

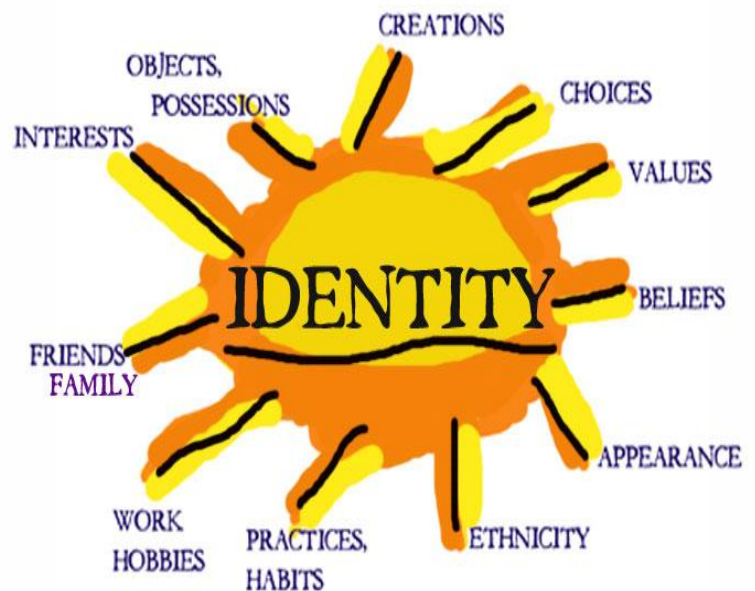
Exploring Globalization

Related Issue One: Exam Review

Chapter One: Globalization and Identity

- ▶ Factors that shape who you are:

- Family
- Friends
- Language
- History
- Role Models
- Activities
- Heritage



- ▶ How do you express who you are as an individual?

- Traditions eg.
- Language eg.
- Clothing and Adornment eg.

- ▶ How do you express who you are as a collective?

- Language eg.
- Slang and Jargon eg.
- Context (family, school, clubs, teams, religion, friends) eg.

► Slang



► Jargon



► Key Terms

- _____: Globalization (or globalisation) describes an ongoing process by which regional economies, societies, and cultures

have become integrated through a globe-spanning network of communication and trade.

- _____: The circumstances or surroundings – in which your identity is developed
- _____: A person whom others can look up to or pattern their behaviour.
- _____: A group of people with identifiable similarities

Contemporary Example

- ▶ The Struggle of the Lubicon Cree to Affirm Their Identity (p. 32)

Chapter Two: Identity and the Forces of Globalization

▶ Forces of Globalization

- _____ – People obtain things they cannot get locally from other places or sell local things around the world. Eg.
 - Key Term: Transnational Corporation – a corporation that operates in more than one nation (multinational corporation)
- _____ – Essential for trade, containerization has revolutionized trade making it cheaper and easier.
 - Key Term _____ – standardized shipping containers enabling global movement of goods
- _____ Technology – Advances in digital technology has revolutionized the way that information and ideas travel around the world

- _____ – Increased availability and affordability of various media (tv, music, movies, newspapers, internet) have a dramatic impact on peoples understanding of the world and identity.
 - Key Term Media _____ – The ownership of media companies is increasingly in the hands of a few large corporations
 - Key Term Media _____ – the use of electronic technology to integrate newspapers, books, tv and the internet.
- ▶ Dimensions of Globalization (economic, social, political, environmental)
 - Key Term: _____ of _____ – savings that come from producing, using, and buying things in large quantities
 - Key Term: WTO – (_____) An organization of 150 countries that governs trade
 - Key Term: _____ – variety in plant and animal species

Contemporary Example

- ▶ The Banana Wars (p. 50)
- ▶ Challenges of Globalization to identity
 - _____ – erases the differences between people making them more similar
 - _____ – the cultural changes that occur when two cultures accommodate or adapt to each other world view.



- _____ – Accepting and making space for cultural differences
- _____ – a minority group that is absorbed by a larger culture

Contemporary Example

- ▶ Responses and opportunities to affirm and promote identity:
 - How do the Metis use the forces of globalization and dimensions of social studies to respond to the challenges of globalization?
 - Key Term _____ – the process of affirming and promoting individual and collective cultural identity

Chapter Three: Identity, the Media, and Communication Technology

- Key Term: _____ – the gap that separates people who have access to digital technology from those that do not
- Key Term: _____ – ideas and information spread to achieve a specific goal



▶ Key Idea

- Marshall McLuhan – Living in the _____ (p. 70)
 - “The medium is the message”
 - Key Term: _____ – Technology allows people to pursue their own interests to the exclusion of community

▶ Effects of Technology on Cultural Diversity – we have looked at the effect that technology and media have on cultural diversity and or promoting cultural diversity in our critical challenge.

