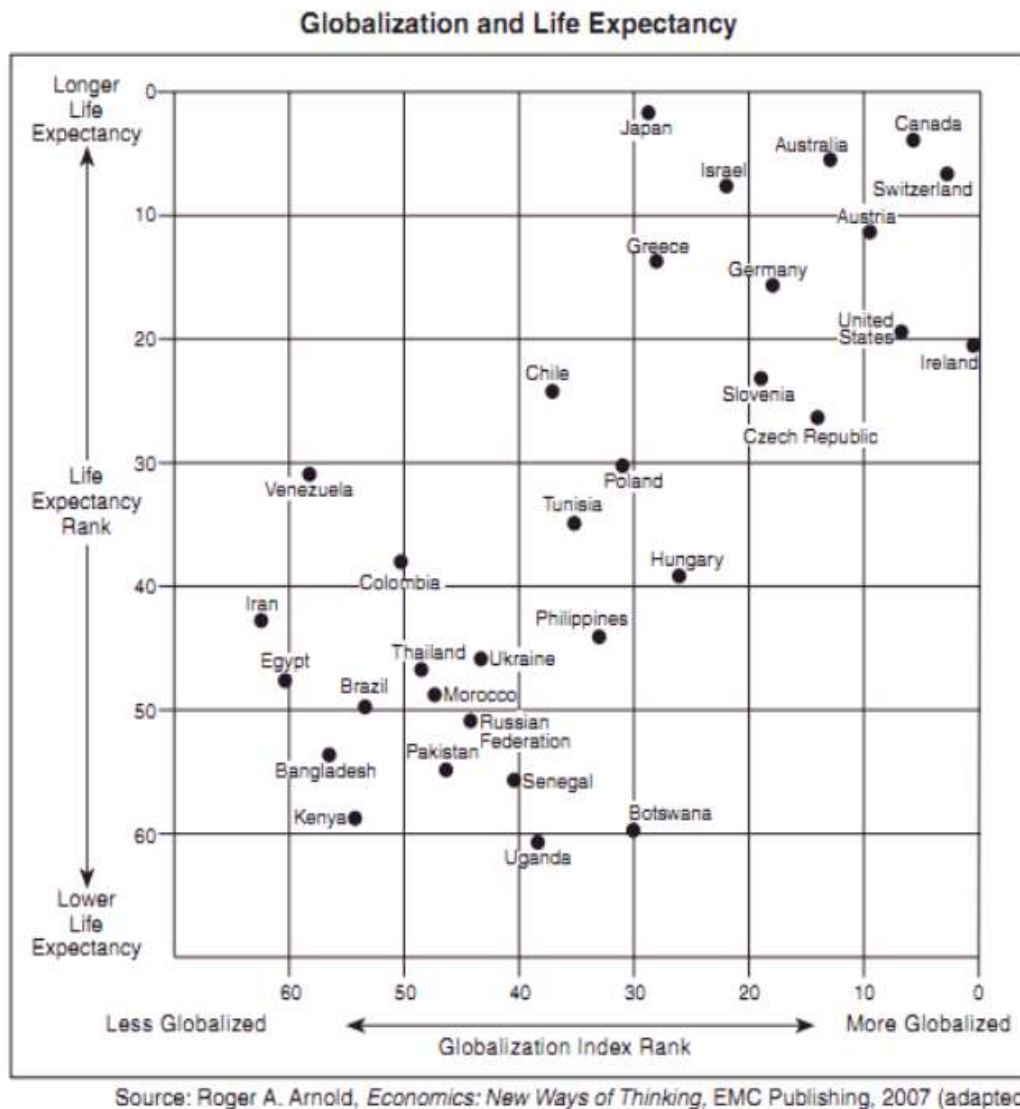


DBQ-Globalization World History II Final Exam

Please review all documents in this packet. You will receive a specific set of documents and question to answer on either June 6th or 7th in class. You should prepare and familiarize yourself with all 27 documents. Below each document is a guiding “regents style” question. You are not obligated to answer those questions they are there to help focus you if you need them. They will not be graded. We recommend you look at it on your computer and print in color if you want a hard copy.

