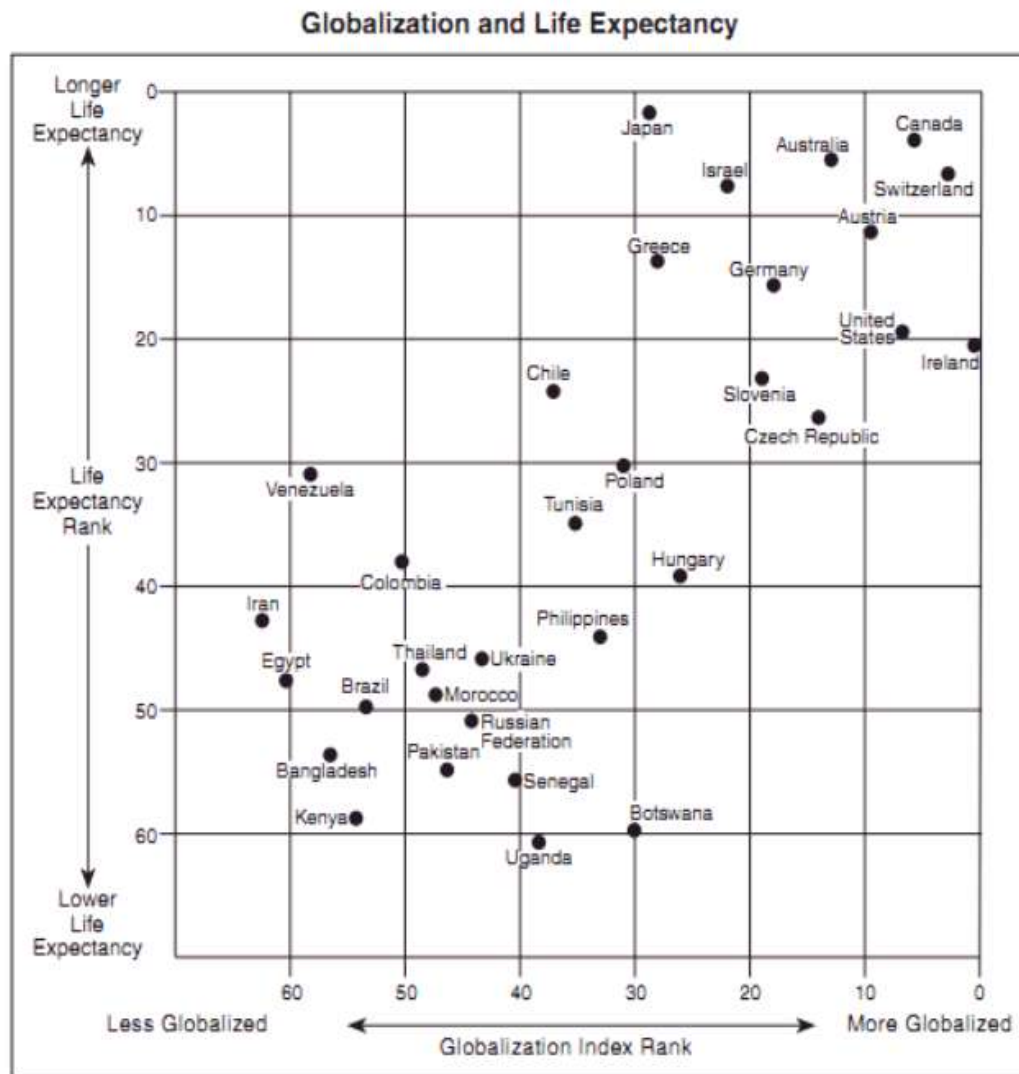


DBQ-Globalization World History II Final Exam

Please review all documents in this packet. You will receive a specific set of documents and question to answer on June 6th in class. You should prepare and familiarize yourself with all 30 documents. Below each document is a guiding “regents style” question. You are not obligated to answer those questions. They are there to help you focus, 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



Source: Roger A. Arnold, *Economics: New Ways of Thinking*, EMC Publishing, 2007 (adapted)

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

The General Assembly, mindful of the determination proclaimed by the peoples of the world in the Charter of the United Nations to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights of men and women and of nations large and small, and to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom...declares that:

1. the subjection of the people to alien subjugation, domination, and exploitation constitutes a denial of a fundamental human rights, is contrary to the Charter of the United Nations and is an impediment to the promotion of world peace and cooperation.
2. All peoples have the right to self-determination; by virtue of that they freely determine their political status and freely pursue their economic, social, and cultural development.
3. Inadequacy of political, economic, social, or educational preparedness should never serve as pretext for delaying independence.
4. All armed action or repressive measures of all kinds directed against dependent peoples shall cease in order to enable them to exercise peacefully and freely their right to complete independence.

