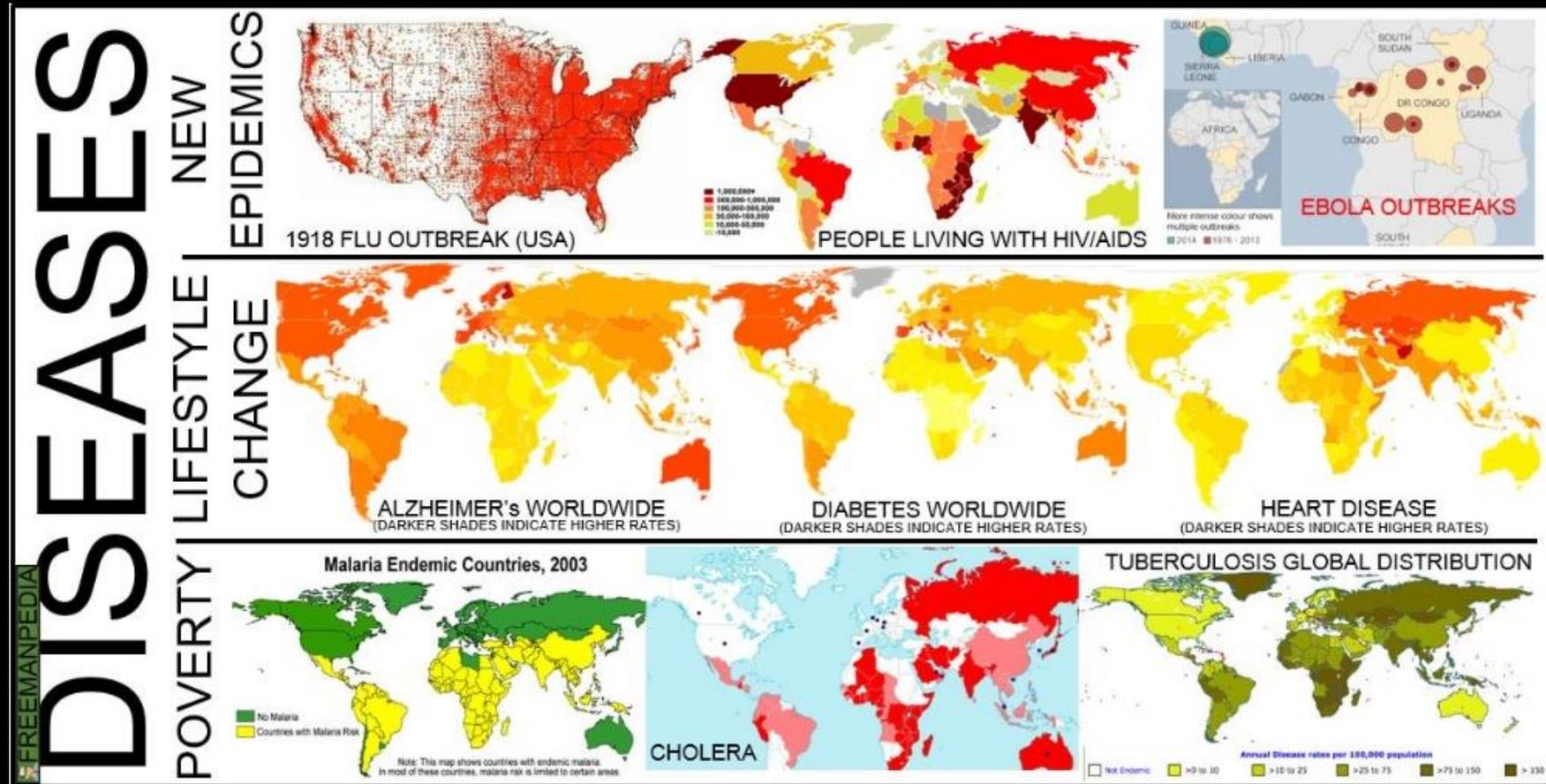
- 2. As the global population expanded at an unprecedented rate, humans fundamentally changed their relationship with the environment.



- Pollution threatened the world's supply of water and clean air. Deforestation and desertification were continuing consequences of the human impact on the environment. Rates of extinction of other species accelerated sharply.
- Last Male White Northern Rhino Tinded

SCIENCE AND THE ENVIRONMENT

- 3. Disease, scientific innovations, and conflict led to demographic shifts.
- Diseases associated with poverty (Malaria, Cholera, Tuberculosis) persisted, while other diseases emerged as new epidemics (1918 Flu, HIV/AIDS, Ebola) and threats to human survival. In addition, changing lifestyles (Diabetes, Heart Disease, Alzheimer's Disease) and increased longevity led to higher incidence of certain diseases.



ANTHROPOCENE

- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3WpaLt_Blr4&list=PL8dPuuaLjXtMczXZUmjb3mZSU1Roxnrey&index=9