Activity 1

1. What does the “hard evidence” show about increased integration of society through trade, migration, foreign investment, and communication?

   [Accelerated development and greater opportunity.]

2. What three areas can developing countries increase through integration into the world economy?

   [Higher incomes, longer life expectancy, better schooling.]

3. What behavior “widens the gap between the haves and the have-nots”?

4. What must rich countries be prepared to do in order for “developing country exports to flourish”?

   [Open up their markets and slash agricultural subsidies.]

5. Based on the video clip information, which definition best fits the context of this story?

   [#3: to open to people of all races or ethnic groups without restriction.]
Activity 2

Three Waves of Globalization

1. How does the co-author, Paul Collier, measure globalization?

   
   [Flows of goods, flows of capital, and flows of people.]

2. What do the red line, the blue line, and the blue columns represent?

   [Merchandise exports, foreign capital stocks, immigration to the US.]

3. What caused the decline in globalization in between Wave 1 and Wave 2?

   [WWI and WWII.]

4. What wave is the world currently experiencing?

   [Wave 3.]

5. What is the engine of globalization in Wave 3?

   [Trade.]
Activity 2
Poor Countries that Integrated with Global Economy are Growing Fastest.

6. How many people are represented by the “new globalizers?”

[3 billion.]

7. Name three countries in the globalizer list.

[China, India, Bangladesh, Brazil, Costa Rica, Cote d’Ivoire, Nicaragua, Philippines, Thailand, Uruguay, Zimbabwe.]

8. What is the rate of growth, in per capita GDP, for the new globalizers?

[5%.]

9. What is the rate of growth, in per capita GDP, for the less globalized countries?

[-1%.]
10. How is poverty being defined in Slide #8?

[Number of people living on less than a $1 per day.]

11. For, approximately, how many years did the number of poor people grow before we see a decline?

[200 years.]

12. Over the past 20 years, poverty has dropped by how many million people?

[200 million.]

13. What is the annual income of a person living on $1 per day?

[$360.]

14. How many people are living in the non-globalized countries?

[2 billion.]
15. Why is the real question not about whether globalization is good or bad?

[The real question, for the World Bank, is about reducing poverty and how to ensure that poverty is reduced.]

16. Why is globalization alone, not enough to eliminate mass poverty?

[There will always be some countries that cannot break into the world markets.]

17. How many points are included in the agenda for action?

[Seven.]

18. Name points 1, 5, and 7.

[Open markets, more and better aid, use of global collective action to address global problems such as climate change.]
1. What are the three main areas of anxiety surrounding globalization?

   \[Power, culture, environment.\]

2. What is the perfect model for success?

   \[There is not perfect model, there are no fixed formulas.\]

3. What evidence is given to support the statement that “culturally, as societies integrate, in many respects they become more diverse.”

   \[Swedish design to Russia-coexisting with Russian design, Indian immigrants and McDonald’s have brought chicken tikka and hamburgers to Britain-coexisting with fish and chips.\]

4. How does globalization affect monopolies?

   \[Monopolies face competition.\]

5. How does globalization affect the environment?

   \[In recent studies, new globalizers have experienced improved air quality.\]

6. Who is responsible for global warming?

   \[Only seven countries are responsible for emitting 70% of greenhouse gasses, US, China, EU, Russian Federation, Japan, India, Brazil.\]