- Key Term: _____ – Popular culture or the culture of the people today
- Key Term: _____ of pop culture – global communication allows people to share pop culture trends and leads to cultural homogenization
- Key Term: _____ – Combining elements of two cultures together

Chapter Four: Affirming Identity, Language, and Culture

- ▶ Affirming and Promoting Language in a globalizing world. Many people believe increased interdependence and communication will lead to greater understanding and acceptance and more common languages like english.

Other people believe endangering language endangers cultural diversity – languages disappear when too few people speak them.

- ▶ How do governments affirm and promote languages and cultures in a globalizing world?
 - Things to review:
 - Cultural Content Laws:
 - _____:
 - Cultural _____:
- ▶ Contemporary Examples
 - Endangered Languages and the dominance of English
 - La _____
 - Declaration of the rights of Indigenous peoples
- ▶ How do international organizations affirm and promote languages and cultures in a globalizing world?
 - La Francophonie:
 - Declaration of the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UN 2006):
 - Key term: Cultural diversity

▶ **Chapter 4 – Additional Notes:**
“Affirming Identity, Language and Culture”

- To some people Language is identity
 - Do you feel that way?
 - Experts believe that there are between 6000-7000 languages spoken on Earth.
 - And that about 1 language disappears each week.
 - However, some languages are still being discovered in remote areas.
- ▶ Of these 6000 languages 96% are spoken by only 4% of the population.
- What does that mean?
 - Most of the languages are endangered.
 - For example, ‘Ubykh’ died in 1992 when the last person able to speak it died in Russia.
- ▶ What are the top 3 languages in terms of number of speakers?
- _____
 - _____
 - _____
- ▶ Why is English the dominant language?
- It is the most common language used in the _____, scientific research, _____ culture, and the internet and World Wide Web.
 - The internet is designed to use the _____ alphabet (a, b, c, d....) not characters used in other languages such as Arabic, Russian, Chinese or Japanese.

- ▶ What does this mean?
 - Most people can't benefit from it.
- ▶ However!
 - The number of people who grow up speaking English as their first language is _____!
 - 9% of the world population now speaks English as their first language and it is expected to drop to 5% in 2050.
 - In 2006 what was the world's largest language group, in terms of first language speakers?
 - _____ Chinese.
- ▶ Can languages be saved from extinction (Cultural Revitalization)?
 - The _____ language.
 - In 1880 no child spoke it as their first language. It was a sacred language, used for prayer and recitation. Today after many years of determination by the Jewish people to revitalize and modernize the language, it is the Official language of Israel. By 1995, 63% of the population spoke Hebrew as their first language.
- ▶ Canada was the first country in the world to adopt _____ as official government policy!
 - Pierre Elliot Trudeau was the Prime Minister at the time.
 - In 2006, on Multiculturalism Day, our Governor General Michelle Jean (Born in Haiti) reaffirmed the policy by saying...
 - "Today's Canada contains the world. Rich in demographic and cultural diversity, Canada is a model of openness and harmony in the concert of nations... Bringing together so many cultures and perspectives certainly enriches us all, but it is also a challenge that all

of humanity must now face in this age of _____... Together, let us build on the strengths of our diversity and on dialogue rather than become mired in the clash of cultures.”

- Other programs, policies and laws that protect and promote language and culture in Canada are:
 - Official _____ Act of 1969, English and French are the country’s official languages.
 - Charter of _____ and _____ of 1982.
 - Cultural _____ Laws, to protect artists, performers, songs, movies and literature. In 1968 the _____ (Canadian Radio-Television and Telecommunications Commission) enforced quotas for Canadian content; 30% of music and 60% of Television must be Canadian.
 - France, Australia, China, and Mexico all have similar policies to protect their language and culture.
- ▶ _____, which includes 191 member states, is one of the largest international organizations promoting Cultural Diversity. Their motto is ‘Cultural wealth of the world is its diversity in dialogue’.
- How globalization is helping or hurting cultural diversity.
 - How do you protect intangible history such as carnival’s, songs, stories, theatre pieces, teachings and celebrations?
 - UNESCO, which includes 191 member states, is one of the largest international organizations promoting Cultural Diversity. Their motto is ‘Cultural wealth of the world is its diversity in dialogue’.
 - In 2006 Indigenous people from around the world wanted the United Nations General Assembly to adopt the ‘Declaration on the Rights of _____ People’ it was delayed and is still in discussion as

some nations including Canada did not agree with the wording of the declaration.