The United Nations Declaration Against Colonialism (1960)

1. According to the UN Declaration Against Colonialism, what are three things to which all people have a right?

Document 4 A. 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 5.

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 6



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

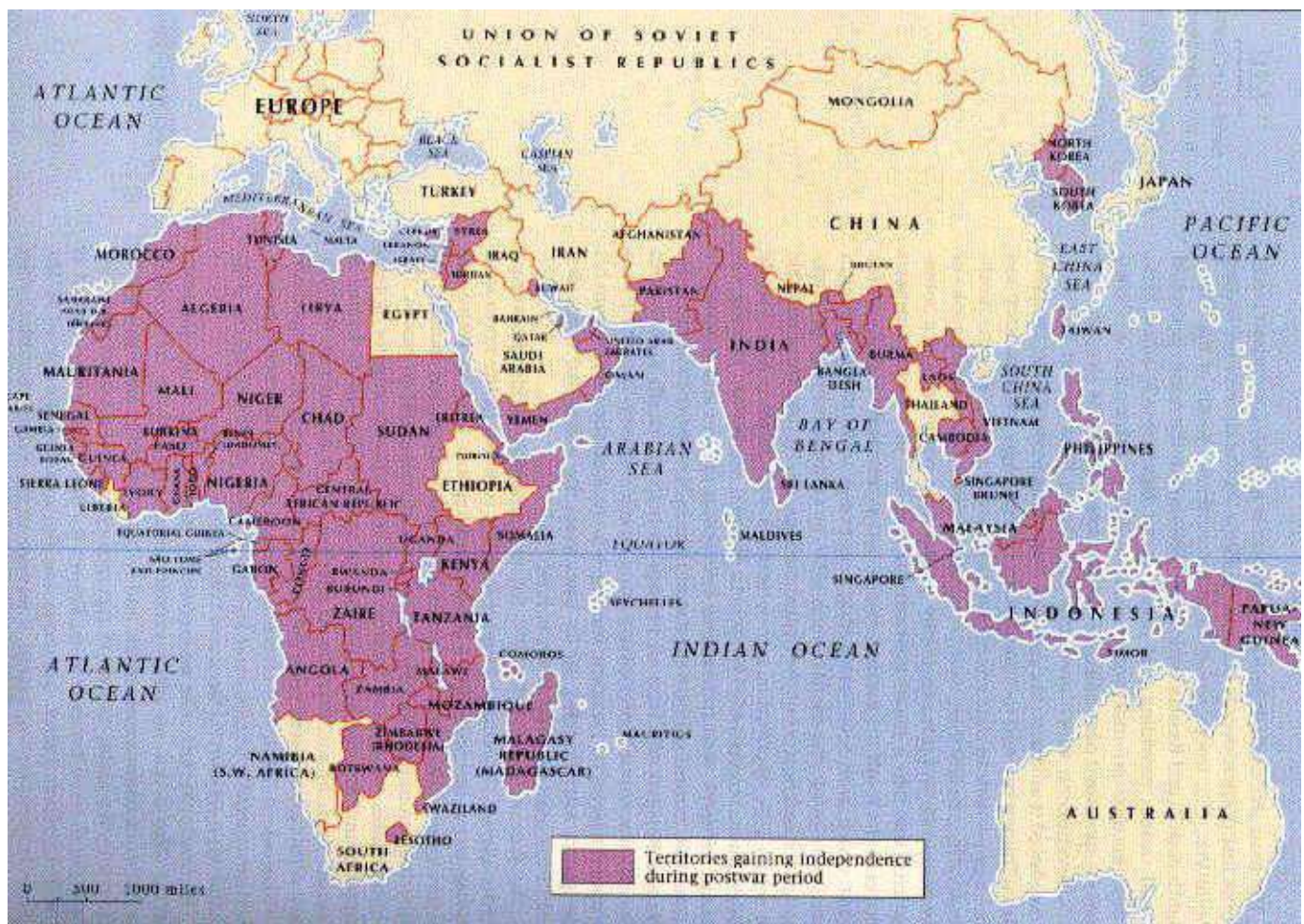
Document 7.