Document 1



1. Based on the graph above, and your knowledge of history, what conclusions can you draw between life expectancy and Globalization rank?

Document 2

... TODAY, GLOBALIZATION IS being challenged around the world. There is discontent with globalization, and rightfully so. Globalization can be a force for good: the globalization of ideas about democracy and of civil society have changed the way people think, while global political movements have led to debt relief and the treaty on land mines. Globalization has helped hundreds of millions of people attain higher standards of living, beyond what they, or most economists, thought imaginable but a short while ago. The globalization of the economy has benefited countries that took advantage of it by seeking new markets for their exports and by welcoming foreign investment. Even so, the countries that have benefited the most have been those that took charge of their own destiny and recognized the role government can play in development rather than relying on the notion of a self-regulated market that would fix its own problems.

But for millions of people globalization has not worked. Many have actually been made worse off, as they have seen their jobs destroyed and their lives become more insecure. They have felt increasingly powerless against forces beyond their control. They have seen their democracies undermined, their cultures eroded.

If globalization continues to be conducted in the way that it has been in the past, if we continue to fail to learn from our mistakes, globalization will not only not succeed in promoting development but will continue to create poverty and instability. Without reform, the backlash that has already started will mount and discontent with globalization will grow. . . .

Source: Joseph E. Stiglitz, *Globalization and Its Discontents*, W. W. Norton & Co., 2003

1. How has globalization been unsuccessful for some people?

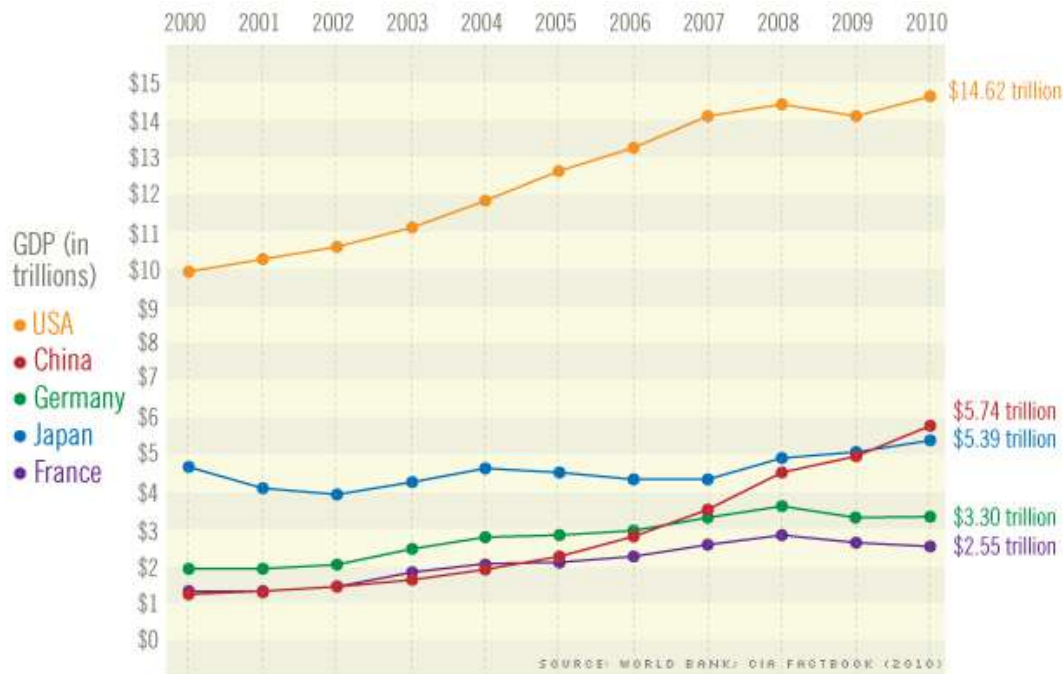
Document 3.

