

DEPARTAMENTO DE HUMANIDADES
GEOGRAPHY – 3º ESO
UNIT 6.: A GLOBALIZED ECONOMY
POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE EFFECTS OF GLOBALIZATION

Globalization has numerous **POSITIVE ECONOMIC AND CULTURAL EFFECTS:**

1. **INCREASED COMPETITION:** One of the most visible effects is the improved quality of products due to global competition. As domestic companies have to fight out foreign competition, they are compelled to raise their standards and customer satisfaction levels in order to survive in the market.

2. **SPREAD OF CULTURE:** Not all good practices were born in one civilization. The world that we live in today is a result of several cultures coming together. People of one culture, if receptive, tend to see the flaws in their culture and pick up values that are more correct or in tune with the times. Cooking styles, languages, and customs have spread all due to globalization. The same can be said about movies, musical styles, and other art forms. They too have moved from one country to another, leaving an impression on a culture which has adopted them.

3. **INVESTMENT AND CAPITAL FLOWS:** A lot of companies have directly invested in developing countries like Brazil and India by starting production units. Improvements in transportation and communication have encouraged large cooperation's to move outside of their regulatory national boundaries and into other areas worldwide. The movement of these companies can be seen as a positive effects as corporations are 'opening up' new markets and therefore there are greater opportunities, benefiting both the actual company and members of the community in that location. Multi national companies (MNC's) such as 'Ford' are attracted to less economically developed countries due to a cheaper labour force and cheaper raw materials.

4. **FRIENDS WITH BENEFITS:** Globalization results in partnerships between countries and organizations. This makes relations much more stable between both. Agreements are agreed to, and as long as these are upheld, a kind of world-cooperation is sustained. Having these friends with (economic) benefits provides both stability and security for countries that wish to remain peaceful and prosperous.

TASK I

THE SHADOWS OF A GLOBALIZED WORLD

GEOGRAPHY 3º ESO

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Level of achievement: 8

Criterion:

Critical Thinking: D

Communication: C

Globalization, at the same time, has negative effects. As you can see in the following pictures, there is people who refutes the advances of globalization and have a critical thinking at about it.

Your task is analyze these critical pictures:

1. **Describe** these pictures in detail.
2. **Look for information** about negatives consequences of globalization.
3. **Point out** the problem or negative consequence of globalization described in each one, **using**, compulsorily, “**key words**”.
4. What do **think** the author is trying to say in each one?
5. **Label this problem** in one of these categories: economic, political, environmental, cultural or social.



PICTURE 1

[Key words: Human rights - Factories]

Lately, in the Chinese Sea...

PICTURE 2
[Key words: inequalities – Northern]



PICTURE 3
[Key Words: Free trade¹ – WTO – NAFTA²]

¹ Free trade is a policy in international markets in which governments do not restrict imports or exports. However, most governments still impose some protectionist policies that are intended to support local



PICTURE 4
[Key words: MacDonald's – cultural heritage]



PICTURE 5
[Key words: Factories – Kyoto agreement³]

employment, such as applying tariffs to imports or subsidies to exports. Governments may also restrict free trade to limit exports of natural resources.

Free trade is exemplified by the European Union / European Economic Area and the North American Free Trade Agreement, which have established open markets. Most nations are today members of the World Trade Organization (WTO) multilateral trade agreements.

² North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA)

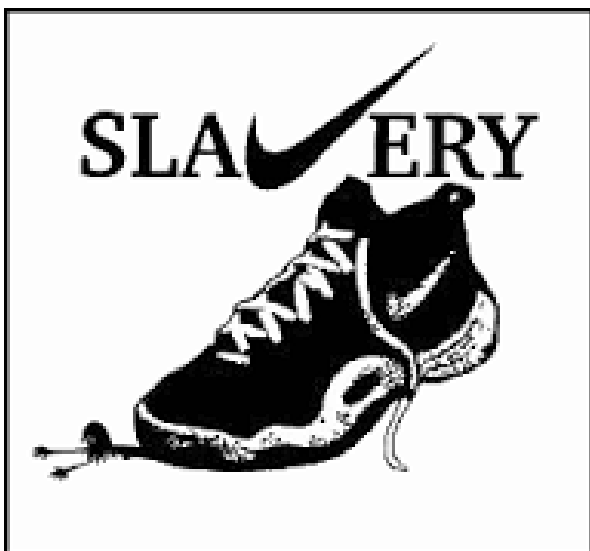
³ The Kyoto Protocol is an international agreement linked to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, which commits its Parties by setting internationally binding emission reduction targets. Recognizing that developed countries are principally responsible for the current high levels of GHG emissions in the atmosphere as a result of more than 150 years of industrial activity, the Protocol places a heavier burden on developed nations under the principle of "common but differentiated responsibilities."



Picture 6
[Key word: Cultural differences]



PICTURE 7
[Key Word: Outsourcing]



PICTURE 8
[Key Words: low wages – corporations – outsourcing]