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 8. Map of territories Gaining Independence After World War II (1945-)



1. According to the map, in what regions of the world did most countries gain their independence after WWII? Why?

Document 9.

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

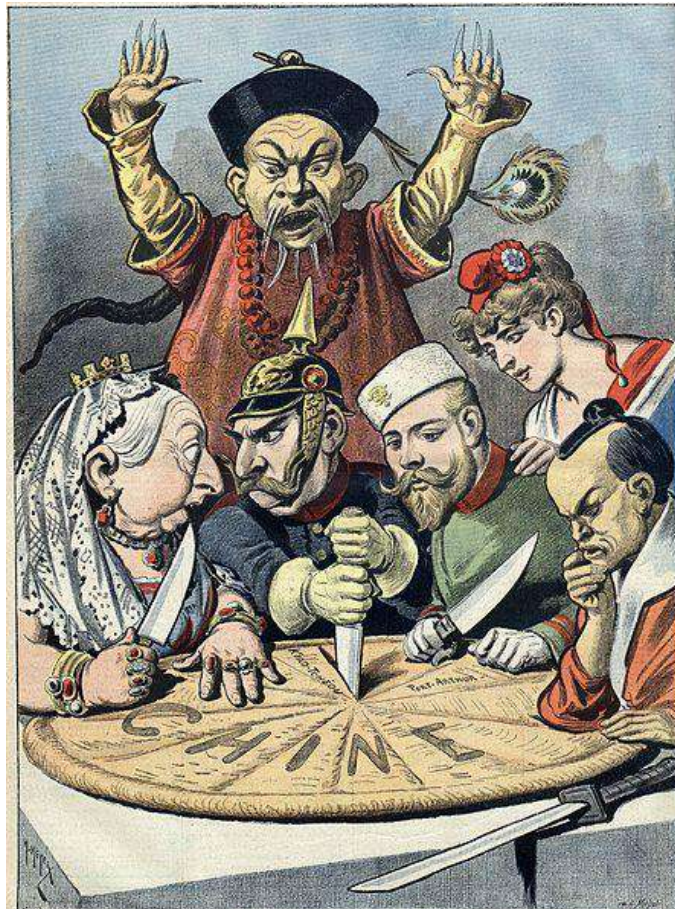
We find that your country is sixty or seventy thousand li [about one-third of a mile] from China. Yet there are barbarian ships that strive to come here for trade for the purpose of making a great profit. The wealth of China is used to profit the barbarians. By what right do they . . . use this poisonous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

Document 10.



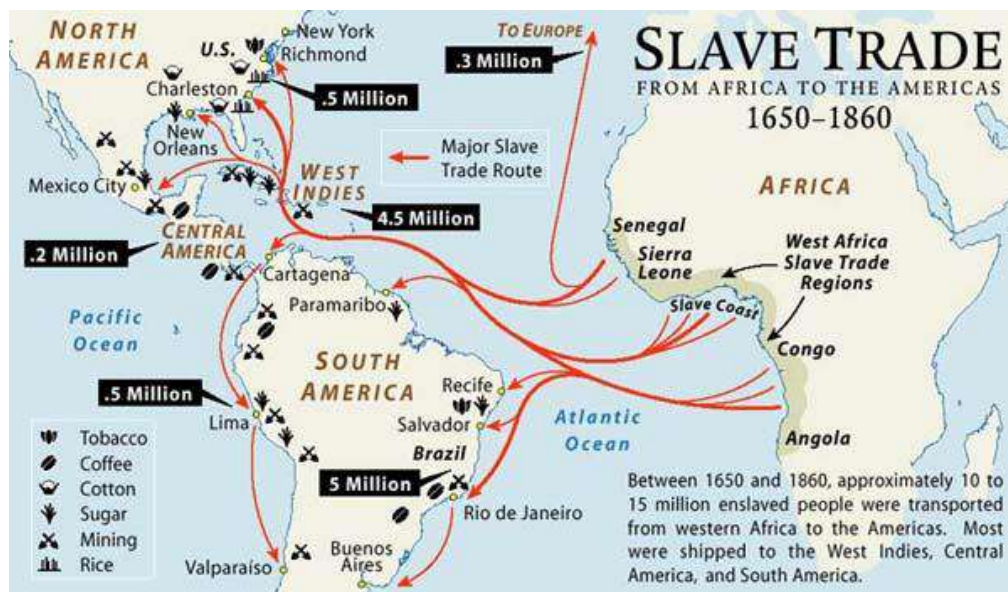
1. Based on your knowledge of history and the political cartoon, how was China treated differently from the African colonies by the Imperialist nations? Why?

