**Social 10-1 Review Sheet**

**Your exam will consist of material covered in Modules 1, 2 and 3 in your course. You will have 35 multiple choice questions based on material in the textbook, plus ten fill-in-the-blank questions based on the text.**

**You will also have to complete a Source Interpretation, just like you did for your Module 2 Challenge. It will be focused on the following question:**

**How did historical globalization impact the identity and citizenship of Indigenous peoples?**

**You should make sure that you have reviewed the following concepts for your midterm exam.**

1. Clothing as an example of globalization
2. Hmong youth and globalization
3. Different perspectives on globalization
4. **Multinationals (transnationals) impact on cultures**
5. **Factors influencing historical globalization**
6. **Religion and historical globalization**
7. **Mercantilism and capitalism - comparisons**
8. **Negative impacts of historical globalization**
9. **Positive impacts of historical globalization**
10. **Conflict diamonds**

**You should also be prepared to respond to an essay question on historical globalization impacts on identity.**

**Glossary Definitions to Review – Your exam question will require you provide a definition for the word as well as use it in a sentence that demonstrates your knowledge.**

**belief:** a fundamental view associated with religion, spirituality, or an understanding of the world that is held as truth

**collective:** related to members of a group that share common characteristics such as language, culture, and identity

**community:** a group that shares a connection to the same region or the land

**forces of globalization:** action or influence that drives the process of global contact and interdependence

**globalization:** a process by which citizens become more interdependent with increasing economic, political, and social contact with citizens beyond their border

**individual:** related to one person

**identity:** characteristics that distinguish the uniqueness of an individual or group

**value:** an idea or belief that is held as important

**economic:** related to the production, distribution, and consumption of goods and services

**political:** related to government, authority, and the carrying out of actions on behalf of the citizens

**quality of life:** social, economic, and political conditions that contribute to the satisfaction people have with their lives

The struggle to access food, clothing, and shelter may reflect a low quality of life. A high quality of life may reflect the balance between work and leisure.

**social:** related to the interaction between individuals and groups

**sovereignty:** authority or power to rule

Age of Discovery: a time period between the fifteenth to seventeenth century in which Europe undertook voyages to explore territories previously unknown to them; also referred to as the Age of Exploration

Americas: refers to the land of the Western Hemisphere (North America, Central America, and South America); also referred to as the New World in fifteenth-century European perspective

Capitalism:

* Capitalism is generally understood as an economic system based on these characteristics:
	+ People have the right to private property.
	+ The necessities of production, distribution, and ownership are in the hands of individuals and companies.
	+ Individuals engage in economic activity primarily for profit.
	+ Individuals compete to reach their economic goals.
	+ Money is necessary for manufacturing and trade.
	+ The acquisition of money means that profit was accumulated.

Conquest of the Americas: refers to the Spanish claim of most of the territories of the Western Hemisphere beginning in the fifteenth century

cultural contact: the meeting and possible exchange of knowledge, values, beliefs, and language between two distinct cultural groups

environment: the climate, soil, living things, and the social and cultural conditions

Eurocentrism: the world view that Europeans are superior to other cultures and groups; especially in comparison to the Indigenous peoples of the territories they conquered

First Contact: the initial meeting between two cultures; usually refers to the first meeting between Aboriginal peoples and Europeans in the Americas

historical globalization: refers to the time period of the first expansion of contact, connections, and trade between communities and individuals around the world

The Age of Discovery is often considered the historical global event that shaped historical globalization.

imperialism: the imposition of control over another group by military, social, cultural, and political force and the exploitation of peoples, land, and resources

Indigenous and non-Indigenous peoples:

* Americas Indigenous peoples – refers to the original peoples of a region
* Non-Indigenous peoples – inhabitants who arrived and settled in the land of the original peoples
* Aboriginal peoples – defined by the Constitution Act (1982) to refer to Indian, Inuit, and Métis peoples of Canada
* First Nations – in 1980, all the chiefs in Canada adopted an Assembly of First Nations declaration to call their member nations “First Nations”
* Western Europeans – generally refers to members from countries such as England, France, Spain, Portugal
* Europeans – generally refers to members from the continent of Europe

industrialization: the transition from an agricultural-based economy to a manufacturing base; also refers to the transition from hand-made products to machine-made products

This is often an indicator of a highly developed country.

legacy: something passed on from the past

mercantilism: a policy of building the gold and silver wealth of a country through the sale of exports, strict trade regulations, and the sponsorship of colonial possessions

mutual benefit: an advantage for both sides

protocol: the set of rules that dictate behaviour

trade: to buy, sell, or exchange goods or services

tribute: a payment, tax, or tariff to another out of honour or obligation

**conflict diamond or blood diamond:** a diamond sold to finance terrorism or conflicts such as civil war

**legally:** according to what is permitted by a set of laws

**lingering consequence or legacy:** a result that continues to impact people generations later

**morally:** according to a set of principles on what is believed to be the right thing to do

**non-governmental organization:** an organization that is created by private groups or individuals who do not have representation or participation in any government

**reconciliation:** an act that will correct an injustice in hopes of restoring peace and stability

**redress:** to set right or make up for

**restitution:** an action to correct a wrongful act