For centuries, Europeans dominated the African continent. The white man arrogated to himself the right to rule and to be obeyed by the non-white; his missions; he claimed, was to "civilize" Africa. Under this cloak, the Europeans robbed the continent of vast riches and inflicted unimaginable suffering on the African people....It is clear that we must find an African solution to our problems, and that this can only be found in African unity. Divided we are weak; united, Africa could become one of the greatest forces for good in the world...Never before have a people had within their grasp an opportunity for developing a continent endowed with so much wealth. Individually, the independent states of Africa, some of them potentially rich, others poor can do little for their people. Together, by mutual help they can achieve much.....There is a tide in the affairs of every people when the moment strikes for political action. Such was the moment in the history of the United States of America when the Founding Fathers saw beyond the petty wranglings of the separate states and created a Union. This is our chance. We must act now.

Kwame Nkrumah: *An Independent Africa*, 1961

1. What is one thing Africa must do to become strong?

Document 4A. GDP=Gross Domestic Product-The total value of goods produced and services provided in a country during one year.



Document 4B Gross Domestic Product Per capita (person)- A measure of the total output of a country that takes the gross domestic product (GDP) and divides it by the number of people in the country. The per capita GDP is especially useful when comparing one country to another because it shows the relative performance of the countries. A rise in per capita GDP signals growth in the economy and tends to translate as an increase in productivity. (www.investopedia.com)



1. Conclusions based on data?

Document 5A



1. What are three territories being absorbed into the British Empire?

Document 5B.

George H.T. Kimble, in a 1962 New York Times Magazine article, "Colonialism: the Good, the Bad, the Lessons," gives his point of view.

... they [the colonial powers] failed to provide the African with sufficient [preparation] ... None of the newly independent countries had enough skilled African administrators to run their own ... [or] enough African technicians to keep the public utilities working. ... And no country had an electorate that knew what independence was all about. ... For all its faults, colonial government provided security of person and property in lands that had known little or either. ... It was the colonial powers who were largely responsible for the opening of the region to the lumberman, miner, planter, and other men of means without whom its wealth would be continued to lie fallow [uncultivated].

1. According to Kimble, what were positive and negative effects of colonial rule?



Document 5C – Based on your knowledge of history and the political cartoon, how was China treated differently from the African colonies by the imperialist nations? Why?

Document 6.

“Letter to Queen Victoria” From Commissioner Lin Zexu of China 1839

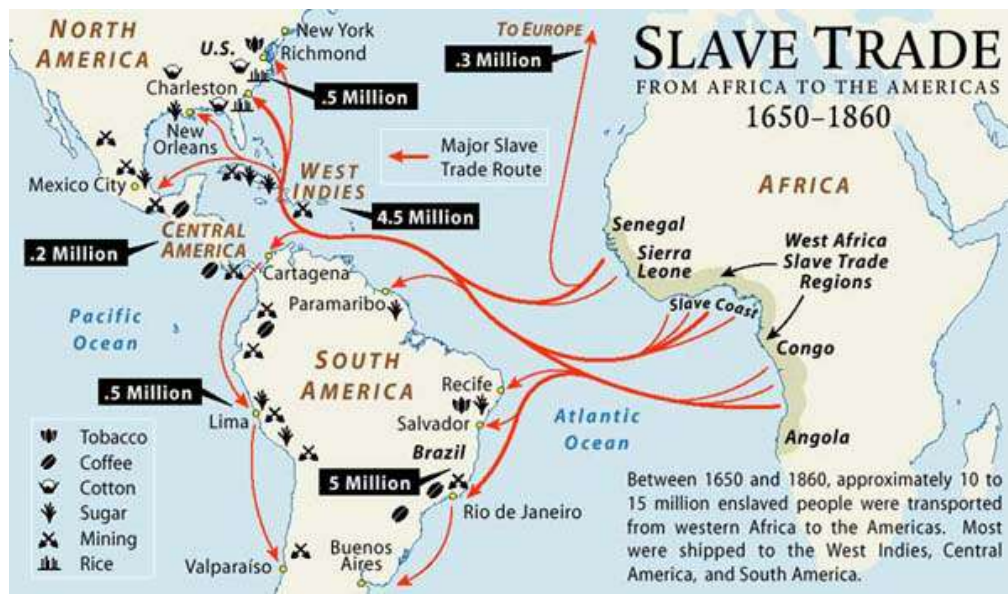
We find that your country is sixty or seventy thousand li [about one-third of a mile] from China. Yet there are barbarian ships that strive to come here for trade for the purpose of making a great profit. The wealth of China is used to profit the barbarians. By what right do they . . . use this poisonous drug to injure the Chinese people?