Documents 11A



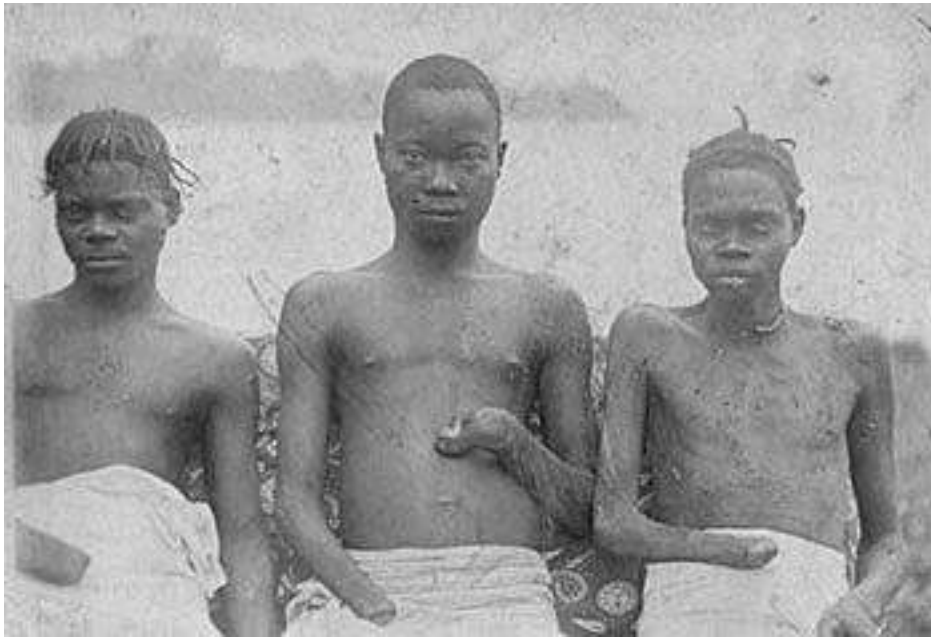
The expansion and modernization of Japan Responding to the threats of foreign gunboats, Japanese samurai leaders overthrew the long-established Tokugawa Shogunate and restored imperial power under the Emperor Meiji in 1868. Within fifty years, industrial development, growing international trade, and 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.

Document 11B



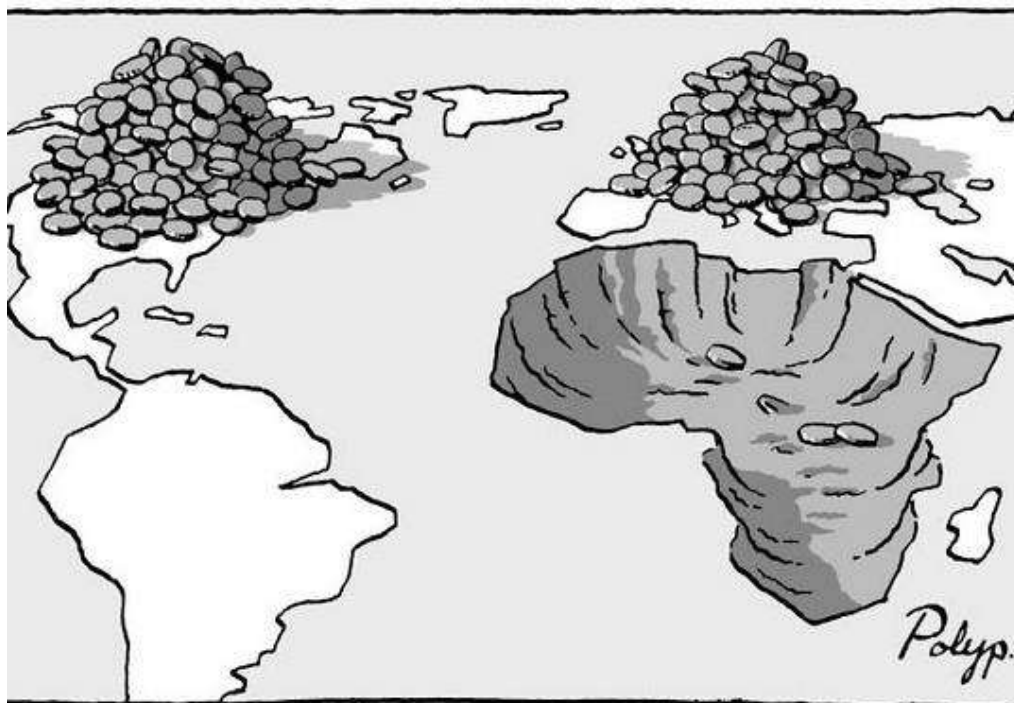
1. According to the documents above, how did international trade strengthen or destroy societies- give an example?