. . . I have heard that the smoking of opium is very strictly forbidden by your country; that is because the harm caused by opium is clearly understood. Since it is not permitted to do harm to your country, then even less should you let it be passed on to the harm of other countries—how much less to China! Of all that China exports to foreign countries, there is not a single thing which is not beneficial to people. . .

Suppose a man of another country comes to England to trade, he still has to obey the English laws; how much more should he obey in China the laws of the Celestial Dynasty?

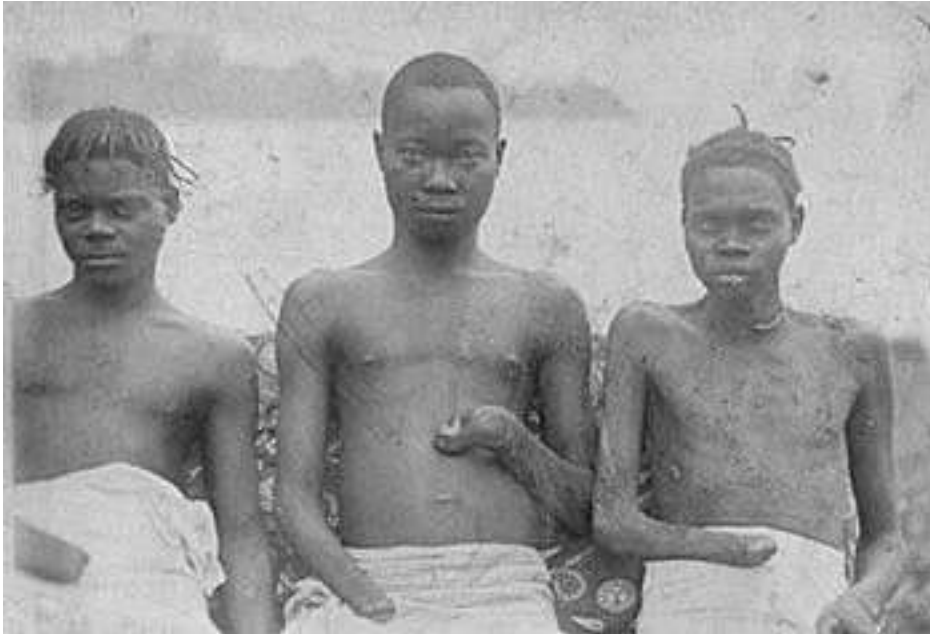
1. What did Commissioner Lin Zexu say was hypocritical about England’s opium trade?

Documents 7



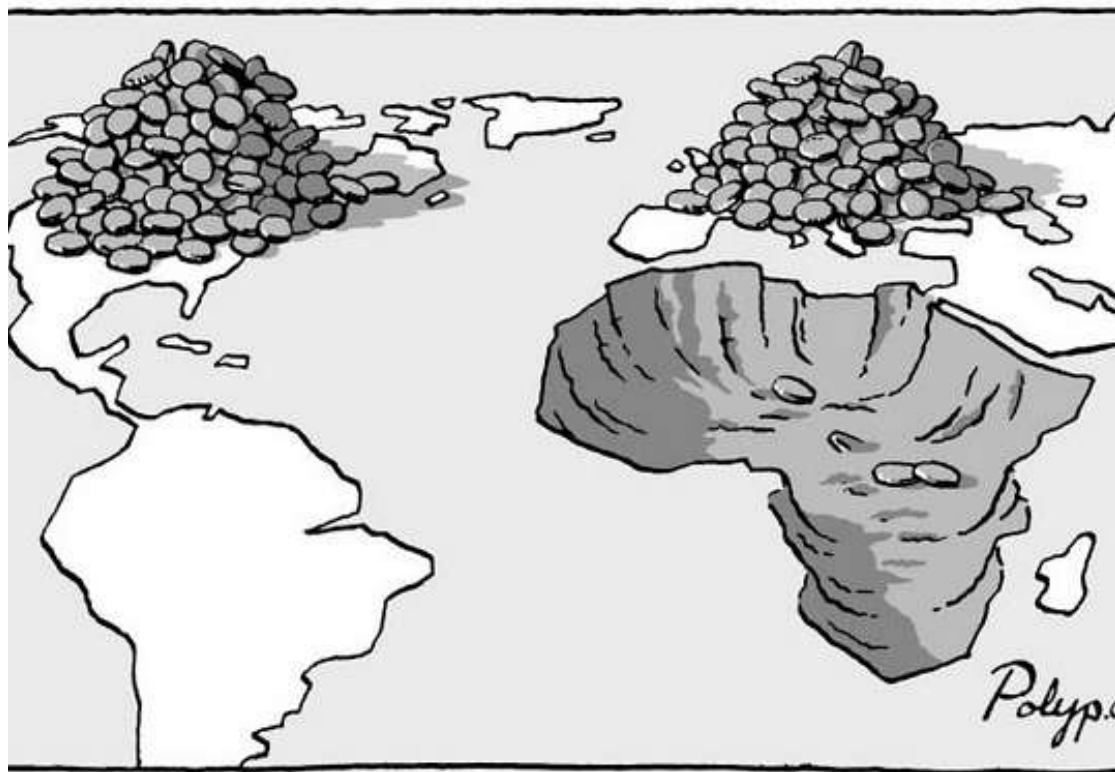
1. According to the documents above, how did international trade strengthen or destroy societies- give an example?

Document 8 The Belgian Congo . King Leopold II of Belgium ordered various mutilations of Congolese men, women and children for various “offenses”.



1. According to the document above, and your knowledge of history, why would Leopold have used such public and brutal punishments to control the Congolese?

Document 9



0 DIGGERS'

1. According to the political cartoon, whom did the artist think benefitted during Imperialism?

Document 10 A



The Rhodes Colossus: Striding From Cape Town to Cairo From the British magazine *Punch*, 1892

Document 10 B

From: Cecil Rhodes, *Confessions of Faith*, 1877

I contend that we [Britons] are the finest race in the world, and the more of the world we inhabit, the better it is for the human race...It is our duty to seize every opportunity of acquiring more territory and we should keep this one idea steadily before our eyes that more territory simply means more Anglo-Saxon race, more of the best, the most human, most honourable race the world possesses.

1. According to the documents, why did Rhodes feel England was justified in expanding into Africa?

Document 11:



The expansion and modernization of Japan Responding to the threats of foreign gunboats, Japanese samurai leaders overthrew the long-established Tokugawa Shogunate and restored imperial power under the Emperor Meiji in 1868. Within fifty years, industrial development, growing international trade, and territorial expansion made Japan a world power. Initially asserting its control of neighboring islands, and then taking advantage of Manchu decline, its victories over China (1894–95) and Russia (1904–05) established Japanese control over Taiwan, Korea, Manchuria, and northeast China.

According to the map and your knowledge of history, why was the Meiji government motivated to industrialize?

Document 12 “Guatemala Seeks United Fruit Land” *New York Times* Feb 19, 1953

A provincial agrarian reform committee has approved the “denunciation” of all but one-seventh of the United Fruit Company’s 300,000 acre holdings on the Guatemalan Pacific Coast. . .

Under the law, land left fallow is liable to expropriation for distribution among landless peasants. . . .

Whether the company finally loses none or all of the land petitioned for, the case has served as a reminder that United Fruit remains, in the Government’s eyes, as among its most better enemies, allied in principle if not in actual fact with the big private landowners fighting agrarian reform.

The United Fruit Company has 11,000 persons on its payroll and is by far the largest single employer in the country. In 1951 . . . it paid the Government in various taxes and duties \$1,700,000 and more than \$13,000,000 in wages to its employees.

Besides, the company can point with pride to the wages it paid its workers. The average is \$2.25 daily, which is two to three times greater than elsewhere in the country. It also has programs of free education, housing, and medical attention. . . .