Document 12 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 13



DIGGERS'

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

Document 14 A



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

Document 14 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, did Rhodes feel England was justified in expanding into Africa?

Document 15 “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 bitter 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. . . .

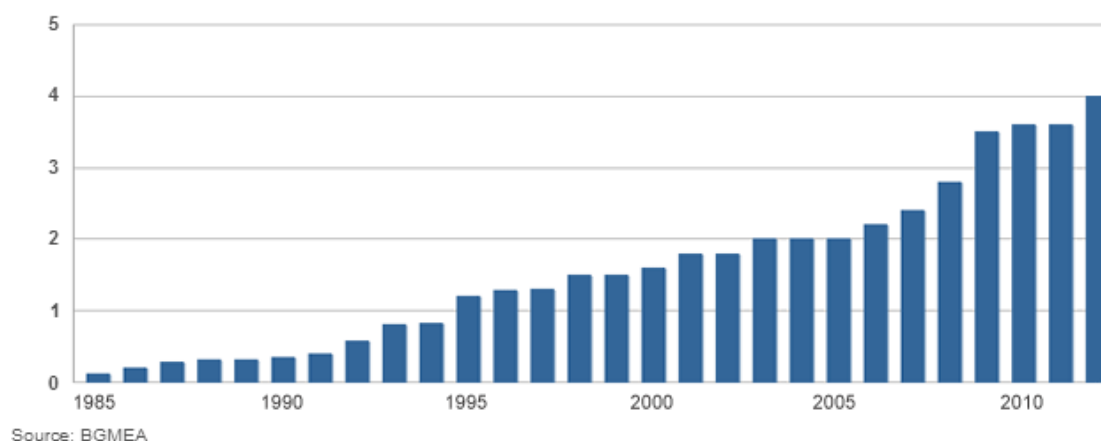
Even if the company’s record of recent years had been twice as good, it still would not be able to live down in the eyes of the rabid nationalists who control the Government its less attractive past and its reputation as a “state within a state with a law unto itself.”

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

Document 16

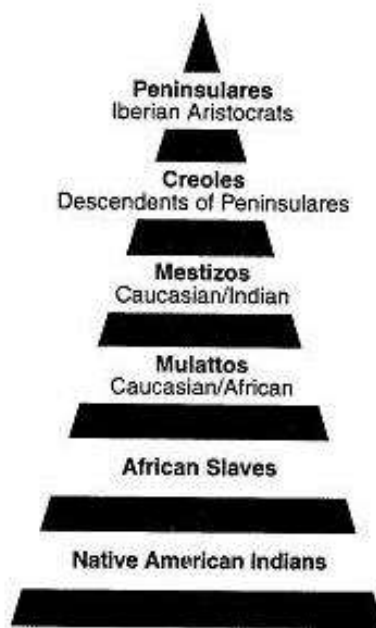
People working in garment factories in Bangladesh

Number of workers (millions)



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

Document 17 Encomienda System -Spanish Colonies



Global Studies—A Competency Review Text, 1992

1. According to the diagram above, and your knowledge of history, where was the group that benefitted the most under the Encomienda System born?

Document 18

Poet Linus Suryadi

Java (Indonesia) 1980s

“At Borobodur [ancient Buddhist ruins] it is almost incredible
The statues of Buddha are without heads
I see only Javanese peddlers
Groups of tourists sightseeing
Shops and restaurants are also there
Hotels and markets at the foot of the temple
When it is lush the *Boddhi* tree falls with a crash
There is no replacement
There is another version without the centers
For shopping and handicrafts
There is another meaning without the reality
Of the sacred building commercialized
The legacy replaced by arenas for entertainment
A diverse identity.”

Ian Brown & Joan Davis, ed. & trans., *On the Veranda: A Bilingual Anthology of Modern Indonesian Poetry* (1995). Craig Al. Lockard. *Southeast Asia in World History*: 170.

1. According to the poem, how has global trade negatively impacted Java?

Document 19

Deadliest industrial disasters Source: BBC

Bhopal, India (1984): Toxic gas escapes from Union Carbide plant. Official initial death toll put at 3,800; deaths to date thought to be 15,000

Halifax, Canada (1917): Explosion on board French munitions vessel Mont-Blanc in Halifax harbour, and resulting tsunami, kill 1,950 people

Benxihu, China (1942): Explosion destroys Benxihu (Honkeiko) colliery in Liaoning, China, during Japanese occupation, killing 1,549 labourers

Oppau, Germany (1921): Explosion at Badische Anilin chemical works, producing nitrates, destroys plant as well as nearby village, killing 1,500 people

Courrieres, France (1906): Dust explosion at Courrieres mine in Pas-de-Calais department kills almost 1,100 people

Savar, Bangladesh (2013): Eight-story Rana Plaza, housing garment factories, collapses in suburb of Dhaka, killing more than 1,000 people

1. What is one conclusion you can draw about working conditions since 1906 based on the statistics above?

Document 20

Ho Chi Minh declaring independence and the end of French control of Vietnam in Hanoi August 1945

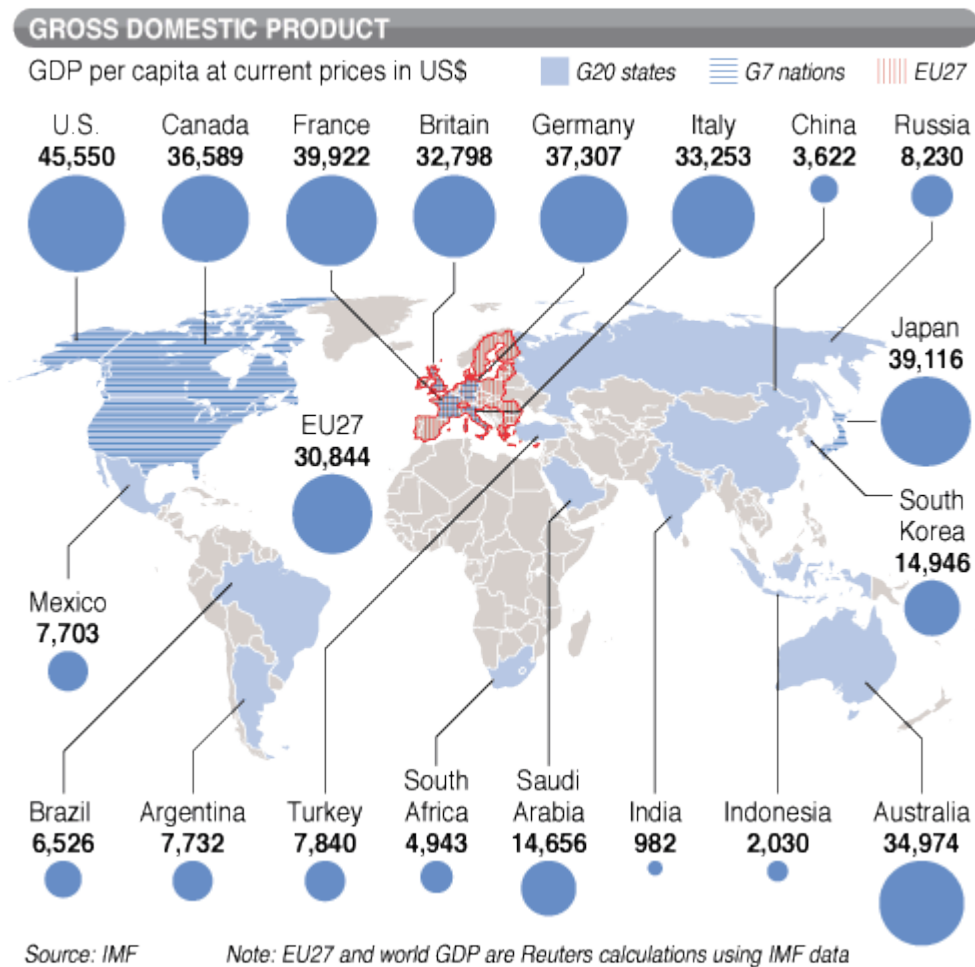
"All men are created equal. They are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights. Among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. . ." [*American Declaration of Independence*]