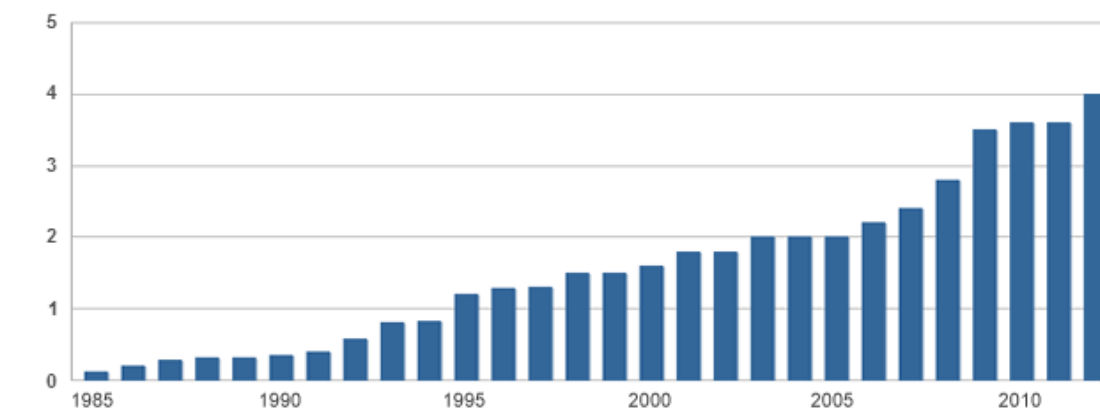
Even if the company’s record of recent years had been twice as good, it still would not be able to live down in the eyes of the rabid nationalists who control the Government its less attractive past and its reputation as a “state within a state with a law unto itself.”

1. Why do the nationalists claim the United Fruit Company has been a “state within a state with a law unto itself”?

Document 13

People working in garment factories in Bangladesh

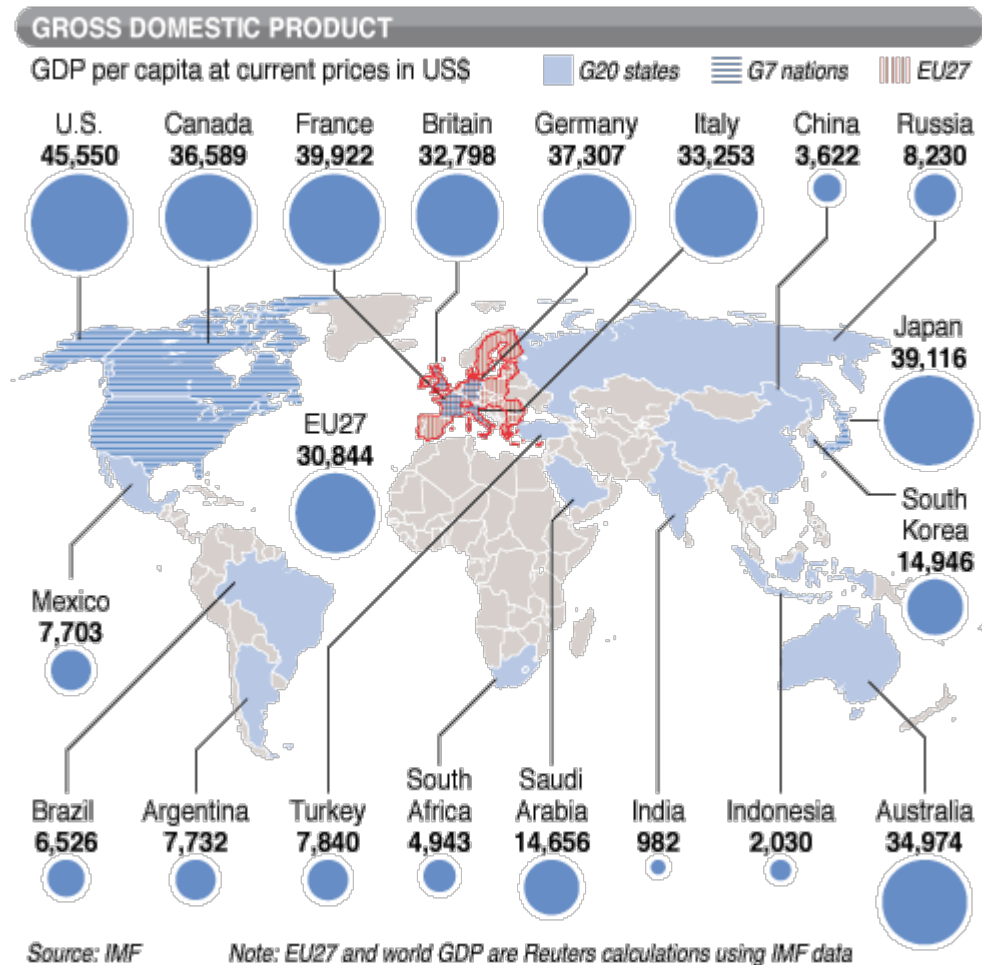
Number of workers (millions)