"Men are born and remain free and with equal rights. . ." [*Declaration of the Rights of the Man and Citizen of the French Revolution of 1791*]. Nevertheless for more than eighty years the French imperialists, abusing their 'liberty, equality, and fraternity,' have violated the land of our ancestors and oppressed our countrymen. Their acts are contrary to the ideals of humanity and justice. They have exploited us without our country. They have despoiled our rice lands, our mines, our forests, our raw materials. . . Vietnam has the right to be free and independent. All the people are determined to mobilize all their spiritual and material strength, to sacrifice their lives and property, to safeguard their right to liberty and independence."

Henry J. Benda & John A. Larkin, eds, *The World of Southeast Asia: Selected Historical Readings* (1967): 270-273.

1. By quoting great documents of American and French freedom what hypocrisies is Ho Chi Minh pointing out?

Document 21



1. What conclusions can you draw from the graph?

Document 22

"**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 23

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?

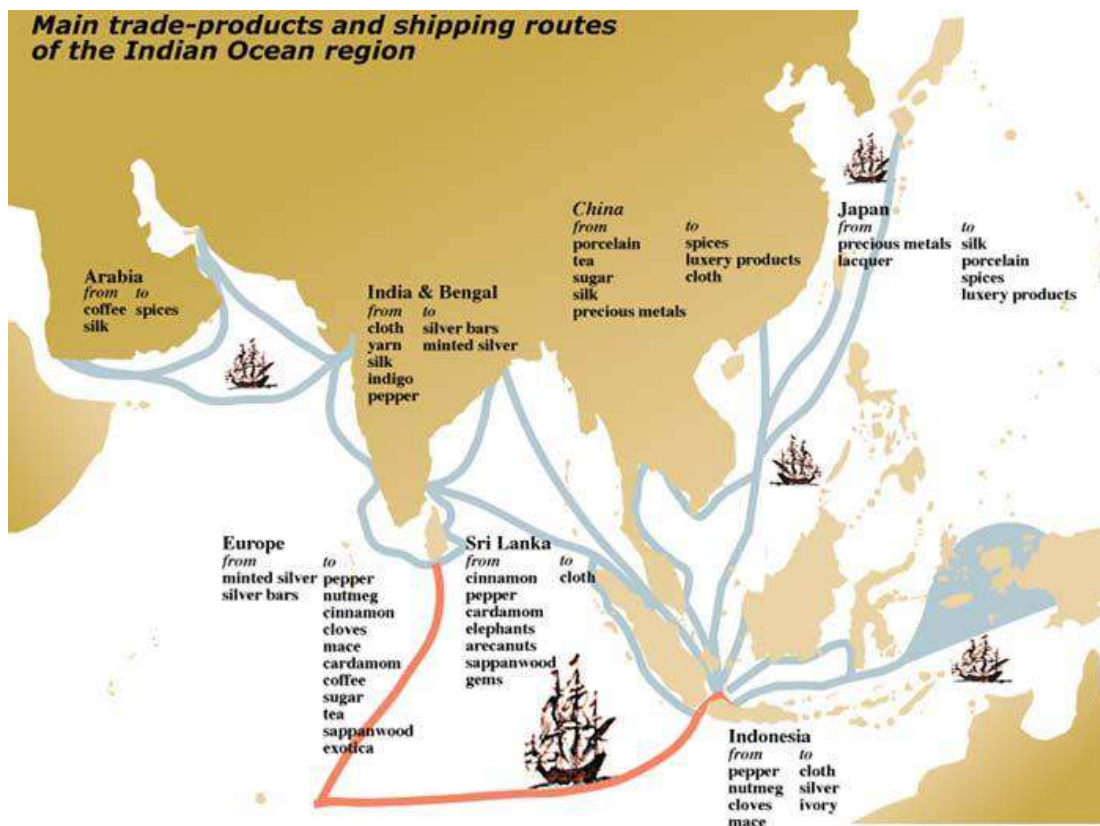
Document 24

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?



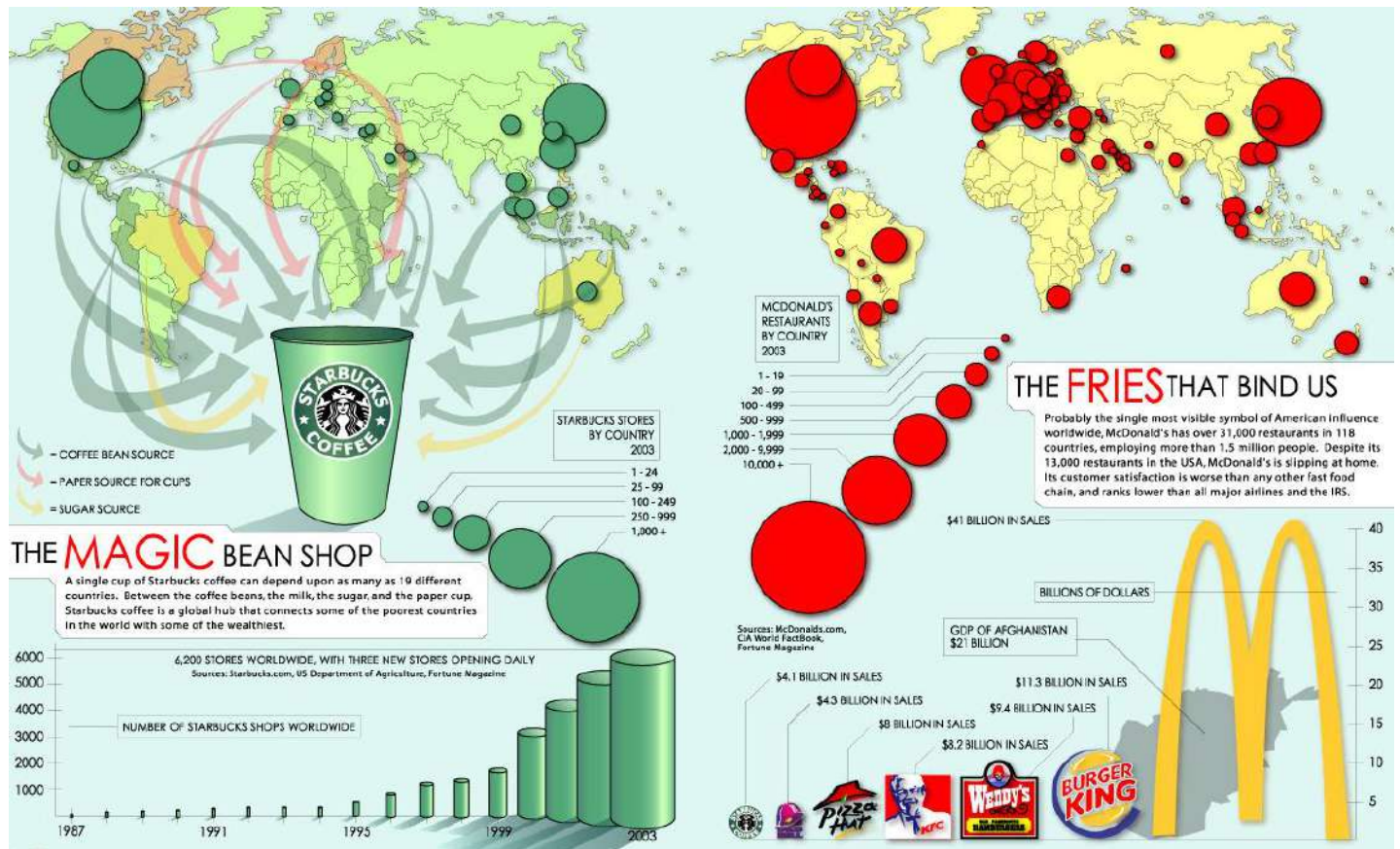
1. Based on the map above what countries made the British tradition on afternoon tea possible?



1. Which Empire acquired territory on 4 continents?

Document 27 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?