Source: BGMEA

1. What is one conclusion you can draw from the graph about the number of people working in garment factories in Bangladesh?

Document 14



1. What conclusions can you draw from the graph?

Document 15

"The greatest challenge we face today is to ensure that globalization becomes a positive force for all the world's people, instead of leaving billions of them behind in squalor. Inclusive globalization must be built on the great enabling force of the market, but market forces alone will not achieve it. It requires a broader effort to create a shared future, based upon our common humanity in all its diversity." -----From the UN Millennium Report

1. According to the Millennium Report, how does globalization need to be a positive force?

Document 16

It is All About Connections. . . Post World War II Frank J. Lechner and John Boli

“After World War II, the infrastructure for communication and transportation improved dramatically, connecting groups, institutions, and countries in new ways. More people . . . travel or migrate more easily to distant parts of the globe; satellite broadcasts bring world events to an increasingly global audience; the Internet begins to knit together world-spanning interest groups of educated users.

Such links are the raw material of globalization. They are molded into new organizational forms as regional institutions go global or new ones take shape on the world stage. . . These institutions, in

turn. . . crystallize into a comprehensive world society. . . different institutions function as parts of one system. . . distant peoples share a common understanding of living together on one planet. This world society has a culture . . . To links and institutions we therefore add culture and consciousness. Globalization is the process that fitfully brings these elements of world society together.”

Frank J. Lechner & John Boli, Eds. *The Globalization Reader*. Malden, MA: Blackwell Publishers, 2000.

1. According to Lechner and Boli what are the “raw materials of globalization”? Why?

Document 17

Transforming the Face of India -Post World War I

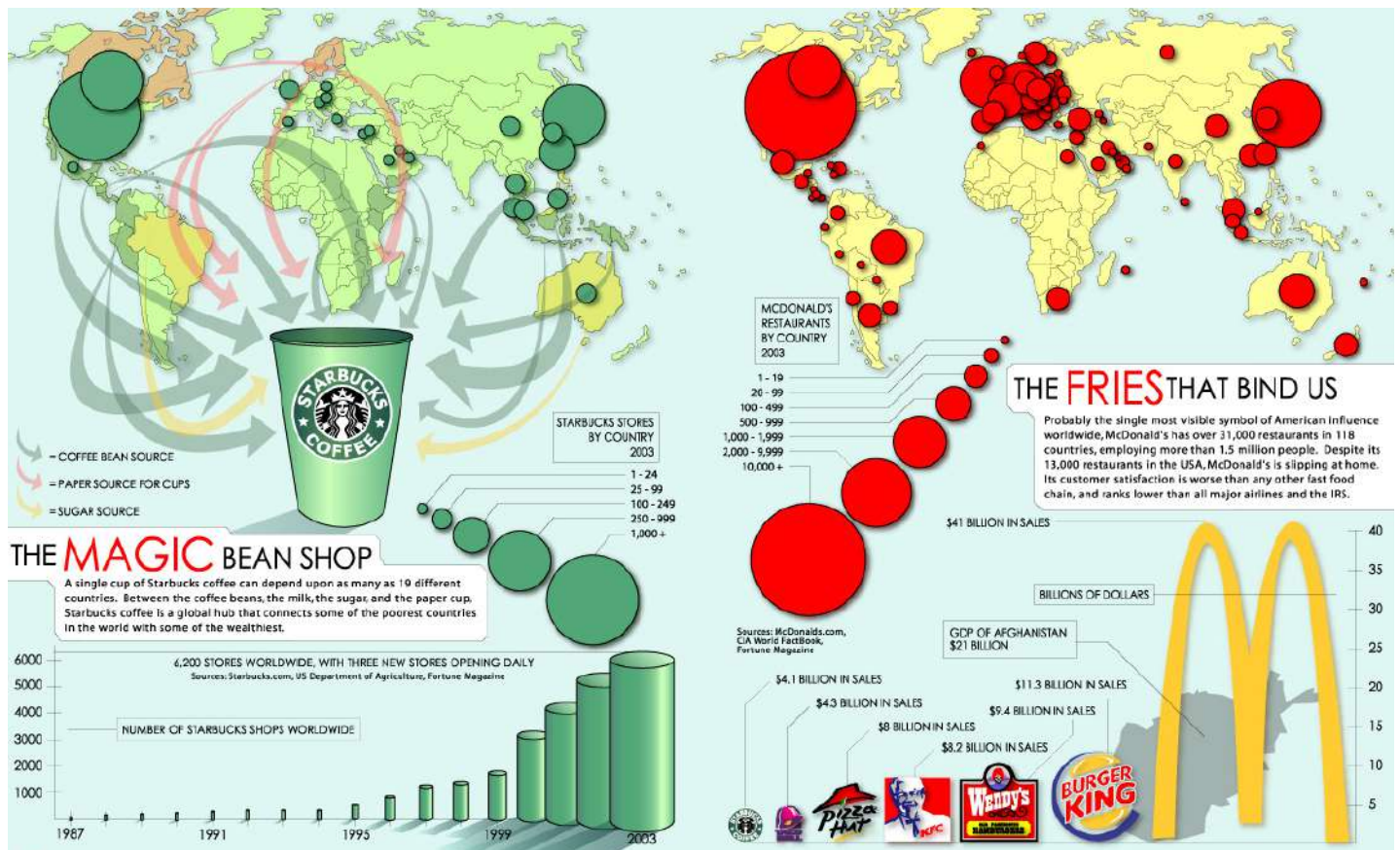
“ . . . Failure to answer, nay, refusal to tackle that question has rendered wholly academic the discussion of abandonment. Even were it otherwise we could still look back proudly. British brains, British enterprise, and British capital have, in a material sense, transformed the face of India. Means of communication have been developed: innumerable bridges, over 4000 miles of railway, 7000 miles of roads, testify to the skill and industry of British engineers. Irrigation works on a stupendous [huge] scale have brought 30,000,000 acres under cultivation and thus greatly added to the agricultural wealth of a country which still lives mainly by agriculture. But on the other hand, the process of industrialization has already begun. The mills of Bombay [Mumbai] have become dangerous competitors to Lancashire [England], and the Indian jute [rope] industry is threatening the prosperity of Dundee [Scotland]. Thanks to improved sanitation (much resented by the more ignorant beneficiaries), to a higher standard of living, to irrigation, to canalization, to the development of transport, and to carefully thought-out schemes for relief work, famines, which by their regular recurrence formerly presented a perennial [continuing] problem to administrators, have now virtually disappeared. To have conquered the menace of famine in the face of greater longevity, of diminished death rate, and the suppression of war, is a remarkable achievement for which India is wholly indebted to British administration...”

Sir John A. R. Marriott, *The English in India* (1932).

1. According to Marriott, how has British colonization benefitted India?

Document 18 The Magic Bean Shop & The Fries That Bind Us

source www.princeton.edu INA- Illustration Flaming Toast Productions



Text: The Magic Bean Shop- A single cup of Starbucks coffee can depend upon as many as 19 different countries. Between the coffee beans, the milk, the sugar, and the paper cup, Starbucks coffee is a global hub that connects some of the poorest countries in the world with some of the wealthiest.

The Fries That Bind Us

Probably the single most visible symbol of American influence worldwide, McDonald's has over 31,000 restaurants in 118 countries. Despite its 13,000 restaurants in the USA McDonald's is slipping at home. Its customer satisfaction is worse than any other fast food chain and ranks lower than all major airlines and the IRS.

1. How have multinational corporations positively or negatively impacted developing nations?